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THE
HISTORY
OF
JONES COUNTY,
IOWA,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

Biographical Sketches of Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers
in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits
of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the
Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Jones
County, Constitution of the United States,
Miscellaneous Matters, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY,
1873.

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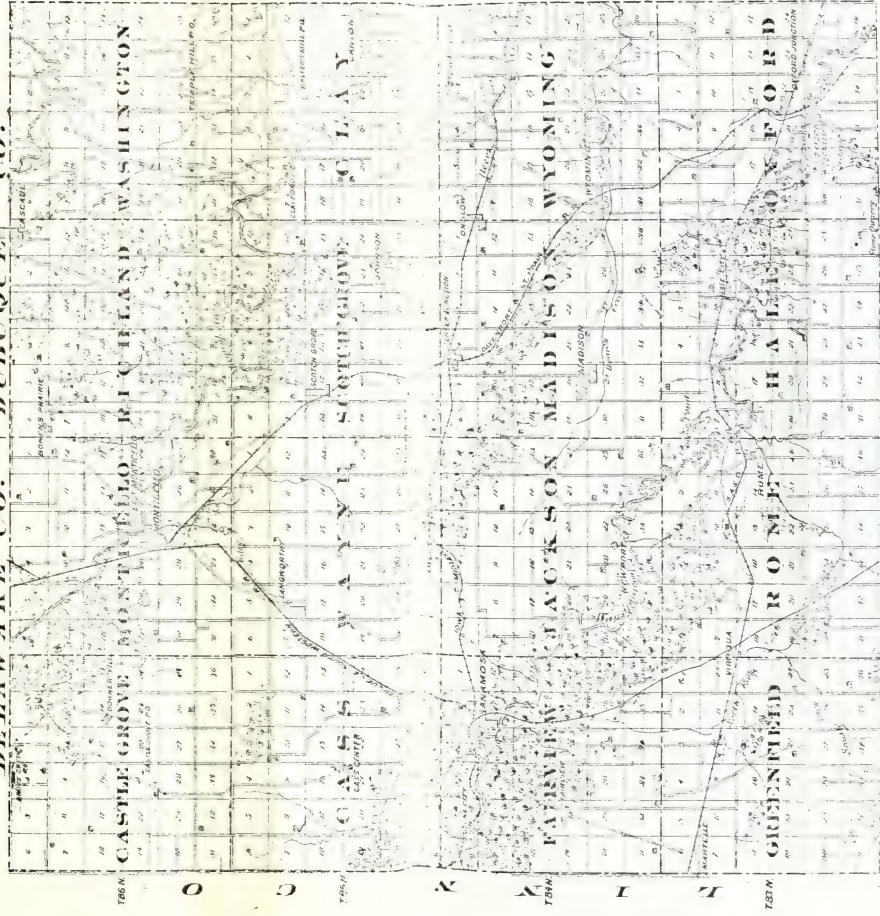
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MAP OF JONES COUNTY IOWA

DELAWARE CO. DUBUQUE CO.



DELAWARE CO. DUBUQUE CO. CLINTON CO.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their lark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean. Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

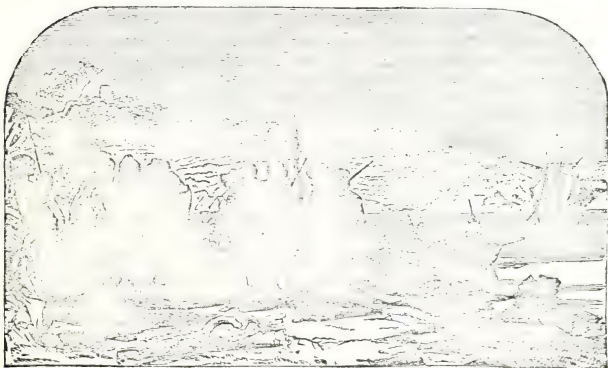
up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildeats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Che-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-epi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort *Crevecœur* on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1893, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1712. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacnac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

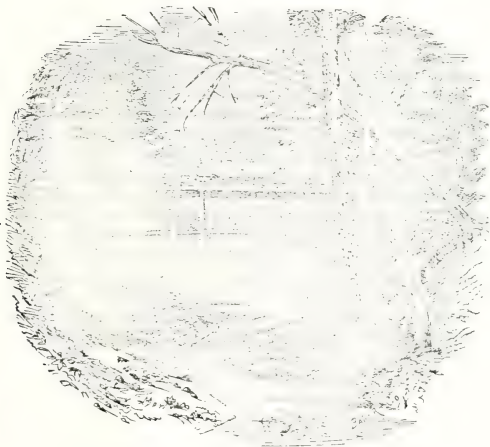
He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

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England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company: Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallissoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages of those cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradasson, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamiis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

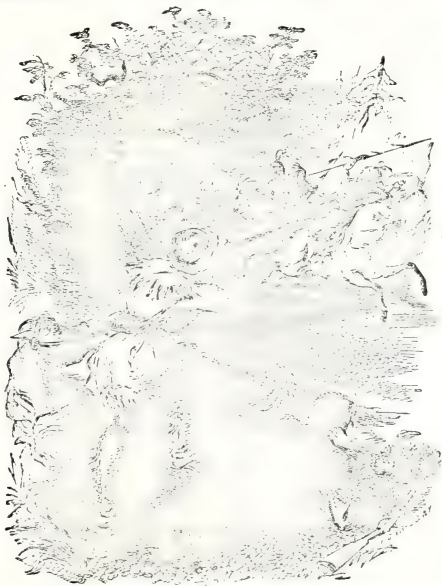
and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 2d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polyptamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed. Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this: Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

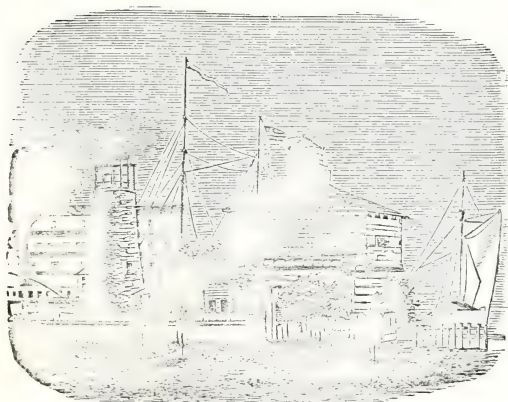
body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

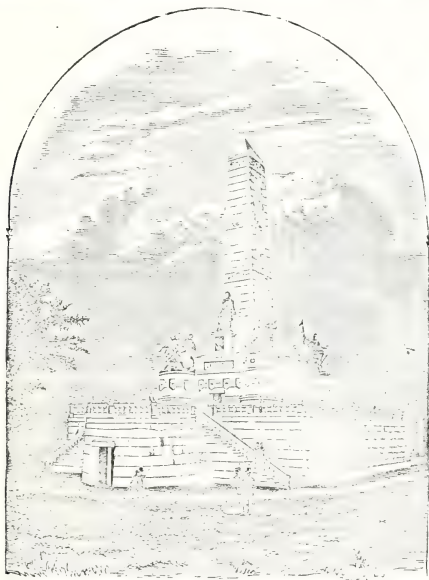
Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



KINZIE HOUSE.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

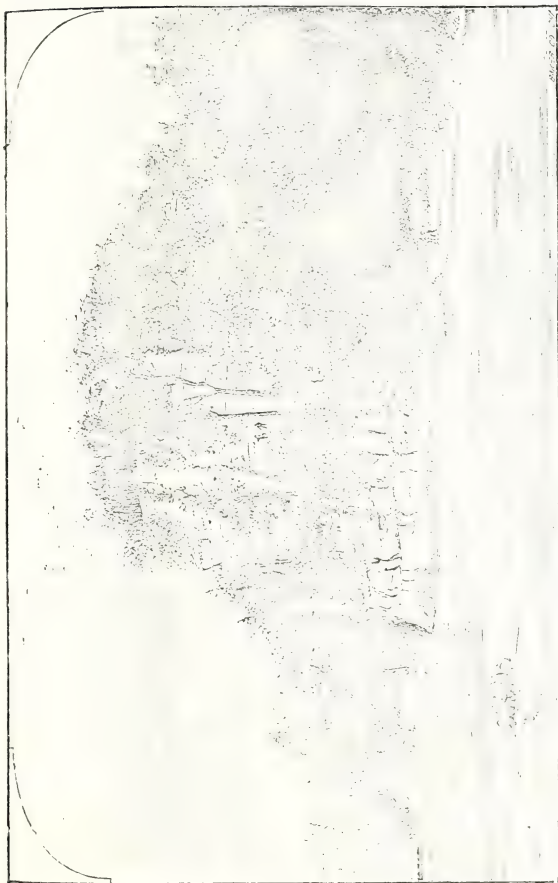
The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illin*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. "Starved Rock," on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LASALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful: and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquettines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecoeur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Tonti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his *History of Illinois*, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return :

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view: No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop or welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes: all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bienville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.

2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted in States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: "Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!" Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps.

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834-35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834-35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836-37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, euna clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal: Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised in 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. in 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of 36½ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

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THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas; that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowns on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,

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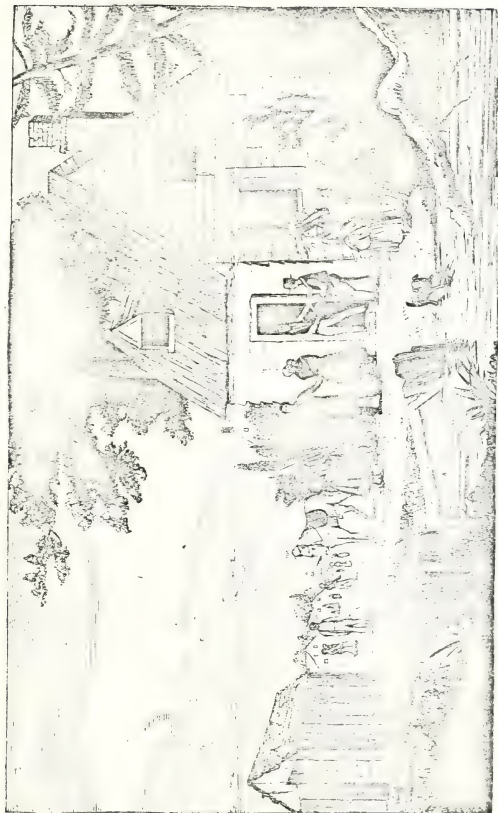
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AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland: but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County)....	4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River)	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS.
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramous bed</i>	50
	Lower Cretaceous. {	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nisnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	Coal Measures. {	Lower Coal Measures.....	200
		St. Louis Limestone.....	75
	Subcarboniferous. {	Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook beds.....	175
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	86
		Galena Limestone.....	250
	Trenton. {	Trenton Limestone.....	200
Lower Silurian.....	Primordial. {	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	Sioux Quartzite.....	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesium Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winneshiek, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and south-eastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of tribolites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *syringapora*, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *amplexus* and *aulopera* are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera *cythere* and *heyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerous represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders *selachians* and *ganoids*. The articulates are represented by the *trilobites* and *ostracoids*. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalopoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiopoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woolbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix meekii* and *sassafras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth.....	2,000
Winnebago.....	2,000
Hancock.....	1,500
Wright.....	500
Kossuth.....	700
Dickinson.....	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the paleozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminae of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celes'ine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.



HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoinegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomes of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near: and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Mon-in-gou-na or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the source of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1799; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismembership of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan: but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exciting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor: the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moine Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about $41^{\circ} 21'$ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his contemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied: and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs: he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go." But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people : in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galena*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson: "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoo-se, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes*.—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Sautie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottos and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employees of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Saes and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, pull it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Belletontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk :

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River, with the following exceptions, to wit :

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Saes and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Pfentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employees of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1845, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The *Ione* was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor: John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—*Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa." was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

* Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

† Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1843. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ottum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See *Hill v. Smith*, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received \$50.00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted: 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,936 "against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 2,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 19,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,589	1852.....	230,713	1866.....	1,040,819
1840.....	43,115	1854.....	326,012	1870.....	1,191,727
1844.....	75,152	1856.....	519,055	1873.....	1,251,333
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1875.....	1,366,000
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1876.....	.....
1849.....	152,988	1863.....	701,792	1877.....	.....
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,659		
1851.....	204,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface: an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth: and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate: an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the “Star of Empire” had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as “The Great American Desert.”

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Collin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 135,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "ATA, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 29, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience may hereafter demand,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1853, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows :

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows: Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Barker tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio.....	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....	1859	1863
Francis Springer.....	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio.....	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio.....	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio.....	1877	1878
John H. Gear.....	1878	.....

VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....	1847	1851
Robert Lucas.....	1851	1853
Edward Connelly.....	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman.....	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey.....	1847	1851
Anson Hart.....	1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....	1857	1858
Anson Hart.....	1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....	1855	1862
William Crum.....	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....	1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*.....	1862	1867
James Black, D. D.....	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.....	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged and recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 30 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867-8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 2d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCadden. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,429.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmelee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Matrice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release* from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections: but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund: and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	33,142.43 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 23, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859-60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs' petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey's successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad companies. The lands were granted to the State, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them by the State, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them.*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,074.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.82 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,297.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal to that originally authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres: but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,625.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	128,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows:

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$50,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Reutiro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent district districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainbridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dy-sart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Catell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to —.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854-7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859-1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to —.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855-7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to —.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853-56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861-4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867-72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872-6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846-7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848-9; Enos Lowe, 1850-1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852-3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854-5; William W. Hamilton, 1856-7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847-8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849-50; George Temple, 1851-2; James Grant, 1853-4; Reuben Noble, 1855-6; Samuel McFarland, 1856-7; Stephen B. Sheldy, 1858-9; John Edwards, 1860-1; Rush Clark, 1862-3; Jacob Butler, 1864-5; Ed. Wright, 1866-7; John Russell, 1868-9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870-1; James Wilson, 1872-3; John H. Gear, 1874-7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McKunken, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lazen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. SeEVERS, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James



Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William Y. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops.

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if aided, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonsville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Denton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Chatapion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perezel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

Warren County : Company H. from Greene County : Company I. from Jasper County : Company K. from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements : Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel : Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel : Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine : Company B. from Marshall and Hardin Counties : Company C, from Louisa County : Company D, from Muscatine County : Company E, from Cedar County : Company F, from Washington County : Company G, from Henry County : Company H, from Muscatine County : Company I from Muscatine County : Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel : John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel : Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County : Company B, from Allamakee County : Company C, from Fayette County : Company D, from Linn County : Company E, from Black Hawk County : Company F, from Delaware County : Company G, from Winnebago County : Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties : Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties : Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth ; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss. : White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel : M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel : John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon : Company B, from Jasper County : Company C, from Lucas County : Company D, from Keokuk County : Company E, from Scott County : Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties : Company G, from Benton County : Company H, from Marshall County : Company I, from Washington County : Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements : Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel : Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered: three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

ware County; Company I, from Dubuque County; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo.; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County; Company B, Johnson County; Company C, Jasper County; Company D, Monroe County; Company E, Wapello County; Company F, Johnson County; Company G, Johnson County; Company H, Johnson County; Company I, Johnson County; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties; Companies B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ring-

gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties; Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS,

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenant, Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company B, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M. from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty——, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Hadlock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitecomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVE MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster to U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 24, 1861.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.			DIED.			DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.			Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.		To Vet. Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	4	4	0	4	1	0	0	3
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	1	2	12	12	0	12	1	0	0	3
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	6	2	4	0	6	0	5	9	9	0	9	5	0	0	6
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	8	8	0	7	4	0	0	2
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	10	2	2	0	4	1	1	6	6	0	6	8	0	0	2
Sixth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	8	0	0	1
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	2	2	0	4	1	2	10	10	0	10	23	0	0	2
Ninth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	6	0	0	1
Artillery, First Battery.....	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	4	0	0	1
Artillery, Second Battery.....	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	6	0	0	1
Artillery, Third Battery.....	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	4	0	0	1
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	4	0	0	1
First Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	4	0	0	1
Second Infantry.....	6	6	12	4	2	0	6	2	2	23	23	0	23	5	0	0	9
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	3	0	3	9	0	0	1
Fourth Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	3	0	3	6	0	0	1
Fifth Infantry.....	3	3	6	3	2	0	5	1	1	16	16	0	16	34	0	0	2
Sixth Infantry.....	4	4	8	5	1	0	6	2	4	17	17	0	17	28	0	0	5
Seventh Infantry.....	7	7	14	3	1	0	4	1	3	18	18	0	18	32	0	0	3
Eighth Infantry.....	4	4	8	3	3	0	6	2	2	22	22	0	22	37	0	0	7
Ninth Infantry.....	3	3	6	1	4	0	5	2	2	14	14	0	14	30	0	0	4
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	12	7	2	0	9	1	3	24	24	0	24	26	0	0	6
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	6	2	1	0	3	1	2	16	16	0	16	32	0	0	1
Twelfth Infantry.....	3	3	6	3	1	0	4	1	3	8	8	0	8	25	0	0	5
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	0	2	1	1	11	11	0	11	19	0	0	1
Fourteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	0	2	1	1	19	19	0	19	36	0	0	4

[illegible]

Eleventh Infantry.....	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	39	151	220	6	226	41	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry.....	30	30	32	243	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	.....	.....	708	382	19	3	22
Thirteenth Infantry.....	63	1	65	34	182	1	217	192	77	293	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry.....	27	1	28	23	122	.....	14	137	53	190	162	.....	162	1	526	219	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residual Battalion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteenth Infantry.....	52	52	52	78	194	2	274	270	32	392	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	11	27
Sixteenth Infantry.....	57	57	57	32	211	.....	219	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	212	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry.....	43	43	43	18	97	1	116	129	93	222	225	.....	225	8	614	261	23	3	25
Eighteenth Infantry.....	26	2	28	7	109	3	119	222	6	238	73	1	74	.....	447	63	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry.....	53	53	53	33	91	6	130	185	5	188	190	1	191	.....	562	201	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry.....	8	8	8	5	130	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	.....	372	16	35	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry.....	37	1	38	29	157	2	188	139	14	133	147	3	150	2	531	20	49	5	54
Twenty-second Infantry.....	53	1	54	52	126	2	180	150	8	158	21	.....	21	.....	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry.....	39	39	39	30	195	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	.....	570	3	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	58	1	59	53	197	3	253	200	4	204	210	3	211	2	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	39	39	39	22	199	.....	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	561	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	40	2	42	29	204	3	236	169	1	111	110	3	113	.....	562	24	69	.....	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	7	7	7	14	162	4	180	134	68	292	132	3	135	6	536	89	40	5	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	52	52	52	24	180	1	206	166	16	182	212	4	216	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	19	2	21	17	248	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry.....	39	1	40	24	233	.....	254	129	13	112	202	3	207	2	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry.....	11	11	11	16	261	.....	275	137	38	175	77	.....	77	.....	540	13	72	.....	72
Thirty-second Infantry.....	56	56	56	33	203	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	.....	589	93	27	6	53
Thirty-third Infantry.....	25	1	26	37	166	3	236	109	31	113	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	4	4	4	2	228	1	231	286	27	313	13	.....	13	.....	561	3	22	.....	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 36th] Infantry consolidated.....	3	1	4	2	107	.....	12	29	7	35	12	2	11	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	23	2	25	19	182	1	205	172	17	189	93	.....	93	3	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	35	35	35	24	226	1	251	187	4	191	112	.....	112	.....	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	3	3	3	1	111	.....	112	326	30	356	.....	2	2	.....	593	.....	.....	.....	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	1	1	1	1	310	1	311	108	9	117	2	.....	2	.....	431	.....	8	4	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	33	1	34	20	119	1	111	89	30	123	105	3	108	.....	406	203	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry.....	6	6	6	10	179	6	194	117	4	121	41	.....	41	.....	361	2	20	6	25
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	1	1	1	1	14	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	17	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	1	.....	1
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	23	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1	1	1	4	45	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First African Infantry [66th U. S.].....	4	1	5	1	331	5	337	40	.....	10	1	.....	1	.....	385	.....	1	.....	1

* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.

1940/78/2017/1199/863/ 8 103/10 311/8005/1082/987/8180/112/8282/115/30294/4189/1264/281/1545

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA
DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.		No. of men.	No. Regiment.		No. of men.
1st	Iowa Infantry.....	959	39th	Iowa Infantry.....	933
2d	" ".....	1,247	40th	" ".....	900
3d	" ".....	1,074	41st	Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
4th	" ".....	1,184	44th	Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th	" ".....	1,037	45th	" " ".....	912
6th	" ".....	1,013	46th	" " ".....	892
7th	" ".....	1,138	47th	" " ".....	884
8th	" ".....	1,027	48th	Battalion " ".....	346
9th	" ".....	1,090	1st	Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th	" ".....	1,027	2d	" ".....	1,394
11th	" ".....	1,022	3d	" ".....	1,369
12th	" ".....	981	4th	" ".....	1,227
13th	" ".....	989	5th	" ".....	1,245
14th	" ".....	840	6th	" ".....	1,125
15th	" ".....	1,196	7th	" ".....	562
16th	" ".....	919	8th	" ".....	1,234
17th	" ".....	956	9th	" ".....	1,178
18th	" ".....	875	Sioux City Cavalry*		93
19th	" ".....	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....		87
20th	" ".....	925	1st	Battery Artillery.....	149
21st	" ".....	980	2d	" ".....	123
22d	" ".....	1,008	3d	" ".....	142
23d	" ".....	961	4th	" ".....	152
24th	" ".....	979	1st	Iowa African Infantry, 68th U. S.†.....	903
25th	" ".....	995	Dodge's	Brigade Band.....	14
26th	" ".....	919	Band of 2d	Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th	" ".....	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1,		
28th	" ".....	956	1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....		
29th	" ".....	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments		
30th	" ".....	978	of other States, over.....		
31st	" ".....	977			
32d	" ".....	925	Total.....		
33d	" ".....	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi-		
34th	" ".....	953	ments.....		
35th	" ".....	984	Additional enlistments.....		
36th	" ".....	986			
37th	" ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.		
38th	" ".....	910	1, 1865.....		
					75,519

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

POPULATION OF IOWA,
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair.....	7045	3982	984			1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533			1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777		3653
Appanoose.....	17405	16456	11931	3131		3679
Audubon.....	2370	1212	454			527
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672		4778
Black Hawk.....	22913	21706	8244	135		4877
Boone.....	17251	14584	4232	735		3515
Bremer.....	13220	12528	4915			2656
Buchanan.....	17315	17934	7906	517		3890
Buena Vista.....	3561	1585	57			817
Buncombe*						
Butler.....	11734	9951	3724			2598
Calhoun.....	3185	1602	147			681
Carroll.....	5760	2451	281			1197
Cass.....	10552	5464	1612			2422
Cedar.....	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	2934
Cerro Gordo.....	6685	4722	940			1526
Cherokee.....	424	1967	58			1001
Chickasaw.....	11400	10180	4536			2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5427	79		2213
Clay.....	3559	1523	52			868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	6039	2530	383			1244
Dallas.....	14386	12019	5244	854		3170
Davis.....	15757	15565	13764	7264		3448
Decatur.....	13249	12018	8977	965		2882
Delaware.....	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1748	1389	180			394
Dubuque.....	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1436	1392	105			299
Fayette.....	20515	16973	12073	825		4637
Floyd.....	13100	10768	3744			2884
Franklin.....	6558	4738	1309			1374
Fremont.....	13719	11172	5074	1244		2098
Greene.....	7028	4627	1374			1622
Grundy.....	8134	6399	793			1525
Guthrie.....	9638	7061	3058			2239
Hamilton.....	7701	6055	1699			1455
Hancock.....	1482	999	179			393
Hardin.....	15029	13684	5440			3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	3621			2658
Henry.....	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	7875	6282	3168			1712
Humboldt.....	3455	2596	352			695
Ida.....	794	226	43			172
Iowa.....	17456	16644	8029	822		3576
Jackson.....	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	24125	22116	9883	1230		5279
Jefferson.....	17127	17839	15038	9904	2772	3721
Johnson.....	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	19188	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

* In 1864, name changed to Lyon.

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

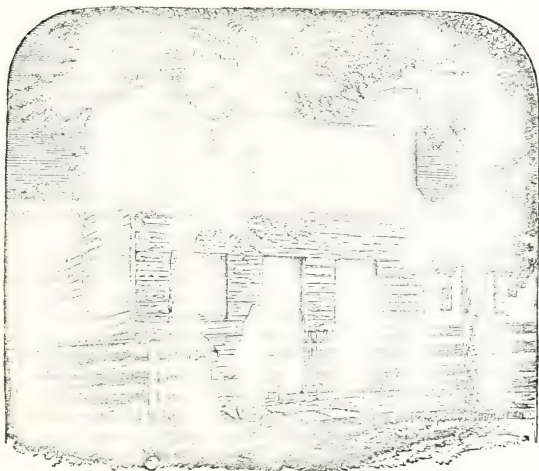
COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.				
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840. Voters.
Keokuk	20488	19464	13271	4822	4202
Kossuth	3765	3351	416		773
Lee	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373
Louisa	12469	12877	10370	4939	1927
Lucas	11725	10388	5766	471	
Lyon*	1139	221			
Madison	16030	13884	7339	1173	
Mahaska	23718	22708	14816	5989	
Marion	24094	24436	16813	5482	
Marshall	19629	17576	6015	338	
Mills	10555	8718	4481		
Mitchell	11523	9582	3400		
Monona	2267	3654	832		
Monroe	12811	12724	8612	2884	
Montgomery	10389	5934	1256		
Muscatine	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942
O'Brien	2349	715	8		
Osceola	1778				
Page	14274	9975	4419	551	
Palo Alto	2728	1336	132		
Plymouth	5282	2199	148		
Pocahontas	2249	1446	106		
Polk	31558	27857	11625	4513	
Pottawattomie	21665	16893	4968	7828	
Poweshiek	16482	15581	5668	615	
Ringgold	7546	5691	2923		
Sac	2873	1411	246		
Scott	39763	38599	25959	5986	2146
Shelby	5664	2540	818		
Sioux	3120	576	10		
Story	13111	11651	4051		
Tama	18771	16131	5285	8	
Taylor	10418	6989	3590	204	
Union	8827	6986	2912		
Van Buren	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146
Wapello	23865	22346	14518	8471	
Warren	18541	17980	10281	961	
Washington	19269	18652	14235	4957	1594
Wayne	13978	11287	6409	340	
Webster	13114	10484	2504		
Winnebago	2946	1562	168		
Winneshiek	24233	23570	13942	546	
Woodbury	8568	6172	1119		
Worth	4908	2892	756		
Wright	3244	2392	653		
Total	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112

* Formerly Buncombe.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woollen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warfare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

IOWA.

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a terra of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake"), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totaled 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota, (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 75,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,656,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM.
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HC. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed: but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	581	15	1134	591	Johnson.....	1884	2345	18	271	2345	2593
Adams.....	876	397	485	38	1379	629	Jones.....	1708	1218	14	68	2191	1703
Allamakee.....	1547	1547	69	29	1709	146	Keokuk.....	1772	1928	322	195	2144	1962
Appanoose.....	1165	1449	729	52	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	246	14	89	618	227
Audubon.....	419	352	29	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	299	3168	3682
Benton.....	1492	712	567	444	2491	1355	Linn.....	244	2416	75	585	4391	2917
Black Hawk.....	1789	1111	95	244	2739	1592	Louisa.....	1828	817	89	108	1929	1908
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1665	Lucas.....	1894	894	163	12	1478	1944
Bremer.....	1189	582	196	1	1737	737	Lyons.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1299	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1677	616	56	2246	1838
Buena Vista.....	747	142	161	29	770	299	Mahaska.....	1829	1696	111	596	2221	1791
Butler.....	1443	758	19	95	1828	789	Marion.....	1856	1866	799	95	2736	2394
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	136	Marshall.....	1148	837	399	594	2456	1189
Carroll.....	653	744	141	11	709	771	Miller.....	1445	1162	38	28	1442	1395
Cass.....	1592	829	116	31	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1796	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1416	1693	299	416	2328	1446	Monroe.....	588	119	432	9	713	344
Cerro Gordo.....	999	348	72	40	1274	414	Monroe.....	1484	928	247	26	1118	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	894	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1197	37	94	1474	1699	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2975
Clark.....	1044	267	813	19	1413	816	O'Brien.....	246	21	201	14	469	116
Clay.....	517	16	29	67	767	94	Osceola.....	295	40	10	31	229	59
Clayton.....	1513	1779	69	167	2992	2621	Page.....	1166	568	348	291	2249	891
Clinton.....	2444	2727	236	65	3974	378	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	.....	311	593
Crawford.....	898	651	136	111	1413	965	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	29	815	692
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	8	2796	779	Pocahontas.....	279	93	44	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	1231	84	12	1796	1691	Polk.....	3171	1885	1973	94	4121	2182
Deaure.....	1299	961	319	19	1677	1282	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2459	218	121	2565	2131
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	535	2215	146	Poweshook.....	1296	882	42	346	1568	1099
Des Moines.....	2015	1384	767	6	3225	2967	Randolph.....	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	209	48	Ray.....	656	128	177	13	1661	166
Dubuque.....	1987	3415	499	53	2798	4457	Scott.....	3691	1263	369	37	3819	2541
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	246	266	36	Shelby.....	888	679	31	16	897	614
Fayette.....	1903	1667	889	37	3609	1799	Sioux.....	439	192	49	.....	439	229
Floyd.....	1223	248	162	39	2022	731	Story.....	1699	244	644	187	1843	579
Franklin.....	1511	326	16	10	1779	379	Tama.....	1126	833	196	135	2237	1317
Fremont.....	1250	1231	34	.....	1678	1682	Taylor.....	1425	293	868	.....	1727	679
Greene.....	161	215	531	27	1379	559	Union.....	639	516	859	63	1228	759
Grundy.....	999	594	.....	8	1609	417	Van Buren.....	1199	165	591	139	2111	1691
Guthrie.....	1169	496	364	21	1444	629	Wapello.....	1799	1629	1265	236	2752	2492
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	191	2429	145
Hancock.....	349	95	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1687	1221	393	112	2467	178
Hardin.....	1492	661	228	154	2122	989	Wayne.....	1616	832	464	3	1692	1431
Harrison.....	1448	869	523	19	1757	1396	Webster.....	899	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry.....	1779	424	1041	149	2899	1485	Winnebago.....	544	40	.....	.....	488	99
Howard.....	551	617	296	519	1494	699	Winnebago.....	2671	1699	279	238	2799	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	94	523	149	Woodbury.....	1199	867	626	9	1919	367
Ia.....	521	54	192	.....	212	37	Worth.....	628	132	88	14	799	149
Iowa.....	1132	1129	612	228	1759	174	Wright.....	541	199	117	98	757	184
Jackson.....	1618	1496	224	17	2135	2185	Totals.....	12149	7935	3422	1689	17111	13121
Jasper.....	1977	1174	1048	29	3277	1891	Majorities.....	42139	24999	.....	.....	59211	.....
Jefferson.....	1299	775	379	19	2099	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 245,765; 1876, including 949 Greenback, 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. 71	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. 74.
I.....	17188	14814	2774	32002	D. 1893	VII.....	1936	11688	7808	31181	R. 2299
II.....	14439	16983	1759	31422	R. 687	VIII.....	1998	15999	4122	31594	R. 2627
III.....	17421	16999	1329	34420	D. 66	IX.....	19983	16989	8989	36946	R. 5849
IV.....	26759	99799	11991	36948	R. 2823						
V.....	19274	11954	8129	36948	R. 2413						
VI.....	15775	11919	4659	36947	R. 2723						

Total vote, 1874, 184,949; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,496 Greenback vote.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by $7\frac{1}{2}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3.1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3.1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 7954.5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	.....make 1 link.
25 links.....	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains.....	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.	
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat.....	at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....			\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats.....	at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter.....	at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....			18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....			10
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....			2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....		48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....		6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....			25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....			4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....		17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....			35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05	

1875.		CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.	
March	21	By 3 days' labor.....	at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats.....	at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn.....	at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....			25 00
"	1	To Cash.....		10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing.....	at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....		2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat.....	at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting.....	at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor.....	at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....		20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....		18 20	
				\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the *required interest*.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by 48 gives \$222.0000; 360 d. v. 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 d. v. 60 w. l. r. we come to exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (60/2) (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30; if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
48
370000
185 00
60) \$222.0000
180
420
420
00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called *Laconia*.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	561,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	157,748
Georgia.....	1,784,109
Illinois.....	2,339,491
Indiana.....	1,689,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	636,915
Maryland.....	750,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	627,922
Missouri.....	1,711,295
Nebraska.....	122,693
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,261
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	205,696
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	340,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	441,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	29,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	11,959
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	214,583
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,739
Total United States.....	38,555,993

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	671,032
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,059
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,754
Boston, Mass.....	250,326
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,159
Newark, N. J.....	105,679
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,516
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,432
Providence, R. I.....	68,901
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,786
Allentown, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,098
New Haven, Conn.....	50,810
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,644
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
S. Antonio, Pa.....	35,692
Reading, Pa.....	37,579
Buttton, N. J.....	32,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,210
Mobile, Ala.....	32,074
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,754
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,911
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,844
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,423
Savannah, Ga.....	28,135
Lebanon, Mass.....	24,222
Fall River, Mass.....	20,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.	Miles R. R.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.	Miles R. R.
		1870. 1875. 1872.	1872.			1870. 1875. 1872.	1872.
<i>States.</i>							
Alabama.....	53,722	996,992	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	5,113
Arkansas.....	32,128	484,471	2	Rhode Island.....	1,301	217,353	16
California.....	188,981	569,215	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	707,569	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	517,453	829	Tennessee.....	45,666	1,258,520	1,620
Delaware.....	2,126	125,013	227	Texas.....	267,394	818,575	875
Florida.....	5,868	187,146	460	Vermont.....	10,232	135,571	175
Georgia.....	33,809	1,000,637	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,167	1,273
Illinois.....	35,430	2,536,891	3,294	West Virginia.....	21,006	132,014	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,000,637	3,529	Wisconsin.....	23,924	1,052,070	1,725
Iowa.....	55,015	1,191,792	1,559,544	1,600			
Kansas.....	81,318	561,390	528,349	1,700			
Kentucky.....	37,000	1,211,011	1,123				
Louisiana.....	41,246	728,913	857,439	2,773			
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	841				
Maryland.....	11,184	789,864	824				
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,600			
Michigan.....	36,431	1,184,056	1,511,011	2,273			
Minnesota.....	33,531	438,506	568,429	1,013			
Mississippi.....	42,150	217,022	900				
Missouri.....	65,350	1,741,295	2,587				
Nebraska.....	73,925	123,999	216,280	828			
Nevada.....	112,096	42,491	52,540	594			
New Hampshire.....	9,250	318,900	791				
New Jersey.....	8,329	906,096	1,026,792	1,025			
New York.....	47,000	4,482,759	4,735,238	14,730			
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	1,190				
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	3,740				
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	159				
<i>Territories.</i>							
Arizona.....	113,916	9,658					
Colorado.....	101,500	39,561	392				
Dakota.....	147,490	14,181					
Dist. of Columbia.....	69	131,769					
Idaho.....	60,922	14,959					
Montana.....	141,726	26,500					
New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874					
Utah.....	80,056	80,789	375				
Washington.....	69,944	23,655					
Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	498				
Total States.....	1,950,171	38,113,253					
Total Territories.....	965,432	442,730	1,965				
Aggregate of U. S. 2,915,203 38,555,983 39,852							

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;
POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	416,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,923,600	1870	3,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,159
France.....	36,466,800	1869	2,011,061	17.7	Vienno.....	1,825,500
Austria and Hungary.....	35,994,400	1869	2,401,348	14.94	Vienna.....	827,600
Japan.....	31,783,200	1871	149,209	212.8	Yokohama.....	1,774,800
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,160	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	24,906,012	1871	160,207	155	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,479,921	1871	118,817	230.9	Rome.....	244,184
Spain.....	16,642,600	1867	195,775	85	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000		3,251,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	429,400
Turkey.....	16,163,000		672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,171,000	1869	761,526		Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20	Stockholm.....	136,900
Peru.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Lima.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,213,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,491	115.8	Lisbon.....	221,000
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Amsterdam.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,137	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chile.....	2,000,000	1869	122,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,659,100	1870	15,992	169.9	Geneva.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,808	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000		495,321	4	Cochabamba.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,000
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,700	1871	7,523	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,781,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,012
Venezuela.....	1,500,000		368,298	4.2	Caracas.....	47,100
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	41,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000		218,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	65,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138		17,992	27.7	Darmstadt.....	20,000
Liberia.....	714,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	5,325	81.8	San Salvador.....	15,000
Haiti.....	572,000		10,205	56	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	250,000	1871	58,171	5	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	60,722	6.5	Montevideo.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	17,692	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	130,000	1871	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,550		7,643	80	Honolulu.....	7,633

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts: the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed and payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the amount of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts: for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES-FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisalment need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, *on the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done: and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence: but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of _____ County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at _____ and running thence _____ and terminating at _____, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN:

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child: or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

His fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due: but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	160
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, 40		Sorghum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, 32		Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	22	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed.....	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Brans.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes.....	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20¢ 50¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, and Flour at \$8 @ \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.

¢ for *per cent.*, and ¢ for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20 @ \$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30.....	60

Received payment,	\$6 60
-------------------	--------

A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$—.

—, Iowa, —, 18—.

— after date — promises to pay to the order of —, — dollars, at —, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after — until paid. Interest payable —, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —.

P. O. —,

—.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In — Court of — County, Iowa, —, of — County, Iowa, do hereby confess that — justly indebted to —, in the

sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of \$—— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from ———, and — hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of \$——, and \$—— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the ——— Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against ——— with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from ———, the interest to be paid ———.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And — hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ———, so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18——.

—————
—————

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
————— County. }

————— being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ———, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

—————

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this ——— day of ———, 18——. ———, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times: namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,

THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA,)
— County,) ss.

I, —, of the County of —, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of —, bearing date the — day of —, A. D. 18—, made and executed by — and —, his wife, to said — on the following described Real Estate, in the County of —, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of —, and State of Iowa, on the — day of —,

A. D. 18—, at — o'clock — M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

_____. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA,)
 — County.) ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. _____.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — County, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by — of — County, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the County —, and State of —, to wit: (here insert description.) and — do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to — day of —, A. D. 18—.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed — by and between — of the county of — and State of —, part of the first part, and — of the county of — and State of — party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, — heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of ——— and State of ———, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said ——— or order ———

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within ——— days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of ——— dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of ———, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

_____,
_____,

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this ——— day of ———, A. D. 187—, by and between ———, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and ———, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[Here insert Terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever: that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

§ _____, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay _____ or order, _____ dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at _____. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within — days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ County and State of _____ do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____ in the county _____ and State of _____, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And _____ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ dollars,

One note for \$____, due____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$____, due____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$____, due____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$____, due____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$____ Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the _____ day of _____, 18____.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] _____

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County and State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, in hand paid by _____ of _____, County and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of _____, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said _____ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said _____ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____.

IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— County, State of ———, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of ——— County, State of ———, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said ——— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of ——— County, and State of ——— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of ——— County, and State of ———, in the sum of ——— Dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the ——— day of ——— A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars,

One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of ——— and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description.] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such devise or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is, that they can not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.		No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.		Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm.
	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	
Appanose...	16,029	169,321	17,388	9,004	177,219	10,019	108,818	6,851	288,543	13,736	88,739	\$48,791	
Alumakee...	14,567	178,211	10,658	65,000	907,399	181	394	21,255	969,010	17,726	144,829	11,760	
Androbin...	2,114	2,839	1,586	6,866	86,260	10	97	9,225	3,043	788	3,300	18,772	
Adams...	6,539	147,510	8,532	17,147	281,360	7	174	2,571	6,773	281	11,130	6,772	
Adair...	8,182	55,000	6,390	27,750	1,63,911	70	3,300	3,960	1,66,131	4,755	17,130	10,730	
Adrian Vista...	2,018	1,018	1,391	1,111	1,111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Benton...	2,018	3,064	2,746	9,004	1,43,911	7	70	8,244	22,021	15,689	47,960	2,04,000	
Boone...	17,388	718,000	18,692	72,000	1,22,571	11	84	4,631	17,772	10,904	40,000	19,000	
Butler...	11,008	58,008	12,472	30,000	1,36,000	20	700	28,800	117,808	18,727	1,23,719	1,20,000	
Bremer...	1,566	1,600	10,000	4,888	64,700			28,334	109,601	14,759	55,531	1,14,000	
Black Hawk...	2,018	71,000	18,129	108,229				58,593	18,000	1,000	67,824	2,000	
Bochanan...	2,018	1,018	1,391	1,111	1,111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clay...	2,018	3,064	2,746	9,004	1,43,911	7	70	8,244	22,021	15,689	47,960	2,04,000	
Cherokee...	5,008	2,004	4,012	17,000	1,00,000			9,659	31,000	3,045	11,500	5,000	
Cass...	110,000	1,000	9,750	40,000	60,000			40,882	150,000	2,000	17,000	120,000	
Crawford...	18,008	28,004	1,500	2,000	3,000			17,000	1,000	2,000	9,000	1,000	
Cedar...	2,018	1,018	1,391	1,111	1,111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chas. Gordo...	2,018	1,018	1,391	1,111	1,111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cheyenne...	2,200	170,818	1,500	8,000	1,70,000	147	2,000	3,908	147,130	20,211	60,000	2,000	
Clinton...	2,018	1,018	1,391	1,111	1,111	12	4,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	
Chickasaw...	2,018	1,018	1,391	1,111	1,111	3	40	18,201	51,139	11,114	48,000	8,000	
Carroll...	58,000	50,000	29,000	26,000	26,000	3	20	1,004	57,000	5,284	16,000	1,000	
Clarke...	2,018	1,018	1,391	1,111	1,111	63	65	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cathart...	2,018	1,018	1,391	1,111	1,111	10	1,000	10,000	3,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	
Decatur...	1,008	10,000	13,000	23,000	2,000	52,900	50,000	2,000	21,000	1,000	81,000	100,000	
Davies...	110,000	8,100	9,750	8,200	7,000	817	12,000	50,884	100,000	10,000	31,000	100,000	
Dubuque...	18,008	9,000	10,000	29,000	62,000	84	1,200	67,000	1,000	1,000	61,000	1,000	
Des Moines...	14,000	5,000	9,000	16,000	1,000	8,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	9,000	15,000	1,000	
Delaware...	4,000	6,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	5	50	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Dickinson...	12,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	2,			
Dallas...	12,000	5,000	14,000	20,000	4,000	7	186	5,000	21,000	9,000	3,000	1,000	
Emmet...	8,000	2,000	8,000	4,000	1,000			2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Floyd...	14,000	8,100	10,000	6,000	91,000	2,000	3,000	21,000	44,000	15,000	18,000	1,000	
Fayette...	13,000	95,000	13,000	60,000	86,000	46	88	5,000	12,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	
Fremont...	11,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Franklin...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	811	10,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Grundy...	14,000	4,000	1,000	6,000	9,000	2	44	40,000	12,000	11,000	40,000	1,000	
Green...	3,000	10,000	3,000	1,000	2,000			18,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Guthrie...	8,000	4,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	22	210	38,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	
Hardin...	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Harrison...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Harmon...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	1,000	41,000	16,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	
Hamilton...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Henry...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	11,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Iowa...	19,000	8,000	17,000	4,000	6,000	36	10,000	4,000	21,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Jackson...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Johnson...	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	1,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Jasper...	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	400	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Jones...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Keokuk...	2,000	9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Ko-suth...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lee...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lucas...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	3,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lyon...	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Louis...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Mitchell...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Monaska...	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Marion...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Marshall...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Monroe...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Marshall...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	2,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Monroe...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Muscatine...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
North Liberty...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
O'Brien...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Polk...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	2,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pocahontas...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pottawattamie...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Potosi...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pope...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Plymouth...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Palo Alto...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Ringold...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Scott...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shelby...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Sioux...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Sac...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Taylor...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tama...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Taylor...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Van Buren...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Wayne...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Warren...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Washington...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Webster...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Winnebago...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Winnebago...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Winnebago...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Winnebago...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Winnebago...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Winnebago...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Winnebago...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Winnebago...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Winnebago...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Winnebago...	1,000	1,000											



Edmund Booth

HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY.

Jones County is situated in the eastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Delaware and Dubuque Counties, on the east by Jackson and Clinton Counties, on the south by Cedar and on the west by Linn County, and comprises an area of sixteen Congressional Townships.

The surface is undulating, with numerous slight elevations or low, conical hills, the valleys extending in every direction. There is considerable timber along the streams, and at sundry places are found groves of oak, maple, walnut, ash and cottonwood on the prairies. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats and potatoes abundantly; the climate is decidedly healthful, and the whole county is well watered by the Maquoketa and Wapsipinicon Rivers, which traverse it in a southeasterly direction, and are fed by numerous tributaries. Good orchards of apples, cherries and wild plums are abundant, and other fruits are liberally produced in all parts of the county. Grapes, especially, are abundantly produced at small expense, and are destined to become an important product. The people are chiefly engaged in agriculture and stock-raising, and considerable attention is given to the dairy business, the products of the latter having largely increased during the last four or five years. A goodly number of cheese-factories and creameries are in a flourishing condition, and considerable attention is paid to the raising of fine horses and blooded stock.

Coal is not to be found, but the quarries of building-stone are the best in the State, fully equal in quality to the celebrated building-stone at Joliet, Ill., and much more easily obtained. Lead has been discovered in small quantities in the eastern part of the county, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for working.

The general productiveness of the county is equal to any portion of the State. The inhabitants are mostly Americans, and are an industrious and frugal people.

The first settlers located at Bowen's Prairie and at Monticello in 1836, in Fairview and Clay Townships in 1837 and at Anamosa in 1838. Wyoming, Rome, Jackson, Wayne, etc., were settled at about the same time, and some of them before 1838.

The facts herein recorded have been obtained from the old settlers themselves, from papers published in the county and from the county records.

GEOLOGY.

We are indebted to His Honor, Mayor Amos V. Eaton, of Anamosa, for the following in reference to the geology of the county. Mayor Eaton is quite an

industrious student of the natural history of the county and State, and has succeeded, through his own efforts, in collecting and arranging a valuable cabinet, comprising all the important specimens of this portion of the State, and many valuable specimens from other portions of the United States and the Canadas:

The geological formation of Jones County is almost wholly within the Upper Silurian age and the Niagara period. The Devonian laps over upon a small portion of Greenfield Township. The Upper Silurian exposure in the State is something in the shape of a pyramid, with its base of about fifty miles in width on the Mississippi River, and includes the county of Clinton and a large portion of the counties of Jackson and Scott, tapering to a width of not more than four or five miles on the Minnesota line, in Howard County, with a length of 160 miles, extending northwest and southeast. The thickness of the formation is set down at 350 feet.

In the early surveys of the State, the Niagara period was divided into the Niagara and the Le Claire epochs or formations; but subsequent surveys and examinations determined the fact that it properly all belongs to the Niagara epoch. The rock of the formation is a magnesia limestone, and, in an economic view, one of the most important in the State. Prof. White makes the statement that it affords the *best* and *greatest* amount of quarry rock of any formation in the State of Iowa. Wherever this rock is exposed in Jones County, it furnishes a great abundance of material for the common uses of the inhabitants. The exposure of this stone near Anamosa is of such wonderful regularity in the stratification and such uniformity of texture that the stone can be wrought into any desired shape or size with little expense. Some of the stone come from their *beds* as smooth and even as though they had been run through a planing-machine, not requiring the touch of the chisel. Another very fortunate thing, there are no intervening strata of clay or other material to impede the labors of the quarrymen. This stone weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds per cubic foot, getting a little heavier as you go down the quarry. The strength and durability of the stone has been tested under all manner of conditions for years, and it is all that could be reasonably expected of a limestone. Exposure to the atmosphere improves it, making it harder. The analysis of the stone, as given by Prof. White in his report, is as follows:

Insoluble in acid	72
Ferrous and ferric acid	23
Calcium carbonate.....	57.32
Magnesium.....	41.21
Moisture.....	31
	<hr/>
	99.79

One noteworthy fact, geologically, in relation to these special quarries, is that there is hardly any *fossil* remains to be found in them, while they are quite abundant in other places not far away. A few traces of *coral* are found, and a formation that has not been determined as yet, although examined by some eminent geologists. They are about one-half inch long and as large as a knitting-needle; and, as far as can be seen, they are exactly alike and often occur in innumerable numbers, in a single slab of stone. The impression is more often seen, however, and indeed it is not certain whether they are *fossils* at all or not. A flint nodule of very beautiful structure is found, being many times found in layers of strata, and furnishing very unique cabinet specimens. Pockets containing quartz and lime crystals frequently occur that are elegant in appearance.

The surface soil of Jones County is composed of what is termed drift and alluvial soils, the former largely predominating, as the flood-plane or bottom-land of the rivers is not great. Prof. White estimates that 95 per cent of the land in Iowa is tillable, and Jones County is quite equal to the average. If Prof. White's estimate of the State is not exaggerated, there is probably no other area of territory of the extent (55,000 square miles) in the world, that can furnish as good and as large a per cent of tillable land as the State of Iowa.

The soil of the county possesses the ingredients and depth to make it inexhaustible with fair dealing, and insuring its inhabitants an agricultural wealth forever.

There is enough of good brick clay in the county to furnish its inhabitants with brick for all time to come. And there is sand enough along the streams, that has been sifted from the soil by the action of the water, to furnish the requisite quantity for building purposes, and an endless amount of stone that makes good (quick) lime.

The county is almost destitute of minerals as far as known: a few isolated specimens of *iron ore* have been found, and traces of iron in the rock material are sometimes seen. As the Silurian age is below the coal formations, it would be useless to look for coal in the county.

The paleontology, or fossil remains, of Jones County has been almost wholly neglected or overlooked by the State geologists, in their surveys and reports, and very little has been written upon the subject: and while we cannot claim as much of interest in this direction as many counties of the State, still there is abundance of material to interest the geologist. The Silurian formation is one of extreme age. Some geologists of authority have put it down as having taken millions of years in its formation. And as it was the first in which life began to show itself on the globe—life in the simplest form—it is called the age of mollusks, because they are so predominant. The word mollusk means soft, and the animals are composed of a soft, fleshy bag, containing a very simple digestive apparatus. Many of them are without eyes, and are generally covered with a shell as a means of protection. The clam, snail and oyster are familiar examples of this class, now living; but many of the fossils now found are the remains of species now extinct.

However, the fossil remains of this county are composed quite as largely of the class called *radiates*, which are quite as simple in structure, and might be called the stepping-stone from the vegetable to the animal kingdom. The corals and crinoids are examples of this class.

Much of the rock exposure in the county is nearly destitute of *fossils*, while in others they are very numerous. The following are the more common ones found in Jones County:

Several species of the *favosites corals* (honeycomb corals) are very numerous; two or three species of *halysites* (chain corals); a number of *syringopora* (pipe coral); *cyathophylloids*; *stromatopora*; *chonetophyllum* (cup coral) and *heliolites*.

All the above are found in one locality along the Maquoketa River, a few miles east of Monticello, in such quantities that wagon-loads may be gathered of those that lie loose on the surface of the bluffs.

Other species of corals are found in various parts of the county, that are more rare, and many that seem to be peculiar to this formation. Two species, at least, of *pentamerons* are occasionally found, but are much more numerous

over the line in Linn County. *Crinoid* remains are very common in many places.

One locality near Anamosa, on the Wapsipinicon River, at Doan's Mill, the stone is entirely made up of them, but it is so rotten and fragmentary in character that complete specimens are obtained with difficulty. Enough of comparatively perfect *crinoid* heads have been found to identify several species. The stone is sufficiently made up of them to justly entitle it to the name of *crinoid limestone*.

Fossil shells are not numerous, but several species, both of the *bivalve* and *univalve*, have been found.

Trilobites are very rare in this county, although in some of the Silurian formations they are numerous; 500 species of this crustacean once existed, all of which are now extinct. (Dana.)

During this season, a point of rocks has been opened near the iron bridge across the Buffalo at Fisherville, where the *trilobites* are quite numerous. The quarrymen inform me they found at least 100 in number, and that they only occur in one or two strata, as far as yet developed. Only three other ones have been found in the county, to my knowledge.

Several *ammonites* have been found, but they are also rare: 900 species of these animals once existed and are now extinct. (Dana.)

Several species of the *orthoceras* and also of the *ormoceras* are met with, although they are not often found complete.

Specimens of so-called iron-stone and agatized flint are often found, and, indeed, the flint formations of the county often take on a wonderful variety of forms and fantastic shapes. The variety called the *jasper* is frequently found. Specimens of what is termed *forest rock* are sometimes found in the quarries, and are thought by some to be fossil ferns. It is simply a precipitate of oxide of manganese. Fossils of the vegetable kingdom are not found to any extent whatever. A few pieces of petrified wood have been found along the streams, but they are evidently foreign, and brought here by the *drift*.

Much of that which is interesting to the student of natural history might be written in reference to the geology of Jones County, but the subject has not attracted sufficiently the attention of the inhabitants to warrant anything further in a county history. The geology of Jones County affords abundant opportunity to those of her citizens who may desire to gain a practical knowledge of a subject that has entirely revolutionized the thinking world during the past half-century.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county of Jones was named and its boundaries designated at the session of the Wisconsin Legislature held at Burlington in the winter of 1837-38. At that time, the country now included in the State of Iowa belonged to, or was a part of, the Territory of Wisconsin. There were but two counties west of the Mississippi River in 1836—Des Moines and Dubuque. During the meeting of the first Territorial Legislature, in 1836-37, Des Moines County was subdivided, and, at the meeting of 1837-38, Dubuque County was lessened by the creation of Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar Counties. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, at that time represented the Territory of Wisconsin in Congress. In his honor was the county, whose history we write, named.

Only a part of these counties were organized at that time. Jackson County was equipped with an Organizing Sheriff in the person of William A. Warren, of Bellevue. He was also, in a limited sense, made the Sheriff of Jones and Linn Counties; and, for matters of court jurisdiction, Bellevue was, during 1838 and a part of 1839, the capital of Jones and Linn Counties. An election precinct was designated in each of these, and the report of votes sent to Bellevue.

The first Territorial Legislature, after the separation of Iowa from Wisconsin, met in Burlington November 12, 1838. During the session, the county of Jones was organized.

The act passed by the Legislature to organize the county of Jones was as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa,* That the county of Jones be, and the same is hereby, organized from and after the 1st day of June next, and the inhabitants of said county be entitled to all the rights and privileges to which, by law, the inhabitants of other organized counties of this Territory are entitled; and the said county shall be a part of the Third Judicial District, and the District Court shall be held at the seat of justice in said county, or such other place as may be provided until the seat of justice is established.

SEC. 2. That Simeon Gardner, of Clinton County; Israel Mitchell, of Linn County, and William H. Whitesides, of Dubuque County, be, and they are hereby, appointed Commissioners to locate the seat of justice in said county, and shall meet at the house of Thomas Denson on the second Monday of March next, in said county, and shall proceed forthwith to examine and locate a suitable place for the seat of justice of said county, having particular reference to the convenience of the county and healthfulness of the location.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall, within ten days after their meeting at the aforesaid place, make out and certify to the Governor of this Territory, under their hands and seals, a certificate containing a particular description of the location selected for the aforesaid county seat; and, on receipt of such certificate, the Governor shall issue his proclamation affirming and declaring the said location to be the seat of justice of the said county of Jones.

SEC. 6. The Commissioners aforesaid shall receive, upon making out their certificate of the location of the seat of justice of said county, each, \$3 per day, and also \$3 for every twenty miles going to and returning from their respective homes.

SEC. 7. Upon the presentation of the certificate aforesaid to the Treasurer of Jones County, the Treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay the respective sums allowed by this act out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED January 24, 1839.

It seems that these men failed to carry out the provisions of this act, and we find the county seat not to have been located until the following year, or 1840. In the Legislature of 1839-40, three other Commissioners were appointed, as follows: Thomas M. Isett, of Muscatine County; John G. McDonald, of Jackson County, and Franklin Moffat, of Delaware County. The probability is that only two of these men served the appointment. We find by the County Commissioners' books that at the July meeting, 1840, Isett and McDonald received \$51 and \$36, respectively, for their services in locating the county seat. Col. Thomas Cox, of Bellevue, was the surveyor.

The first election of county officers took place in the fall of 1839.

Of the County Commissioners elected on this occasion, only two appeared at the recorded meetings of the Board—Thomas Denson and Charles P. Hutton. We have been informed that the third Commissioner was H. G. Seeley.

William Hutton was the first Clerk of the Commissioners' Court. Hugh Bowen was the first Sheriff of Jones County. Clark Joslin was the first Recorder.

There were three polling places at the election of 1839, and were said to have been three precincts—Bowen Prairie, Walnut Fork and Farm Creek.

The Judges of the election of 1839 were Orvill Cronkhite, Eli Brown, J. H. Simpson, William Clark, James Hutton and J. C. Raffety. The Clerks were Thomas S. Denson, George H. Brown and D. G. Morgan.

It will be borne in mind that an election had been held in September, 1838, or one year previous, for the purpose of electing Representatives to the Iowa Legislature. This was in the cabin of Barrett Whittemore. Only eleven votes were cast, and a Representative, R. G. Roberts, was elected from Cedar, Jones, Johnson and Linn.

The first recorded meeting of the Commissioners' Court was held February 3, 1840. Their first act was to appoint Hugh Bowen Assessor in the place of Daniel Chaplin, who refused to serve.

George Mefford presented a petition for a certain county road.

It was ordered that the regular meeting of the Board should be held thereafter at the house of Donald Sutherland and until further ordered.

The Commissioners mentioned above as locating the county seat made their report in favor of the northeast quarter of Section 36, Township 85, Range 3 west, where they laid out a town and named it Edinburg.

An act of Congress provided that, as each new county was organized, the United States Government would grant to the County Commissioners a quarter-section on which the county seat should be located. Accordingly, we find from the book of original entries, that on June 20, 1840, Thomas S. Denson and Charles P. Hutton, as Commissioners of Jones County, claimed the quarter-section above mentioned, being the northeast quarter of Section 36 in what is now Wayne Township. This was within half a mile of the geographical center of Jones County, and its central location was the argument which secured for it the honor of being the first seat of justice.

The day after Edinburg was laid out, Col. Thomas Cox, at the solicitation of J. D. Walworth, came to the present location of Anamosa and laid out a town which was called Dartmouth. This was never recorded, and of course came to naught.

The first tax levy was made July 6, 1840, being 5 mills on each dollar of taxable property in the county of Jones, and a poll tax of 50 cents upon each voter.

We find that Nov. 5, 1840, Clement Russell paid into the county treasury \$25, for the privilege of keeping a grocery.

To those who have not been upon the border, it may be a question why groccrymen in a new country should be so heavily taxed. The initiated will understand that a frontier grocery was simply a saloon of the lowest character, where whisky was the only article on sale, and which could be obtained at a reasonable price, in any quantity from a glassful to a barrel.

The census of 1838 revealed a population of 241. In 1840, this number had increased to 475.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, July 6, 1840, Jones County was divided into four precincts for electoral purposes, as follows:

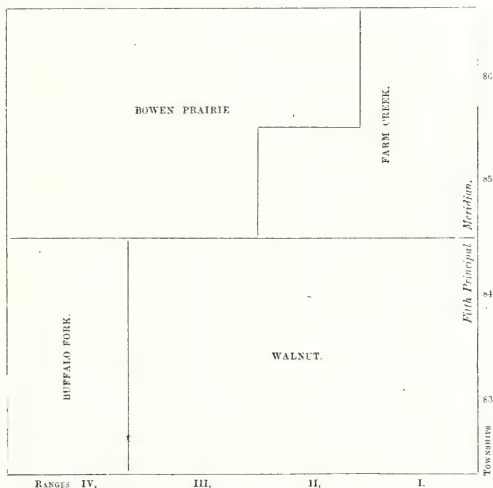
Walnut Precinct, comprising Townships 83 and 84, in Ranges 1, 2 and 3 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Buffalo Fork Precinct, comprising Townships 83 and 84, Range 4 west.

Bowen Prairie Precinct, comprising Congressional Township 86, Ranges 2, 3 and 4, and Township 85, Ranges 3 and 4.

Farm Creek Precinct, comprising Township 85 and 86, Range 1, and Township 85, Range 2.

The civil partition of Jones County in 1840, might, therefore, be represented as follows:



The Judges of Elections appointed at the time of organizing the precincts were:

For Bowen Prairie—William Dalton, William Clark and Charles Johnson. Election to be held at the house of Joseph E. Green.

For Walnut—Moses Garrison, Isaac H. Simpson and O. Cronkhite. Election to be held at the house of Norman Seeley.

For Buffalo Fork—John G. Joslin, Clement Russel and G. H. Ford. Election to be held at the house of Clement Russell.

For Farm Creek—Jacob Peet, Hezekiah Winchell and John E. Lovejoy. Election to be held at the house of Abraham Hostetter.

Bowen Prairie Precinct was made Road District No. 1, with Franklin Dalbey, Supervisor; Buffalo, No. 2, with Clark Joslin, Supervisor; Walnut, No. 3, with John Merriitt, Supervisor, and Farm Creek, No. 4, with George Mefford as Supervisor.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION:

At the meeting of the County Commissioners' Court, July 5, 1842, it was resolved to organize the county into townships, which should have their regular township officers and town government. The precincts were accordingly changed into townships, without altering the boundaries.

Rome was organized as a township July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Walnut Precinct, given above, the first township election to be held at the residence of N. B. Seeley.

Fairview was organized as a township July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Buffalo Fork Precinct, given above.

Washington was organized as a township July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Farm Creek Precinct, given above.

Richland was organized as a township July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Bowen Prairie Precinct, given above.

Clay was organized as a township April 3, 1844, including what is now known as Wyoming, that part of the present township of Clay which is south of the Maquoketa River, all of Scotch Grove Township south of the river, and a strip about one mile in width upon the eastern border of Wayne Township, extending north, through Monticello, until it touched the river. The first election was held at the house of John Sutherland.

Monticello was organized as a township June 10, 1847, from Richland Township, and included all of that town south of the Maquoketa River, being most of the territory now occupied by Monticello, Wayne, Cass and Castle Grove.

Greenfield was organized as a township with its present boundaries, being separated from Fairview, and corresponding to Congressional Township 82, Range 4.

The townships now known as Cass and Wayne were separated from Monticello and attached to Fairview April 21, 1848.

Hale was organized as a township in July, 1851, and included the present towns of Hale and Oxford, which were on that date separated from Rome. The first township election was held at the house of Joseph Bumgarner.

Jackson was organized as a township in July, 1851, and included the present towns of Madison and Jackson, which were on that date separated from Rome. The first township election was held at the house of Chas. Beam.

Cass was separated from Fairfield and organized as a township, with its present boundaries, March 1, 1852. The first election was at the house of W. J. Beaks.

Wyoming was separated from Clay Township February 8, 1854, and organized, with its present boundaries, under the name of Pierce Township, which was, a couple of years later, changed to Wyoming. The first election was at the house of William Stuart.

Castle Grove was separated from Monticello and organized, with its present boundaries, January 1, 1855.

At the same date, Monticello Township was extended across the river to the northern boundary of the county, corresponding to its present boundary, and including what had formerly belonged to Richland Township.

Madison Township was organized, with its present boundaries, Jan. 1, 1855.

Scotch Grove was separated from Clay and organized as a township, with its present boundaries, in February, 1855. The first election was held at a schoolhouse.

Oxford was separated from Hale Township and organized, with its present boundaries, in March, 1855. The first election was at the house of John Bryan.

Wayne was set off from Fairview Township and organized, with its present boundaries, March 5, 1856. The first election was held at the house of O. G. Scrivens.

It will be observed that the last township was not formed until some sixteen years after the organization of the county, and that certain districts belonged, at different periods, to quite a number of different towns. Wayne Township, for instance, had belonged to Richland, Monticello and Fairview previous to its organization as an independent town. Each township now corresponds to the Congressional numbering, rendering the political geography of the county as simple as a chessboard.

THE FIRST COURT.

The first court held in Jones County was presided over by Judge Thomas S. Wilson, and was in session at Edinburg, the first county seat, March 22, 1841.

The grand jurors on that occasion were as follows: Moses Collins, Thomas Dickson, Charles Johnson, B. Beardsley, William Clark, Jackson Peak, Isaac H. Simpson, T. Crook, L. A. Simpson, Orvill Cronkhite, Joseph H. Merritt, S. I. Dunham, H. Winchell, I. Tate, M. Lupton, J. C. Raffety, David Killham, A. Hostetter, John G. Joslin, G. H. Ford, Henry Booth, C. C. Reed, Ambrose Parsons.

The petit jurors were F. Dalbey, Joshua Johnson, G. B. Laughlin, Barrett Whittemore, J. E. Greene, Daniel Vance, Richard Cleveland, I. Merritt, Moses Garrison, Alexander Staney, Jacob Cornwall, Benjamin Chaplin, J. E. Lovejoy, P. H. Turner, W. H. Jones, Alvin Winchell, Harry Hargodem, O. Pelong, C. Russell, James Spencer, George H. Brown, Clark Joslin, Eli Brown, George H. Walworth.

The only indictment found by the grand jury is recorded as follows:

UNITED STATES)

vs.

ROBERT SNOWDEN.)

Indictment for assault to commit great bodily injury. A true bill.

Two cases came up for hearing, both being by appeal from Justices' Courts. One was dismissed, and the other continued until the next session of court. The first court continued two days. The petit jury was not called.

The next court was held in September, 1841.

We find no record of a term of court from September, 1845, till May, 1847. During this time, the county seat was at Newport. In May, 1847, Judge Wilson presided at Edinburg, and in September, 1847, at Lexington.

COMMISSIONERS' ACTS.

In April, 1841, we find \$6 appropriated to Donald Sutherland for rent of rooms in which the County Board had held its meetings.

Henry Hopkins was the first Prosecuting Attorney, and was allowed \$24 for his services, at the meeting of the Board in March, 1842.

October 3, 1842, was approved the Territorial road from Dubuque to Marion, on that portion of it which was included in Jones County. James Butler and P. Scott were the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to view the same.

The first licensed ferry of which we have record was granted Adam Oversacker, across the Wapsipinicon at Newport. This license was for the consideration of \$2, continued for one year from April 13, 1847. A two-horse vehicle was charged 25 cents; one-horse, 12½ cents; footman, 6½ cents, etc.

In order to fund the increasing floating indebtedness, and to maintain the county warrants as near par as possible, it was ordered, October 7, 1850, that the Clerk of Commissioners' Court issue bonds of the county, bearing 10 per cent interest, due in five years, the bonds to be for \$50 each, and not to exceed forty in number. These bonds were to be issued to any one who would present the Treasurer's receipt for the amount of their face.

In 1851-52, various State roads were surveyed and platted, among which were highways from Anamosa to Bellevue; Anamosa to Garnaville; Clayton County; Cascade, by way of Canton, to Maquoketa; Cascade to Garry Owen; Denson's Ferry to the house of Thomas McNally; Anamosa to the Davenport and Marion road; Anamosa to Camanche; Fairview to Tipton.

COUNTY SEAT QUESTIONS.

Almost every Western county has found the location of a permanent seat of justice a vexatious problem. In this respect, Jones County has not been an exception.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for the purpose of choosing a site for the county seat fixed upon a spot one-half mile north of the geographical center of the county, as has been elsewhere related. The town here laid out received the name of Edinburg. As yet, we cannot say with Burns:

"Edina! Scotia's darling seat!
All hail thy palaces and towers!"

The palaces and towers did not grow. The soil was obstinate. A quagmire was its only park; the wild prairie its only scenery. A visitor thus describes it:

"Edinburg was a city of grass. Its streets run in all directions. In fact, it was all street. You could wander over its entire extent without getting sight of a single wall, brick, stone or wood. The earth below and the blue vault above were the only signs that the place was intended for human habitation; and, as all cities require ornament of some kind, a bounteous nature had planted there and reared a few scattering trees. Such was Edinburg in the summer of 1840."

A log cabin was erected as a Court House, commodious in size for the sparse population of Jones County in that day, in which Judge Wilson dispensed the justice meted out to Territorial settlers by the Federal Court. In April, 1841, we find, by the Commissioners' record, that E. Sutherland was allowed \$140 for building this primitive capitol building, and, a few months later, James Spencer appears as claimant for \$50 on account of work done in rendering comfortable this same building.

Another log cabin was erected by William Hutton, who was, at that time, Commissioners' Clerk, as well as Clerk of the District Court. This cabin was occupied as a dry-goods store and grocery, especially the latter, which was stocked mostly with "corn juice." The store, not proving a profitable investment, was soon abandoned, and the same enterprising Clerk erected a two-story frame hotel, where he might entertain the Judge, jury and witnesses by night after recording their doings by day. This hotel is said to have been furnished with nothing save a few chairs; a sheet-iron parlor stove; the public table made of two rough boards laid lengthwise; and by way of night's lodging, a load or two of nice prairie hay, cut a few hours previously, and pitched into the upper windows.

Edinburg appears to have had no advantages over a dozen other places, save its central position. It manifested no signs of growth, and the people became rapidly dissatisfied. Other towns were growing up in the county, and it was but natural that the pioneers should prefer going to some settlement when they visited the county seat, instead of journeying out into the wilderness. No county officer made it his residence throughout the year. William Hutton, the Clerk, lived at Farm Creek. The Recorder was to be found at Fairview, and probate business received attention at Cascade. This state of affairs bred discontent. Nobody was satisfied, not even the county officers themselves. Finally, a petition was sent to the Legislature for relief, and a bill was passed in that body, providing that the Commissioners of Jones County should assemble and name two places to be voted upon by the citizens, deciding in that way their choice for county seat.

February 28, 1846, the Commissioners held a special meeting at the house of George G. Banghart for that purpose. By a species of playing into one another's hands, now commonly known as log-rolling, the Commissioners arranged matters to suit the individual preferences, and named the point now known as Newport, and a place adjoining Cascade, on the south side of the river. The latter was on the corner of the county, on the line, and between the two places. Newport received the majority of the votes. The result was viewed rather in the light of a joke. There was a solitary dwelling where Newport was to be laid out, the cabin of Adam Overacker.

May 11, 1846, the County Commissioners held their first meeting at the new seat of justice. The ground on which Newport was located was given to the county by Adam Overacker, being a ten-acre tract described as Lot 2, Section 33, Township 84, Range 3 west. Here the town was duly platted, and in July, at Sheriff's sale, twenty-eight lots were sold in behalf of the county. The proceeds of this sale aggregated \$300.12, or an average of less than \$11 per lot. The highest price paid was \$26 by Levi Cronkhite.

Preparations were made here for the erection of a log court house, and some of the timbers were placed on the ground, but nothing was ever done toward its completion. The Commissioners rented a room from Adam Overacker for their meeting, and made arrangements with him to supply rooms to accommodate the court at the proper season.

When Judge Wilson reached the spot, and found there was no place prepared for holding court, save in a room of the log shanty; saw no other house in the vicinity, and nought in view save trees and waving prairie-grass, he got into his buggy and drove off to his home in Dubuque. No term of court was held during the time the county seat was at Newport. The result of the election which fixed upon Newport was generally looked upon as a joke. It satisfied no one except Adam Overacker, and was much less suited to the needs of the county than Edinburg. As soon as possible, the assistance of the Legislature was again called in, and privilege was granted by that body to vote for a county seat, according to their own inclinations. If this election should not show a majority for any one point, a second election should be held, in which the two places having the greatest number of votes in the first election should be the only ones in the field.

On the first election, in the spring of 1847, five points were returned, viz.: Lexington, Newport, Rome, Monticello and Scotch Grove. No votes were given to Edinburg. Newport and Lexington stood highest, and in the second contest, about two weeks later, a victory resulted in favor of Lexington, whose name was afterward changed by authority of Judge Wilson, of the District Court, to Anamosa.

After the election, the Commissioners met June 10, 1847, at Edinburg. They adjourned till 7 o'clock, June 11, when they immediately took a recess to meet at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at Lexington. We might, therefore, say that this town became the county seat between 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., June 11, 1847. The house of G. H. Ford was temporarily secured for court purposes and the transaction of county business.

Lexington had been surveyed by R. J. Cleveland June 18, 1843, with Mahan & Crockwell as proprietors. It was replatted, with provision for a public square, in June, 1847, by H. Mahan, John D. Crockwell and G. H. Ford, who, in accordance with a previous pledge, donated to the county of Jones fifty lots of the new town and a public square. Of these lots, forty-eight were sold at the July term of the Commissioners' Board, realizing to the county \$725.

The contract for building a two-story frame court house was let to G. H. Ford at \$800. This building was 30x40 feet, and could not have been built at so low a price had it not been that most of the necessary material was already donated to the county. This court house was first occupied January 3, 1848.

Various attempts have been made in later years to remove the county seat from Anamosa to a more central locality.

In the vote of April 6, 1857, a contest was waged between Anamosa and Madison, with a result of 1,024 to 717 in favor of the former.

In the following year, an attempt to remove the seat of justice to the north-east quarter of Section 1, Jackson Township, failed of a majority by 33 votes. The ballot stood 1,278 to 1,245.

In October, 1874, the people were called upon to decide between Anamosa and Center Junction. The contest was a bitter one, and not without some fear on the part of the friends of Anamosa. The latter, however, were successful by a vote of 1,993 to 1,592.

The court house above mentioned, as built by G. H. Ford in 1847, was used by the county until 1864. Some brick offices had also been erected, which stood, with the court house, down in the part known as the "old town" of Anamosa. Though the old building did good service for the county for some eighteen years, yet it was not free from the gnawings of the "tooth of time," and we find, in the midwinter meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the following resolutions offered:

WHEREAS, H. C. Metcalf has generously offered to Jones County suitable rooms for county offices and a commodious hall in which to hold the District Court, for the term of two years free of rent, with the privilege of using the same three years longer for such rent as the Board of Supervisors may see fit to allow, and

WHEREAS, The ruinous and dilapidated condition of the building known as the Jones County Court House, now only renders it a fit habitation for bats and owls, and as we, the representatives of Jones County, do not desire longer to dispute possession with a class of tenants whose claims are vastly superior to ours, therefore

Resolved, That this Board accept said proposition and order a removal of the public records as soon as said Metcalf shall make to the county a lease of the aforesaid rooms, in accordance with the conditions above stated.

This resolution was finally adopted on the sixth day of the term, January, 1864. The old Court House was sold at auction November 15, 1864, to E. B. Alderman for \$250, and was moved up town.

The rooms rented of Mr. Metcalf were occupied free of rent for two years, when they were leased at the rate of \$250 per year. The county offices remained here until the fall of 1871, when they were removed to their present location in Shaw's new block. The court room was removed to Lehmkuhl's Block in January, 1871, the hall in Metcalf's building being inadequate to

the needs of the county. For three years, the county rented the rooms occupied by the county. During the time of the contest for the county seat between Center Junction and Anamosa, the latter city in its corporate capacity appropriated \$3,000 and private citizens subscribed \$2,000 more, with which amount and \$1,000 additional pledged, the entire second floor of Shaw's Block and the Auditor's office on the first floor were purchased and conveyed to the county of Jones, to belong to said county so long as they were occupied for county and court purposes. In the event that the county seat is removed from Anamosa, these rooms are to revert to their former owners, the city and citizens of Anamosa.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Previous to the summer of 1864, Jones County was without a jail. Few of her people seemed to have a desire to occupy such a structure, and there was little need for one. In October, 1863, was submitted to the people the question of building a Court House and Jail, and was defeated by a vote of 1,348 to 656. In the following June, a petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors, asking an appropriation for the purpose of building a jail alone. The matter being referred to a committee, they presented a report recommending "that the county appropriate the sum of \$2,000 for said purpose, provided the grounds on which to build the same are donated and deeded in fee simple to the county. Said \$2,000 to be expended as set forth in said petition, under the charge of a competent committee to be appointed by the Chairman of this Board, and that no part of the afore-said \$2,000 shall be drawn from the county, nor shall the contract for building said jail be let, until the said committee certify to the Clerk of this Board that the citizens have subscribed and paid unto said committee the sum of \$1,000, and that said committee proceed to select the grounds and erect said jail as soon as possible." The report was adopted, and Supervisors E. B. Altierman, T. O. Bishop and C. T. Lamson were appointed a committee to carry out the purpose of the report.

The present site was immediately selected, and at a meeting held in Anamosa June 13, 1864, \$620 was raised by subscription in about fifteen minutes. Several days later, the full amount necessary was contributed and the jail erected forthwith.

Jones County Jail is a two-story stone structure, about thirty feet square, and containing three strong and secure stone cells. The remainder of the building is occupied the jailer's apartment. A frame addition has likewise been added to enlarge the dwelling portion.

The prison accommodations of the present building are not commensurate with the needs of the county, and before many years the jail will from necessity be enlarged or its place supplied by a more commodious structure.

COUNTY AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

We present, as a matter of reference, a roster of the officials whom Jones County has been delighted to honor since its organization. This list was compiled with no small labor, and, in the absence of election records prior to 1852, is not quite complete; but it can be relied upon, we believe, so far as we have ventured to give it.

The pioneers will remember that county affairs were first under the administration of a board of three County Commissioners, viz.:

1839, Thomas S. Denson, Charles P. Hutton and ———.

1840, Thomas S. Denson, Charles P. Hutton and H. G. Seely.

- 1841, Charles P. Hutton, H. G. Seely and Thomas S. Denson.
 1842, H. G. Seely, George H. Brown and Charles P. Hutton.
 1843, Ambrose Parsons, Charles P. Hutton and William Dalton.
 1844, William Dalton, Adam Kramar and Ambrose Parsons.
 1845, William Dalton, George G. Banghart and Adam Kramar.
 1846, Adam Kramar, M. H. Hutton and George G. Banghart.
 1847, Washington Lamb, M. H. Hutton and George G. Banghart.
 1848, Charles L. D. Crockwell, Washington Lamb and M. H. Hutton.
 1849, C. L. D. Crockwell, Thomas McNally and Washington Lamb.
 1850, Thomas McNally, Thomas Green and C. L. D. Crockwell.

Clerks of Commissioners' Court—1841-44, William Hutton; 1844-47, Barrett Whittemore; 1847-51, C. C. Rockwell.

In 1851, the management of county affairs passed into the hands of the County Judge, an office created at that time by the State Legislature, in which was vested, substantially, all the powers previously held by the Board of Commissioners.

County Judges—1851-55, Joseph Mann; 1855-57, G. C. Mudgett; 1857-59, J. J. Huber; 1859-61, William H. Holmes.

In January, 1861, the office of County Judge was so modified as to have jurisdiction only of probate and similar business. The administration of county affairs passed into the hands of a Board of Supervisors, composed of one Supervisor from each township. The Board had four regular meetings annually.

Supervisors—1861, John Russell, W. H. Hickman, Thomas J. Peak, M. C. Thompson, M. H. Nickisson, Philo Norton, D. N. Monroe, Daniel Leery, H. T. Cunningham, William Leech, Thomas Green, John Decions, Benjamin Freeman, A. A. Reilly, William Hogg, Lawrence Schoonover.

1862, S. Hopkins, William H. Hickman, D. Graham, T. O. Bishop, D. N. Monroe, L. D. Brainard, Benjamin Freeman, A. A. Reilly, William Leech, Thomas McNally, H. T. Cunningham, M. C. Thompson, P. G. Bonewitz, M. C. Walters, John McLees, Philo Norton.

1863, P. G. Bonewitz, Philo Norton, Samuel H. Clark, M. C. Walters, J. Tallman, Joseph Apt. S. Hopkins, David Graham, Franklin Dalby, B. K. Bronson, A. S. Hale, John Waite, Thomas McNally, John McLees, S. P. Southwick, T. O. Bishop.

1864, S. H. Clark, F. M. Hicks, P. G. Bonewitz, Franklin Dalby, John Tallman, Joseph Apt. E. B. Alderman, B. K. Bronson, Philo Norton, A. S. Hale, T. O. Bishop, S. P. Southwick, James McDaniel, Leman Palmer, Thomas McNally, John Waite.

1865, S. P. Southwick, A. S. Hale, Leman Palmer, L. C. Niles, E. B. Alderman, John Waite, W. H. Walworth, Franklin Dalby, John Thompson, S. H. Clark, P. G. Bonewitz, — Blakeslee, Thomas McNally, Joseph Apt. James McDaniel, T. O. Bishop.

1866, A. S. Hale, H. P. Southwick, J. W. Jenkins, E. B. Alderman, T. O. Bishop, S. M. Johnson, L. C. Niles, John Waite, J. Thompson, S. H. Clark, P. G. Bonewitz, W. T. Fordham, A. H. Marvin, Leman Palmer, Michael Kenny, F. Dawson.

1867, J. W. Jenkins, T. O. Bishop, E. B. Alderman, S. M. Johnson, A. H. Marvin, P. G. Bonewitz, H. Steward, W. T. Fordham, A. J. Dalby, A. G. Pangburn, G. W. Lathrop, M. C. Thompson, William M. Starr, J. Sutherland, Francis Dawson, Michael Kenny.

1868, M. C. Thompson, William M. Starr, E. E. Brown, Joseph Cool, T. O. Bishop, A. J. Dalby, Anson Hayden, A. G. Pangburn, A. A. Reilly,

Francis Dawson, H. Steward, John Sutherland, Michael Kenny, R. G. Bonewitz, W. T. Fordham, S. M. Yoran.

1869, Hiram Steward, J. A. Crawford, John Wilson, E. E. Browne, H. C. Metcalf, T. O. Bishop, P. V. Farley, A. Hayden, A. G. Pangburn, S. M. Yoran, A. A. Reilly, B. Connell, John Sutherland, Michael Kenny, P. G. Bonewitz, John Tasker.

1870, George W. Lovell, J. A. Crawford, John Tasker, A. G. Pangburn, David Graft, J. S. Lathrop, Ezekiel Oliphant, Hiram Steward, M. C. Walters, Peter V. Farley, D. Gardner, A. A. Reilly, John Sutherland, T. O. Bishop, Thomas McNally, H. C. Metcalf.

In 1870, the Supervisor system was changed so as to place the business in the hands of three men, who should be chosen for a term of three years, from the county at large, one new member entering each year, after the manner of the former Commissioners.

1871, Hiram Steward, John Tasker, S. M. Yoran.

1872, A. G. Pangburn, S. M. Yoran, Hiram Steward.

1873, Hiram Steward, John Waite, S. M. Yoran.

By vote of the electors of the county, it was carried, October, 1872, to increase the number of Supervisors to five.

1874, J. A. Crawford, Hiram Steward, G. G. Banghart, John Sutherland, W. J. Brainard.

1875, W. J. Brainard, J. A. Crawford, Joseph Cool, Hiram Steward, G. G. Banghart.

1876, M. C. Thompson, F. Griswold, W. J. Brainard, S. H. Clark, G. G. Banghart.

1877, S. H. Clark, M. C. Walters, M. C. Thompson, H. C. Freeman, F. Griswold.

1878, F. Griswold, H. C. Freeman, M. C. Thompson, S. H. Clark, M. C. Walters.

1879, M. C. Walters, S. H. Clark, H. C. Freeman, L. Schoonover, John Bates.

Sheriffs—1839-44, Hugh Brown; September, 1844-46, M. Q. Simpson; September, 1846-50, G. B. Laughlin; September, 1850-52, S. J. Dunham; April, 1852, to September, 1853, F. M. Hicks; September, 1853-57, Samuel Lawrence; September, 1857, to January, 1860, N. S. Noble; January, 1860-62, H. H. Metcalf; January, 1862-65, David Kinert; January, 1865-74, O. B. Crane; January, 1874-76, A. J. Byerly; January, 1876, P. O. Babcock, the present incumbent.

Clerks of District Court—1841-48, William Hutton; September, 1848-50, John D. Walworth; September, 1850-52, J. A. Secrist; September, 1852, to April, 1856, W. W. Wilson; April, 1856, to September, 1856, David Kinert; September, 1856, to January, 1861, E. T. Mullett; January, 1861-67, G. P. Dietz; January, 1867-75, J. C. Deutz; January, 1875, B. H. White, present incumbent.

Recorders—1841-42, Clark Joslin; September, 1842-47, Edmond Booth; September, 1847-49, William Sterling; September, 1849-51, Ira B. Ryan; September, 1851-53, Samuel T. Buxton; September, 1853-57, James J. Huber; September, 1857, to January, 1860, F. S. McKean; January, 1860-65, John D. Walworth; January, 1865-69, J. S. Perfect; January, 1869-75, Richard McDaniel; January, 1875, R. L. Duer, present incumbent.

Treasurers—Prior to 1865, the Recorder performed the duties of Treasurer. January, 1866-68, W. Cronkhite; January, 1868-74, L. Schoonover;

January, 1874-76, J. H. Dickey; January, 1876, Thomas E. Patterson, present incumbent.

Auditors—A portion of the Auditor's present duties were performed by the County Judge from 1861 to 1879. The first Auditor was elected October, 1869; January, 1870-74, Charles Kline; January, 1874, Robert Poll, present incumbent.

County Superintendents—This office was established in 1859. January, 1860-62, B. F. Shaw; January, 1862-64, H. D. Sherman; January, 1864-66, D. Harper; January, 1866-68, L. Carpenter; January, 1868-70, J. R. Stillman; January, 1870-72, Alexander Hughes; January, 1872-74, E. B. Champlin; January, 1874-76, G. O. Johnson; January, 1876, O. E. Aldrich, the present incumbent.

Coroners—No record exists prior to 1851. September, 1851-53, G. H. Ford; September, 1853-54, Alexander Rooney; September, 1854-55, William Haddock; September, 1855-57, Alexander Delong; September, 1857-59, M. H. Byerly; September, 1859, to January, 1864, E. Dalby; January, 1864-76, V. C. Williston; January, 1876-78, George W. Birdsall; January, 1878, V. C. Williston, present incumbent.

County Surveyors—L. A. Simpson was, probably, the first to fill this office. From his time until 1851, there is no reliable record. September, 1851-53, Moses A. Clark; September, 1853-55, E. K. Johnson; September, 1855-57, Lewis W. Stewart; September, 1857, to January, 1860, George Welch; January, 1860-62, John Leery; January, 1862-64, Henry D. Smith; January, 1864-66, F. Merriman; January, 1866-72, D. L. Blakeslee; January, 1872-74, R. O. Peters; January, 1874-76, T. J. Townsend; January, 1876, O. Burlingame, present incumbent.

County Judges—1851, Joseph Mann; September, 1855-57, G. C. Mudgett; September, 1857, to January, 1860, J. J. Huber; January, 1860-62, William H. Holmes; January, 1862-64, John S. Stacey; January, 1864-70, D. McCarn.

Judges of District Courts—Thomas S. Wilson was Judge of the District which included Jones County while Iowa continued a Territory, 1841-46. The county under State government became a part of the Second District, over which James Grant, of Scott County, presided five years, beginning April 5, 1847. T. S. Wilson, of Dubuque County, became Judge in April, 1852. Jones became a part of the Eighth Judicial District February 9, 1853. Of this district, the Judges have been as follows: William E. Lellingwell, of Clinton County, elected April 4, 1853; John B. Booth, of Jackson County, appointed 1854; William H. Tuthill, of Cedar County, elected April 2, 1855; William E. Miller, elected October 12, 1858; Norman W. Isbell, elected October 14, 1862; Charles H. Conklin, appointed August 19, 1864, and elected Nov. 8, following; N. M. Hubbard, appointed November 15, 1865; James H. Rothrock, elected October 9, 1866; John Shane, came into office, January, 1876, and is now the presiding Judge of the Eighth District.

In 1869, the business of this Court was so great that a new Court was created called the Circuit Court. The Judges have been, 1869, to January, 1873, Sylvanus Yates; January, 1873, John McKean, now presiding.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

In October, 1844, the first Constitutional Convention met at Iowa City. Jones County was represented by John Taylor. The second Constitutional

Convention met May 4, 1846, in which Jones County was represented by S. G. Matson. Jones County sent A. H. Marvin, of Monticello, to the third Constitutional Convention, which met at Iowa City January 19, 1857.

In the Territorial Council—1838-40, Cedar, Johnson, Jones and Linn Counties sent Charles Whittlesey; 1840-42, Jones and Linn Counties sent George Greene; 1842-44, Jones and Linn Counties sent John P. Cook; 1844-46, Jones and Linn Counties sent William Abbe.

To the State Senate—1846-50, Jones and Jackson Counties sent Philip P. Bradley; 1850-54, Jones and Jackson Counties sent Nathan G. Sales; 1854-58, Jones County sent William H. Holmes; 1858-62, Jones and Jackson Counties sent Joseph Mann; 1862-64, Jones County sent W. H. Holmes; 1864-66, Jones County sent Ezekiel Cutler; 1866-70, Jones County sent S. S. Farwell; 1870-74, Jones County sent John McKean; 1874-78, Jones County sent George W. Lovell.

During the past session of the Legislature, Jones County had no Senator. In the new apportionment, Cedar and Jones elect a Senator together. The Cedar County Senator holding over two years longer than the Jones County official, the Senator from Cedar occupies the place at present. John Russell was elected Oct. 14, 1879, to serve 1880-84, Jones and Cedar Counties.

Representatives—1838-39, Robert G. Roberts, from Cedar, Johnson, Jones and Linn Counties; 1839-40, George H. Walworth, from Jones and Linn Counties; 1840-41, Harman Van Antwerp and George H. Walworth, from Jones and Linn Counties; 1841-42, Samuel P. Higginson and Thomas Denson, from Jones and Linn Counties; 1842-43, George H. Walworth and John C. Berry, from Jones and Cedar Counties; 1843-44, George H. Walworth and Robert Smythe, from Jones and Cedar Counties; 1844-46, Joseph K. Snyder and John Taylor, from Jones, Linn and Cedar Counties; 1846-48, S. G. Matson and George F. Green, from Jones and Jackson Counties; 1848-50, D. A. Mahoney and N. G. Sales, from Jones and Jackson Counties; 1850-52, R. B. Wykoff and John E. Goodenow, from Jones and Jackson Counties; 1852-54, John Taylor, from Jones County; 1854-56, W. H. Holmes, from Jones County; 1856-58, W. H. Holmes, from Jones County, and William Thomas, from Jackson and Jones Counties; 1858-60, H. Steward, from Jones County, and W. S. Johnson, Jones and Jackson Counties; 1860-62, John Taylor, from Jones County; 1862-64, O. Whittemore and John Russell; 1864-66, John Russell and J. H. Fuller; 1866-70, John McKean and John Russell; 1870-72, John Russell and P. G. Bonewitz; 1872-74, P. G. Bonewitz and John Tasker; 1874-76, John W. Moore and G. O. Bishop; 1876-78, William T. Shaw and George W. Lathrop; 1878-80, S. M. Yoran; 1880-82, S. M. Yoran.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad in Iowa was commenced in 1854. Previous to this time, the struggle for a railroad had begun in Jones County. May 2, 1852, had been incorporated the Iowa Central Air Line Company, an organization which for a number of years figured quite conspicuously in Central Iowa, and which Jones County people have abundant cause to remember for years to come, and with no grateful remembrance.

This Company was incorporated at the date named, by the following persons, most of whom are Iowa men:

Jonas Clark, John E. Goodenow, J. W. Jenkins, Russel Perham, Abner Spaulding, Elisha F. Clark, Daniel Rhodes, David Sears, Ira Minard, Charles

Butler, Elisha C. Litchfield, G. S. Hubbard, S. S. Jones, S. M. Hirt, George W. Waite, William Ferdman, L. H. Bowen, O. Emerson, George Greene, A. F. Steadman, D. M. McIntosh, Isaac Whittam, N. B. Brown, S. D. Carpenter, D. W. King, N. W. Isbell, Charles Nye, Thomas J. McKean, L. D. Jordan, E. Vanmeter, Dan Lothian, M. E. McKenny, S. C. Bever, William Haddock, J. H. Fisher, H. C. Metcalf, W. H. Eldridge, Porter Sargeant, E. A. Wood.

The purpose of the corporation, as set forth in the articles, were "the construction, operation and use of a railroad with double or single track, and with all necessary appendages, branches and extensions. The main trunk or continuous line of said road was to commence on the Mississippi River, at or near Sabula, and run thence westerly on or near the Forty-second Parallel of latitude to the Missouri River, and ultimately thence westerly through the South Pass to California."

The stock of the Air Line Company was to be \$10,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it. A survey was made through to the Missouri River, passing through Maquoketa, Anamosa, Marion, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, and crossing the Missouri River just west of Onawa. Negotiations were opened up for a land grant and not much else was done for several years. An act of Congress, of May 15, 1856, granted to the State of Iowa upward of three million acres of Government lands, to be expended in building railroads. The act provided to give to a company building a road from Lyons to a point at or near Maquoketa, and thence west on the line of the Air Line road to the Missouri River, every alternate section designated by odd numbers within six miles on either side of the line of road, and where the land within this distance was already sold or pre-empted, the State was to select an equivalent amount of land within fifteen miles on either side of the road.

The grant from the Legislature to the Iowa Central Air Line Company provided that the line should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857, and that if the road did not have seventy-five miles completed prior to December 1, 1859, or did not have the road completed before December 1, 1865, that all unsold lands should revert to the State.

The land grant to this and other roads gave a tremendous impetus to railroad building in Iowa for several years. The land grant to the Air Line Company alone was estimated by its President at 906,480 acres. The report of June 2, 1858, represents \$1,210,000 as already expended upon the road, most of which was disbursed in securing the lands of the Company.

The projected line was to cross Jones County, passing through both Wyoming and Anamosa. The county in its corporate capacity was called upon for help, and before the land grant had been secured, in June, 1853, almost immediately after the formation of the Company, a petition was presented to the County Judge, asking for a vote subscribing \$80,000 stock in the new Company, to be paid in county bonds drawing 8 per cent interest. These bonds were to be liquidated by an annual tax of 1 per cent. The proposition was carried by a vote of 459 to 240.

The stock, however, was not subscribed nor the bonds issued until June 15, 1856, following the Congressional land grant, nor were the bonds delivered even at that time. December 25, 1856, an agreement was entered into between G. C. Mulgett, County Judge, and S. S. Jones, President of the Air Line Company, providing that the bonds should be issued only so rapidly as the work was carried on in the limits of the county of Jones.

At that time, the stock of the Railroad Company was above par, and it was agreed on the part of the corporation, that if the county would relinquish all right

to the dividend upon the stock of the Company, that the latter would agree to pay the interest upon the county's bonds. This would simply amount to the county of Jones lending her name as security to the railroad, which, in the roseate line hanging over railroad prospects, was a very small favor. Stock of the Company, to be held in trust for the county, was immediately delivered to three Trustees—N. G. Sales, of Anamosa; Robert Smythe, of Marion, and Jas. Hazlett, Sr., of Lyons.

Under this agreement, the work of grading was immediately commenced in Jones County, and, in a short time, \$54,000 of county bonds had been issued.

It is a well-known fact that the Air Line Company failed on account of reckless management and open rascality on the part of the President and other officers. The magnificent land grant of the company was of itself sufficient to have completed the enterprise to the Missouri River, and the Company would also have received cordial help from cities and citizens all along the line. Nothing was done. The affair was a suicide. December 1, 1859, the time when the road should have seventy-five miles of road completed or forfeit the grant, came around, and not a mile of iron had been laid, and the magnificent gift of the Government passed into the hands of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad.

Of course, the Air Line Company never paid a cent of interest upon the bonds of the county. Suits were entered in the United States Court by bondholders against the county of Jones in default of the payment of interest. The plaintiff secured judgment.

Forty-six of the fifty-four thousand dollars bonds were held by David J. Lake, of Chicago. In May, 1865, a compromise was effected by the county's paying Lake seventy cents on the dollar due, principal and interest. Six thousand more were redeemed about the same time from other parties at nearly the same rate. One bond, held by G. W. Bettesworth, was settled by the payment of \$1,920.76, principal and interest, on the part of the county, while Bettesworth surrendered the bond and conveyed 4,500 acres of land to Jones County, which afterward sold at such a figure as to prove a good investment. The fifty-fourth bond was canceled some years later.

About 1852, there was projected a road from Dubuque to Keokuk, by way of Anamosa, Marion and Iowa City. This departure from a direct line gave to the enterprise the vulgar name of the "Rams-Horn." An incorporation was formed, with the Langworthys, of Dubuque, Lincoln Clark and William T. Shaw among the leaders. This road, as originally laid out, proved a failure, but along part of its line was built the Dubuque Western.

On the occasion of the completion of this road to Anamosa, the following notice of it appeared in the Anamosa *Eureka*:

"Friday evening, 9th of March, year of grace 1860, was a joyous time in Anamosa.

" 'Punctual as lovers to the moment sworn,'

and punctual to the hour of 8 o'clock, came in the first train of cars from Dubuque. A crowd was at the depot, and the welcome was deep and cordial.

"The road was commenced in July, 1857. In October following, came the revelsion throughout the country; but the work continued through the winter, and subsequently struggled on, now and then, amid the trying stringency of the money market until last autumn, when, by a money arrangement with C. W. Theo. Krausch, the late Chief Engineer of the New York & Erie Railroad, the entire superintendency was transferred to him, and most nobly has he performed his task, proving his high competency as a railroad builder and manager.

"Prominent among the men to whom we are indebted for this great and glorious work, we are bound to accord all honor to L. H. Langworthy, F. S.

Winslow, H. A. Wiltse, E. Stimson, H. Gelpcke and C. W. Theo. Krausch, of Dubuque, with W. T. Shaw, of Anamosa. Others, too, have aided us most effectively in the trying hours of the past two years. To Mr. Shaw we at this end of the line are largely indebted. His cool and ready clear-sightedness, as a liberal stockholder and Director from the beginning, has contributed, in a great measure, to the success of the project."

At the time of the breaking-out of the war, the road was being pushed westward toward Marion, and W. T. Shaw was superintending the construction. On the day that Mr. Shaw received his commission as Colonel of an Iowa regiment, he dismissed the men he had employed, and, abruptly as Putnam left the plow, proceeded to the field in service of his country. The building of the road was at a standstill for several years, and was not completed to Marion until about 1865. The present terminus of the road is Cedar Rapids.

Ten thousand dollars in bonds of the city of Anamosa were voted to aid the Dubuque Western road in building, but only a fraction of these were ever issued. Farmers and citizens along the line aided liberally by subscriptions.

The road has several times changed hands and names, passing into possession of bondholders, and, in 1878, to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. It has been known by the names of Dubuque Western, Dubuque, Marion & Western, the Dubuque & South-Western, and, finally, as a part of the Western Union Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

It should have been stated, in connection with the early history of this road, that on May 9, 1857, the question of taking \$100,000 stock, by issuing county bonds to that amount, was submitted to the people and lost by a vote of 567 to 828. A similar proposition was defeated in August of the same year, by a vote of 716 to 368.

Quite a number of railroads projected in Jones County existed only on paper, and, except as companies or paper corporations, had no existence at all. Among the first of these, one was formed to build a road from Cascade to Anamosa, to connect at the former place with the great North-Western Railway projected through that point. A meeting was held December 9, 1856, at which Articles of Incorporation were adopted and the following persons elected a Board of Directors: S. W. McMaster, John Lorain, L. C. McKinney, A. S. Chew, S. S. Merrill, G. W. Trumbull, T. J. Chew, James Hill, William P. Wightman, W. S. Hall, N. G. Sales, Joseph Mann, C. L. D. Crockwell. The road was never begun, and the corporation soon collapsed.

With greater pretensions was organized, March 19, 1857, the Wapsipinicon & St. Peters Valley Railroad Company, whose purpose was to build a continuous line of road, to commence at Anamosa and run thence northwest through Quasqueton, Independence and Fairbanks, and thence northwesterly to the north line of the State. The capital stock was fixed at \$5,000,000.

This was intended as a feeder to the Air Line route, and was looked upon as a very probable enterprise in the palmy days of the Air Line bubble. The people of Jones County were given an opportunity, in May, 1857, to decide whether the county, in its corporate capacity, should take \$100,000 stock in the Wapsipinicon & St. Peters Valley Railroad. The voters said nay, the scheme being defeated by a vote of 1,067 to 375.

The first officers of this Company were: D. S. Davis, President; Wm. H. Gibbs, Vice President; E. C. Bidwell, Secretary; H. P. Henshaw, Treasurer; D. S. Lee, Attorney; Directors—F. C. Patterson, Rufus Connable, P. A. Brooks, L. W. Hart, S. V. Thompson, N. G. Sales, G. H. Ford, J. S. Dimmitt.

January 12, 1859, were adopted Articles of Association of what was called the "Anamosa Branch of the Tipton Railway," for the purpose of building a branch to Tipton. The five Directors elected were Wm. T. Shaw, David Graham and H. C. Metcalf, of Anamosa, O. Cronkhite and D. A. Carpenter, of Rome.

The partly graded road-bed, between Lyons and Maquoketa, of the exploded Air Line road, found its way into the Mississippi, Maquoketa & Western Company. In March, 1870, the Midland Company was organized at Des Moines, to build a road from Clinton to Maquoketa, with the probability that it would go farther west. The Mississippi, Maquoketa & Western sold the road-bed and franchise to the Midland for \$18,000. The cars were running into Maquoketa in December, 1870. A fortunate rivalry springing up between the Chicago & North-Western, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, enlisted the cordial support of the first-named road to the Midland. William T. Shaw was President until March, 1871, at which time the road passed under complete control of the Chicago & North-Western Company, though a separate organization is still maintained. The road was immediately pushed on from Maquoketa to Anamosa, being completed to the latter place in October, 1871. The citizens of the latter place subscribed about \$35,000 in stock, though little was paid, and Fairview Township voted to its aid a 3 per cent tax, amounting to nearly \$15,000.

At present writing, the Midland is building further west, though with what objective point it is not known. It ceases to be a Jones County enterprise.

The Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad was projected especially by the citizens of Ackley and Sabula, and was designed as a western branch to connect with the Western Union road at Savanna, Ill. The building of the road commenced in 1870. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, jealous of the progress of the Midland road, lent its aid to the building of the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota. A bitter rivalry sprang up between the two enterprises, and each did what they could to injure the progress of the other. The North-Western came out first in the race, at least so far as the building of the road was concerned. When the cars were running into Anamosa over the Midland, the western terminus of the Sabula road was at Preston, only about twenty miles from its starting-point. In the summer of 1872, the road was completed to Rome, in Jones County. The western terminus of the road, which now belongs to the Western Union Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, is Cedar Rapids. The road traverses the southern tier of townships of Jones County, passing through a most excellent piece of country.

The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad was a Davenport enterprise, whose chief spirit was its President, Hon. Hiram Price. This road passes through Wyoming and Monticello. Cascade made a determined effort to secure the road from Wyoming to that point, but in vain. The cars over this line were running into Wyoming December 22, 1871. The road is gradually nearing the northern line of the State, and will, doubtless, in time, bring Jones County in direct connection with its proposed northern terminus, St. Paul. The line has been recently purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company. The corporation, therefore, own and operate three lines of road traversing Jones County, viz., the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota, Davenport & North-Western, and the Dubuque & South-Western, or, in all, a total of seventy miles of road.

In April, 1868, a company was organized under the name of the Anamosa & North-Western Railroad Company, whose object was to build a road from Anamosa northwest, along the Wapsipinicon Valley, to the northern boundary of the State. The incorporators were James Jamison, James Ironside, R. N.

Soper, F. Braun, William T. Shaw, J. S. Stacy, D. S. Lee, C. R. Scott, Charles E. Kent, J. H. Fairchild, E. C. Downs, A. Hunsicker, C. W. Hastings, H. J. White, M. McGlathery.

The interest which might otherwise have been enlisted in this enterprise was directed into other channels by new and unexpected developments in railroad building, about this time.* The project was, therefore, unsuccessful.

The assessment returns of Jones County show the number of miles of railroad within its limits to be as follows:

Iowa Midland.....	20.80 miles.
Dubuque & Southwestern.....	19.71 "
Davenport & St. Paul.....	30.80 "
Sabula, Ackley & Dakota.....	25.55 "
Total.....	96.86 miles.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The financial condition of Jones County is most satisfactory. A conservative management has been the policy of her financiers, whose care has ever been to keep the county from becoming involved in debt. The unfortunate loan to the Air Line Railroad, of which mention is elsewhere made, has been the only serious calamity which has ever occurred affecting the county treasury. The County Treasurer's report, in June, 1879, shows a balance on hand in each of the various funds in the keeping of the county. There are no outstanding warrants demanding payment, and county orders are at par. The county has no bonds outstanding. No money of importance has ever been invested in county buildings, the Court House now occupied being the gift of Anamosa and different citizens, as has been elsewhere mentioned.

The report of the County Auditor for the year ending January 5, 1879, shows the expenses of county government for 1878, to have been as follows:

Supervisors.....	\$ 777 59
Salaries of officers.....	4,400 00
Witnesses.....	2,138 70
Jurors.....	2,490 00
Attorneys and reporters.....	1,193 50
Sheriff, bailiffs and janitor.....	1,286 33
Jail expenses.....	961 40
Justices and Constables.....	1,607 00
Poor, outside poor farm.....	2,658 15
Fuel, lights, repairs to county buildings, etc.....	691 28
Assessors, Township Clerks and Trustees.....	1,739 99
Postage and express.....	134 05
Books and stationery.....	797 40
Printing.....	1,779 53
Superintendent of Schools.....	958 07
Election expenses.....	456 20
Bounty on wild animals' scalps.....	242 00
Township Collectors.....	1,140 59
Poor Farm.....	2,557 96
Paid Benton County in Johnson case.....	208 00
Copying mortgage in lex.....	175 00
Clerks' fees, criminal cases.....	52 25
Settlement of title to Coleman lots.....	40 00
Miscellaneous.....	4 10
	<hr/>
	\$29,500 00
Deaf, dumb and insane.....	405 45
Insane Hospital.....	1 515 56
Bridges.....	14,473 44
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$45,993 45

The assessment for 1879, as corrected by the Board of Supervisors, we give by townships. To this 5 per cent has been added by the State Board:

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of Land.	Assessed value of Land.	Assessed value of Town Lots.	Personal Property.	Total.
Cass.....	22908	\$196073 8		\$ 57745	\$253818
Castle Grove.....	22755	204225	495	58861	264184
Clay.....	22286	181939	3619	40828	216386
Fairview.....	21791	205132	4504	64229	273865
Greenfield.....	22645	206484	5165	106796	318445
Hale.....	22850	193742		70778	264520
Jackson.....	22428	183207		36869	214076
Madison.....	22106	206709	19655	79396	305760
Monticello.....	22022	215217	514	52976	298507
Oxford.....	22253	189299	14330	88254	291853
Richland.....	22911	171422	4665	38662	214749
Rome.....	22172	200925		58873	259798
Scotch Grove.....	22443	198765	1036	51331	251132
Washington.....	22866	166508		36421	202929
Wayne.....	22575	206312	5205	71282	282799
Wyoming.....	22200	191498	9009	62615	263173
Anamosa.....			179225	98036	268261
Monticello, town.....			158466	146614	305080
Olin.....			28887	20860	49747
Strawberry Hill.....			15110	2604	17714
Wyoming, town.....			66600	71254	137854
Totals.....	358915	\$3168927.	\$507556	\$1309317	\$4924880

The assessment of railroad property is as follows:

	Number of Miles in County.	Assessed Value per Mile.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—		
Western Union Division.....	45.26	\$2,300 00
Davenport & North-Western.....	30.63	2,500 00
Iowa Midland.....	20.80	2,000 00

The tax levy for 1878-79 was as follows: State tax, 2 mills; county school tax, 1 mill; county tax, 4 mills; bridge tax, 3 mills; poor tax, 1 mill; total, 11 mills.

Of the permanent School fund which the wisdom of our early State government provided, to assist the various counties in maintaining free schools, there is in the hands of Jones County—most of which is loaned out on real estate—\$58,756.53. The apportionment of the permanent fund to Jones County for the past year was \$4,063.14. The annual interest upon the funds placed in the care of Jones County is greater than her share of the yearly apportionment.

STATISTICS—SOCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL.

A steady growth has marked the progress of Jones County from the date of its organization. No feverish haste is perceptible, but that constant influx of population and wealth, which forbids all thought of relapse or disaster, and gives an air of permanence and stability to every place or institution to which it is peculiar. This is strikingly illustrated by a comparison of the census reports since 1838. The population has been as follows: 1838, 241; 1840, 475; 1844, 1,112; 1846, 1,758; 1848, 1,779; 1849, 2,140; 1850, 3,007;

1851, 3,400; 1852, 4,201; 1853, 6,075; 1856, 9,835; 1859, 13,475; 1860, 13,306; 1863, 13,495; 1865, 14,376; 1867, 16,228; 1869, 18,113; 1870, 19,731; 1873, 18,930; 1875, 19,166.

Subjoined we give an abstract of the population of Jones County, taken from the census report of 1875. This is not given as a true representation of the population of towns at the present time, but may be valuable as a matter of reference now, or fifty years hence:

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.			Total Population.	Number of Families.
	Male.	Female.	Colored.		
Cass Township.....	394	378	3	775	166
Castle Grove Township.....	375	332	...	707	126
Clay Township.....	543	419	...	962	169
Fairview Township.....	594	579	...	1,173	220
Greenfield Township.....	604	487	...	1,091	178
Hale Township.....	528	460	...	988	187
Jackson Township.....	415	385	...	800	150
Madison Township.....	510	487	...	997	167
Monticello Township.....	474	435	...	909	159
Monticello Town.....	760	825	2	1,587	332
Oxford Township.....	506	468	1	975	201
Richland Township.....	387	353	...	740	134
Rome Township.....	651	629	1	1,281	254
Scotch Grove Township.....	421	400	...	821	137
Strawberry Hill Town.....	59	66	5	130	30
Washington Township.....	422	365	...	787	140
Wayne Township.....	581	554	...	1,135	210
Wyoming Township.....	504	510	...	1,014	181
Wyoming Town.....	331	358	...	689	157
Anamosa Town.....	814	784	7	1,605	356
Total.....	9,873	9,274	19	19,166	3,654

The population of the incorporated towns during the years 1870, 1873 and 1875 are given as follows:

NAME OF TOWN.	1870.	1873.	1875.
Anamosa.....	2083	1656	1605
Monticello	1337	1335	1587
Wyoming.....			689
Strawberry Hill.....			130

The post offices in 1875 were Anamosa, Blue Cut, Bowen's Prairie, Castle Grove, Clayford, Clay Mills, Fairview, Hale Village, Highland Grove, Johnson, Langworthy, Martelle, Olin, Onslow, Oxford Mills, Oxford Junction, Scotch Grove, Viroqua and Wyoming.

Number of acres of improved land in 1875.....	208,907
Number of acres of unimproved land in 1875.....	63,298
Number of acres of natural timber in 1875.....	52,546
Number of acres of planted timber.....	473
Number of voters in 1875.....	4,180
Number of voters born in Germany.....	283
Number of voters born in Scotland.....	133
Number of voters born in Ireland.....	614
Number of foreigners not naturalized.....	176

BRIDGES.

Jones County, traversed as it is by the North and South Maquoketa and Wapsipinicon Rivers, has been obliged to expend in the building of bridges sums which to other counties would seem almost marvelous. Not only have these larger streams made heavy drafts upon the county treasury, but numerous creeks have demanded a steady expenditure of the public funds to render them passable. It has been the custom of the Board of Supervisors usually to make appropriations in part for the building of bridges, expecting the remainder to be raised by subscription. Thus an appropriation would be made with the understanding that the citizens most interested in the bridge would subscribe and pay \$1 to every \$2 expended by the county, or \$1 to every \$3 of the public funds. Wooden bridges only were erected for a time, but a longer-sighted policy has of late years led to the building of substantial iron superstructures.

The first bridge of importance in the county was thrown across the Wapsipinicon near where the Anamosa Cemetery now is. This was on the old Military road from Dubuque to Iowa City. The bridge was built by the Government, at an expense of \$2,000, Calvin Reed being the contractor.

In 1857, \$2,000 was appropriated by the County Judge to assist in bridging the South Maquoketa, and \$1,800 to span the Wapsipinicon at Overacker's Ferry.

A bridge was built at Metcalf's and Graham's Mills, across the Wapsipinicon, in 1862-63, at a cost of \$2,500, of which the county paid one half.

A bridge at Oxford's Mills was built in 1865, with A. A. Reilly as contractor, at a total cost of \$4,674, of which the county paid about one-half.

In November, 1864, \$2,000 was appropriated toward building a \$3,000 bridge at Monticello.

In 1865, a bridge was built at Newport, for \$3,000, of which \$2,350 was contributed by the county, and the remainder raised by subscription. In 1872, this was replaced by an iron bridge, built by the King Bridge Company, and costing \$13,500.

A bridge over Walnut Creek, at Rome, was built at an expense of \$2,528.50.

An appropriation was made in November, 1868, to bridge Buffalo Creek, at Fremont's Mills, at a cost of \$3,000, two-thirds to be paid by the county.

In January, 1869, \$3,000 was appropriated for the bridging of the Wapsipinicon, near Ballou's stone quarry, in Hale Township. A subsequent appropriation of \$2,450 was made in the following year. The entire cost of the bridge was near \$8,000.

Appropriations were made in 1870, for bridges at Corbet's Mill and Clay Mills, each to cost near \$3,000, of which the county would pay two-thirds, the remainder to be raised by subscription.

An iron bridge was built across the south fork of the Maquoketa River, near Walter's Mills, in June, 1871.

In the winter of 1872-73, the bridge at Monticello was taken out by the ice, and a superstructure of iron was substituted by the Massillon Bridge Company, in the summer following. The iron bridge across the Wapsipinicon at Anamosa, was completed by the Ohio Bridge Company, during the same season.

The bridge at Supple's Mills was completed in 1875, at an expense of \$6,654.46. The contractors were Kline, Wybel & Co., and Z. King & Co.

The iron bridge across the Buffalo at Fisher's Mills, completed in 1878, cost \$9,620.42.

The bridge at Olin, completed in October, 1877, by the King Bridge Company is a substantial structure and cost Jones County \$9,737.53.

TIMBER, HEDGES, ETC.

To encourage the cultivation of trees, orchards and hedge, the Board of Supervisors, at the June meeting, 1878, resolved that \$100 should be deducted from the assessment of each person having planted and cultivated an acre of forest trees, with not less than five hundred trees to the acre; also, a deduction of \$100 for each half-mile of two-year-old hedge, and \$100 for each acre of fruit trees duly cultivated and planted: provided always, that in each case the owner send to the Board a general statement of the manner of planting and cultivation.

CENSUS OF 1840 AND DEAF MUTES.

We quote from an article published in the "Annals of Iowa," October, 1871, written by Edmund Booth, of Anamosa, for more than twenty years the editor of the *Eureka*. Mr. Booth, though usually classed among deaf mutes, is not really such. He lost his hearing when a mere lad, and has the power of speech in a limited way. He was educated at the Hartford Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and was subsequently, for seven years, a teacher in that institution. He writes:

"In the spring of 1840, the site of what is now Anamosa did not contain a human dwelling of any kind. At the distance of a mile or more therefrom, and at a point now called Fisherville, there stood a log house, about 18x20 feet in size, owned by a company engaged in building mills, such as were needed by frontiersmen for grinding or sawing. The company consisted of Timothy Davis, of Dubuque; Gideon H. Ford and George H. Walworth, the first and last named being subsequently known in Iowa politics. There being no house within five miles of the place, Mr. Walworth brought two of his sisters from their home in Illinois to aid in housekeeping. One of these sisters was a mute from New Hampshire, and educated at the Hartford institution. Another mute, a young man, also educated at the same school, Mr. Walworth found at Alton, Ill., and brought on, as a skillful carpenter. The name of this young man was L. N. Perkins.

"In May or June of the year above indicated, a brother-in-law of the writer, Col. David Wood, of Springfield, Mass., arrived, with his family, and with him I decided to erect a frame dwelling—the first frame dwelling erected in the county—on the site of what afterward became the town of Anamosa. The frame was prepared at the mills near the log house aforesaid, and in June or July we proceeded to dig the cellar.

"One day, while engaged in the latter occupation, in company with Perkins, whom I had hired for the purpose, no other person being present, the Sheriff of the county, Hugh Bowen, came along in his usual way, on horseback. He stopped, dismounted, drew a roll of papers from a tin case, and entered our

[NOTE.—In this connection it may be interesting to the reader to know that the second marriage license in Jones County was issued July 25, 1841, to Edmund Booth and Mary Ann Walworth, and that they were married on the following day, by John G. Joslin, Justice of the Peace who, in the absence of other form of marriage ceremony, undertook the printed service of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert, which appeared about that time in the news-papers, the queen having married February 10 previous. Doubtless a very quiet wedding, as neither of the parties most interested could hear a sound, nor could Miss Walworth speak a sentence.—EDITOR.]

names, places of nativity, etc., in the census of 1840. Having performed this duty, the Sheriff remounted his horse and proceeded to the log house before mentioned. While he was entering our names and all the *et ceteras*, I noticed that his paper was printed in the form usual upon occasions of this kind, and that he placed the proper figure under the head of deaf mutes. The taking of the census was completed throughout the country, and was in due season printed and laid before Congress and the public. Many persons now living will remember the storm which the publication of this census brought up. John Quincy Adams, ex-President and then member of the Lower House at Washington, and others, as well as the newspapers, attacked it fiercely as having been manipulated in the interests of slavery. John Tyler was President, through the death of Harrison, and John C. Calhoun was Secretary of State. The office of Secretary of the Interior had not been created, and the Census Bureau had charge of census affairs subject to the control of the Secretary of State. The abolition war was raging in Congress and out, and Southern politicians and Northern tools declared slavery divine—the best possible condition for the blacks. To prove the truth of this latter assertion, the census returns had been so falsified as to show that a far greater proportion of the free blacks of the North were variously afflicted with physical infirmities than was the case with the enslaved blacks of the South; but possibly because there were not enough blacks in some of the Northern States, or because the fraud might be too easily detected, or because Southern statesmen in their ignorance of the real state of things in the North, supposed Northern mutes were generally uneducated, as those of the slave-holding States, the mutes of the North were very liberally classed in the published returns as deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic, insane and colored!

“While the feeling on this subject of falsifying the census was at its height, I received a copy of the *Hartford Courant*, in which was a communication, probably written by Mr. Weld, the Principal, or some one of the teachers, giving the localities of the former pupils of the Hartford institution, and now published by the Government as colored and overwhelmed by all the ills that can afflict humanity. The mutes of Jones County, Iowa, that is, the three mentioned above, I learned now for the first time, were down in the archives of the Government, and for the information of the coming ages down to the end of time, described as ‘deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic, insane, colored.’

“There are those who are readily irritated at trifling annoyances, but bear great misfortunes with a quiet philosophy or a stolid indifference. The statement just quoted was too atrocious, too extravagant and too absurd for indignation. It brought greatly to my recollection the wrathful exclamation found in Shakespeare:

“‘Get thee glass eyes,
And, like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou seest not.’

“Years passed until 1847, and the Territory of Iowa had become a State. The subject of a school for deaf mutes within our borders had occasionally crossed my mind and been dismissed as untimely. As a Territory, nothing could be done save in a private way. Iowa, as a State, could make provisions whereby mutes might have equal educational privileges with hearing children. But the State was neither populous nor wealthy enough to embark in costly schemes, and I therefore wrote to Thomas Oliver, Principal of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, Ill., to ascertain whether, and on what terms, his school would receive and educate the mutes of Iowa. His answer was favorable: the terms, I think, \$100 a year for

board and tuition. This was during the early part of the session of 1848-49 of the Iowa Legislature.

"On receiving Mr. Officer's answer, I immediately wrote to Dr. Nathan G. Sales, then representing our county in the Lower House, requesting him to inaugurate and press through a bill authorizing the sending to the school at Jacksonville such Iowa mutes as were of educational age, and before they became too old to enjoy the advantage, at the same time stating that our new commonwealth was too young and not sufficiently advanced in population or ability to start a school of our own. Incidentally, and as a tolerably good joke, though at my own expense, and never dreaming of the use to which the Doctor would put it, I told him that by the census of 1840, all the mutes of Jones County were bound up in calf, laid away in the Government Library and published to the world as, 'deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic and insane niggers,' asking his opinion at the same time, as a physician, whether it was possible for a person to be at once idiotic and insane? In this letter I enclosed the one from Mr. Officer.

"The Doctor, as he afterward told me, read my letter in open session and there was a general laugh, as well there might be. He brought in a bill making provisions for the education of the mutes and blind of the State, but met with opposition on the score of poverty. He therefore resorted to strategy. There was a bill providing for a sword for some officer who had distinguished himself in the Mexican war. The Doctor compared the extravagance of this motion with the necessity of assistance to the afflicted of the State, and secured the passage of the bill through the House.

"The bill became a law and appropriated \$50 per year to every mute sent to the institution at Jacksonville, the parents or friends to pay the balance necessary to make up the \$100 required annually. It was the best that could be done at that time.

"In the spring of 1849, I went to California and returned in 1854. On inquiry, I found that the law had been so changed as to allow each mute \$100 annually in the Illinois school. During my five years of absence, the State had grown remarkably in population and wealth, and now I thought the time had come for a school of our own. With this view, I again wrote to Mr. Officer, the Principal of the Jacksonville Institution, for data regarding the number of our pupils, etc., and hinting at the establishment of a school in Iowa. Trouble in one of my lungs, resulting from lung fever during student days, forbade my taking the work of teaching on myself. I therefore wrote to David E. Bartlett, who was conducting a private school of mutes at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., stating how the matter stood and suggesting to him to come and start a school at Iowa City, then the capital of the State. Mr. Bartlett had formerly been a fellow-teacher with me in Hartford, and I knew him to be abundantly qualified, he being by nature a hearty enthusiast in his profession, and having the love and respect of his pupils and all the mutes of his acquaintance. To my great regret he declined the proposal, pleading 'age and seventeen little responsibilities'—meaning his pupils. Knowing no other teacher of mutes outside of the regular institutions worth having, and knowing also that no teacher, properly qualified, naturally and otherwise, connected with any established institution would sever such connection for what might appear a Don Quixotic adventure into a frontier State, I concluded to wait until near the time of the assembling of the next Iowa Legislature, and then, by letter or some other means, enlist a few of the prominent men of Iowa City in the project, induce them to bring the matter before the Legislature and obtain an appropriation for the founding

of an Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, to be located at the capital of the State. A foundation of this kind once laid, I knew there would not be the slightest difficulty in finding any one of the best teachers in the older institutions to take charge of it.

"While I was waiting the lapse of a few months, the Iowa City papers informed me that a Mr. Ijams, of the Jacksonville institution, had appeared with the intention of starting a school for mutes. Prominent men in Iowa City enlisted in the project. The Legislature responded favorably, and success crowned the effort. At the first State Fair held at Iowa City, I attended and called at the institution a half-hour every morning before the fair was fully opened.

"When it was proposed in the Legislature to erect a new building and give the school a permanent location, Dr. Sales suggested to me to get up a movement in favor of its removal to Anamosa. 'No,' I replied, 'public institutions are liable to mismanagement and abuse by those in charge, and it is essential to have this school at the State capital, where it will be under the immediate eye of the Legislature and the State officers.' The institution went to Council Bluffs."

The sketch shows that, directly and indirectly, the humane and complete provisions now in existence for the care of deaf mutes in Iowa were, in their beginnings, the results of the efforts of Jones County men.

POLITICAL.

Jones County has been, since 1856, a Republican County. The new party movement in 1874, called the Anti-Monopoly movement, formed an alliance with the Democratic party, which, in 1873, elected their ticket by from 300 to 400 majority. Some of those on the ticket had previously been Republicans. They were opposed, however, by the regular Republican nominees, and their success was, of course, a defeat to the opposite party.

The formal organization of the Republican party was on the 5th day of January, 1857, at a meeting held in Anamosa on that date, of which C. L. D. Crockwell was Chairman, and George Higby, Secretary.

A committee to report plan of organization was appointed, composed of A. H. Marvin, of Monticello; Thomas S. Hubbard, of Castle Grove; W. S. Niles, of Madison; H. O. Brown, of Clay; and J. S. Dimmitt, of Fairview.

The following resolution was reported and adopted:

WHEREAS, We have full confidence in the national organization of the Republican party, and believe that we should use all honorable means for the triumph of its principles; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republicans of Jones County adopt the following course for an organization in said county: First, That there be a Central Committee of three appointed, residents of Anamosa, who shall constitute a Board, whose duty it shall be to call meetings, conventions, etc., in this county, and shall attend to the distribution of tickets at elections; second, that an Executive Committee of one from each township be appointed to co-operate with the Central Committee, and to call meetings in their several townships; third, that the Central and Executive Committees shall elect from their number a President, Treasurer and Secretary.

W. J. Henry, C. L. D. Crockwell and J. S. Dimmitt were chosen Central Committee.

The Township Executive Committee was appointed, composed of Milo Q. Thompson, of Cass; George Higby, of Castle Grove; John Russell, of Clay; Pratt R. Skinner, of Fairview; Thomas Goudy, of Greenfield; C. F. Lewis, of Hale; M. H. Byerly, of Jackson; John Niles, of Madison; A. H. Marvin, of Monticello; Jas. Kent, of Oxford; A. G. Brown, of Pierce (now Wyoming);

Barrett Whittemore, of Richland; Dr. Carpenter, of Rome; John E. Lovejoy, of Scotch Grove; G. C. Mudgett, of Wayne.

A. H. Marvin and W. S. Holmes were first delegates, chosen to represent Jones County in the Republican State Convention of 1857.

The Greenback movement has not elicited many supporters in Jones County. Forty-four votes were cast for Peter Cooper in 1876, which is probably a fair measure of the strength of the *soft-money* element at that time. They have no newspaper organ in the county, and have never ventured to nominate a county ticket.

The Presidential vote of each campaign is a pretty good index to the political bias of a community. We give the returns in Jones County since 1852: 1852—Pierce, 338; Scott, 266; Hale, 22; 1856—Fremont, 964; Buchanan, 663; Fillmore, 10; 1860—Lincoln, 1,453; Douglas, 1,097; 1864—Lincoln, 1,530; McClellan, 941; 1868—Grant, 2,400; Seymour, 1,277; 1872—Grant, 2,285; Greeley, 1,237; O'Connor, 4; 1876—Hayes, 2,591; Tilden, 1,763; Cooper, 44.

An abstract of votes at the elections of 1876 and 1878 will be a matter of interest.

VOTE OF 1876-78.

TOWNSHIPS.	1876—PRESIDENTIAL.		1878.			
	R. B. Hayes.	S. J. Tilden.	SECRETARY OF STATE.		CLERK OF COURT.	
			J. A. T. Hull, Republican.	E. M. Farnsworth, Democrat.	B. H. White, J. Republican.	M. D. Joslin, Democrat.
Cass.....	123	70	88	34	81	42
Castle Grove.....	91	99	88	105	94	98
Clay.....	106	62	87	56	88	55
Fairview.....	405	323	347	233	376	207
Greenfield.....	112	119	88	117	90	115
Hale.....	166	45	129	30	125	25
Jackson.....	72	113	61	95	63	90
Madison.....	209	35	193	44	199	38
Monticello.....	331	234	319	193	331	181
Oxford.....	101	102	86	107	87	106
Richland.....	59	96	65	85	66	84
Rome.....	225	103	162	92	181	84
Scotch Grove.....	142	26	81	31	82	30
Washington.....	6	161	5	120	5	120
Wayne.....	173	40	117	33	119	31
Wyoming.....	270	196	234	81	272	42
Total.....	2591	1763	2141	1456	2259	1318

LYNCH LAW.

In the early part of the month of December, 1857, Hiram Roberts, a reputed thief, counterfeiter and desperado, fell into the hands of the Vigilance Committee, about four hundred strong, near Red Oak Grove, in Cedar County. Roberts was brought into Walnut Fork, in Jones County, tried by the committee, found guilty and hanged.

We have made diligent inquiry in reference to the hanging of Roberts, and, from what we can learn, the parties engaged in the transaction deserve to be severely censured. It is stated by some who resided in the county at the

time, and had a full knowledge of the facts, that before the arrest of Roberts could be made, he being armed at the time, a pledge was made to him that in case he would peaceably surrender, he should be taken to the county seat and there allowed a fair and impartial trial. If this be true, and there seems to be good reason for believing it, the action of the Committee was decidedly an outrage, for which they deserve to be severely reproached. We are told by one who was a member of the Committee, that the protest of many was entered at the time, but without effect. Whatever may have been the character of Roberts, the pledge of the Committee was binding and ought to have been so regarded. In justice to those who executed this man, it is proper to state that this portion of the State of Iowa was, at that time, infested with a set of outlaws and horse-thieves, and that severe measures were imperative to the end that the country might be safe, and purged of desperadoes. Again, it is affirmed that courts of justice had frequently been sought, but failed to be a means of redress. Juries feared to condemn men whom they believed guilty, lest they might soon suffer in loss of life or property.

Without doubt, the Vigilance Committee was a means of doing much lasting good to the country, but in the case of having made a solemn pledge, we can but think it incumbent upon them to have faithfully kept the same.

A TORNADO.

On Sunday, June 3, 1860, a most terrible tornado passed over Linn, a portion of Jones, Clinton and other counties of Iowa and Illinois, resulting in serious loss of life. Greenfield and Rome Townships were in the path of the whirlwind, in Jones County, where nine persons were killed.

The following account of the casualties was given in the *Anamosa Eureka*:

"W. Allen's family, living in the house of William Robinson, was killed, and the house blown to atoms. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, one boy, seven years old, and two little girls, aged five and two years. John Niles, of Cedar County, had stopped at Allen's house a short time before the storm, and was also killed. Mr. Allen and Mr. Niles were alive when found, but died shortly after. The others were instantly killed and horribly mangled. Mr. Allen was found about five rods north from where the house stood. Mrs. Allen lay twenty-five rods to the southwest; one girl thirty-three rods southwest, and the other, sixty-five rods to the southeast; the boy was about forty rods distant from the house, in the same direction. One of the sills of the house, sixteen feet long and eight by ten inches, was found about thirty rods west, buried thirteen feet in the soil of the prairie.

"Here the storm was most destructive. The ground was literally plowed up, covered with rails, stakes, etc., standing upright, some of them buried half their length in the ground. The grass was cut shorter than it could have been with a scythe.

"Nine head of horses, thirteen head of cattle and twelve of hogs were found dead on one eighty-acre lot, and nearly as many more were taken from the same land badly injured. Dead dogs, rabbits, cats, domestic and prairie chickens were also found.

"Charles Robinson's house was blown down, his property destroyed and his family injured to some extent. Andrew Pettit suffered the loss of his house. The family were saved by taking refuge in the cellar. Schoolhouses in Subdistricts No. 6 and No. 4, in Greenfield Township, were demolished.

William Khol lost both house and barn, though the family escaped with but slight injury.

"G. W. Lattimer's house was blown down and his family severely injured. Jacob Cole was left homeless, and mourns the severe injuries of two children. E. M. Nickerson's dwelling was carried entirely from the foundations, but without injury to its inhabitants. M. H. Nickerson's house was carried away. The family were, fortunately, absent. Isaac Staffy's home was destroyed, and his family somewhat injured.

"In Rome Township, Mr. Piper's house was swept from its foundations, and two of his children killed. Mr. Piper suffered a double fracture in his arm, and his wife experienced some severe bruises. His barn was unroofed and almost completely destroyed. A heavy lumber wagon near his barn was entirely demolished, and the iron-work twisted and bent in almost every shape.

"Elisha Miller lost his house, crops, etc. His son, twelve years of age, was killed, and his wife badly injured. Samuel Cook, a young man living with Mr. Miller, was severely maimed. N. Bernard's house was entirely destroyed, and his family more or less afflicted by physical suffering. The houses of Mr. Scoles, William May and William Brockelhurst were almost completely demolished."

AN EXPENSIVE FUNERAL.

The following incident is taken from the *Anamosa Eureka* of February 24, 1860:

"Last week, a man hailing from Washington Township, in this county, called on the County Judge and presented a bill of \$20 for burying a pauper. The Judge remarked that he thought the bill rather high, and asked for the items.

"The man said he paid \$10 for the coffin, \$2 for the shroud and \$1.50 for digging the grave.

"What other expenses were there?' asked the Judge.

"We bought *three gallons of whisky*, some tobacco, coffee, tea and sugar."

"Well,' said the Judge, 'I will allow you the amount of your claim for the coffin, shroud and digging the grave, but the other things cannot be paid for by the county.'

"The applicant replied that he was authorized by the Township Trustees to purchase the whisky and other articles *for a wake*, and he thought the county ought to pay the claims.

"The Judge refused to make the allowance and the claimant departed, threatening to sue the Trustees for the amount."

WAR HISTORY.

If there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the Northern States have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days of the war of the rebellion. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depressions



Robert Dott.

and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the Free States were buoyant with hope—looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the securement of comfort and competence in the declining years of life: they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the Slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others: aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came, with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Maj. Anderson, U. S. A., Commandant, was fired upon by rebel arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed, was looked upon as the mere bravado of a few hot-heads, the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and freedom hatred was crazed by excessive indulgence in intoxicating potions. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraphic wires that Maj. Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had at first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from the dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for His own purposes, had given them. But "they reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyr President—who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath of office as the nation's chief Executive, issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word of that proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by the thousands. The people who loved their whole Government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the schoolhouse—every calling offered its best men, their lives and their fortunes in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were for the time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman, "BY THE GREAT ETERNAL, THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED!"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were

women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the loyal sons of Jones County, Iowa, made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record.

The compiler has sought to secure a continuous record of all the patriotic meetings of the people of the county in the order in which they took place, but as many meetings were held of which no record was kept, except in the faithful breasts of loyal men and liberty-loving women, the war history must be more or less fragmentary, and, in a great measure, not as satisfactory as he had hoped to have made it. He has searched all the files of newspapers published in the county at the time, and the result of his research is given below. He feels gratified to state that enough has been secured to testify most emphatically to the unbounded heroism and lofty patriotism of the loyal citizens of Jones County during the days of the nation's darkest forebodings. No county in the State sent out braver men, and no State in the Union can boast of a more glorious record.

UNION MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Jones County, irrespective of party, assembled in mass convention at the Court House, in Anamosa, on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Dr. N. G. Sales. Messrs. Davis McCarn and E. V. Miller were appointed Temporary Chairmen, and Matt Parrott and J. L. Sheean, Secretaries.

On motion of W. G. Hammond, Esq., the Chair was empowered to appoint a Committee of five on Permanent Organization, and appointed as such Committee Messrs. W. G. Hammond, N. G. Sales, George W. Field, C. Chapman and C. T. Lamson.

E. Cutler, Esq., moved that the convention adjourn for one week—the late storm having prevented an attendance from the other parts of the county. Lost.

On motion of O. Burke, Esq., the Chair appointed O. Burke, J. J. Dickinson, S. T. Pierce, E. Cutler and J. Mann as a Committee on Resolutions. The Committee assembled at the time designated.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: President, G. W. Field; Vice Presidents, Messrs. J. Mann, W. H. Holmes and F. S. McKean; Secretaries, Messrs. John S. Stacy and J. L. Sheean—which report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions, not being ready to report, the convention was addressed by N. G. Sales, W. G. Hammond and others. The Committee on Resolutions appeared, and, through S. T. Pierce, Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The people of Jones County, in mass convention assembled, without distinction of party, believing that the present unhappy condition of our country demands the immediate and serious attention of every good citizen and patriot; and, further, believing that it is idle and impolitic to discuss the causes of present calamities, but most expedient to search for a remedy which will cure our present difficulties and secure to us permanent and national tranquillity, and to that end and for that purpose we will divest ourselves of party feelings and sectional prejudices, in order to best promote and secure present and future harmony and union; therefore,

Resolved, That we are unwilling now to abandon or in the least endanger the Union of the States, which has existed so long with such unprecedented results, both as to our individual and national happiness and prosperity.

Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited power derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all departments and agents of the Government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the equality of the States in the distribution of all benefits and burdens of our Government, and a prompt, energetic and impartial Administration of all constitutional laws; and upon this principle we stand, hoping and demanding of our Senators and Representatives in Congress that they will make every effort in their power to effect an equal, liberal and equitable adjustment of present national difficulties.

Resolved, That we love and cherish the Government under which we live, and hold in high esteem and regard our brothers of the Southern States, and regret that there are mutual subjects of complaint and difference existing between the Northern and Southern sections of our confederacy, and believe that our differences can be better settled in the Union than out of it, and that such difficulties and differences can be arranged and settled if a mutual spirit of forbearance and good will is exercised by both our Northern and Southern brethren, and that it is a right and a duty we owe to each other to make just concessions to restore peace and harmony between the different sections of the country.

Resolved, That, in the words of James Buchanan, "resistance to lawful authority, under our form of Government, cannot fail, in the end, to prove disastrous to its authors;" that we therefore appeal to our Southern brethren to cease such resistance and to submit the questions in dispute between us to the Constitutional authorities of our common country.

Resolved, That, in the noble stand taken by Maj. Anderson in defense of the flag of our Union and the property it should protect calls for the admiration and respect of every lover of his country.

On motion of N. G. Sales, the report of the Committee was received and the Committee discharged. Moved that the resolutions be voted on separately. Lost.

On motion of W. H. Holmes, the resolutions were adopted. N. G. Sales moved that the proceedings of the convention, with the resolutions adopted, be published in the *Anamosa Eureka* and the *Marion Democrat*. Carried. S. T. Pierce moved that a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of this convention be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Carried.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*. John S. Stacy and J. L. Shecan, Secretaries.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' RESOLUTIONS OF LOYALTY, JUNE 6, 1861.

The Supervisors of Jones County closed their labors Thursday, June 6, 1861, by passing the following:

WHEREAS, The great American nation has, under the kind guidance of Almighty God and a patriotic and liberty-loving people, safely passed through eighty-four anniversaries without the hand of a domestic traitor having been raised to overthrow the noble fabric of constitutional liberty raised by the patriots of the Revolution:

AND WHEREAS, In the present year of grace, 1861, and on the eve of the eighty-fifth anniversary of our national independence, we see, for the first time, numerous and thoroughly organized traitors raising their fratricidal hands with a view to force the dismemberment and overthrow of the best government on the earth, we deem it expedient to call upon the whole people of Jones County to come together on the approaching 4th day of July, and, with united hearts and hands manifest their devotion to the nation, its unity, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; therefore

Resolved, That the Board appoint a Committee of citizens from each township, and request them to make all necessary arrangements for the celebration of the eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence.

Resolved, That we recommend that the citizens of the whole county assemble at the grove half a mile south of the center of the county, in the northeast corner of Jackson Township, and bring with them such provisions and lumber as will be sufficient to provide tables and refreshments for all.

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to provide a band of music, powder and speakers for the occasion.

Resolved, That the following individuals in the various townships are hereby appointed a Committee to make all necessary arrangements; and they are requested to meet on the ground where said celebration is proposed to be held, on the 21st day of June at 10 o'clock A. M. and there take such action as to them may seem proper: Names of Committee—Cass, W. B. Alderman; Castle Grove, Thomas J. Peak; Clay, John Russell; Fairview, N. G. Sales; C. H. Hall; Greenfield, Elias V. Miller; Hale, Don A. Carpenter; Jackson, Daniel N. Monroe; Jackson, John Niles; Monticello, W. H. Walworth; Oxford, Milo C. Lathrop; Richmond, Isaac Arnold;

Rome, Charles H. Lull; Scotch Grove, A. J. Allen; Washington, Thomas McNally; Wayne, Noah Bigley; Wyoming, James A. Bronson.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the county treasury for the purpose of providing music and powder.

Thus it is seen that the Board of Supervisors of Jones County, in 1861, were decidedly loyal and eminently patriotic.

PATRIOTIC MEETING IN ROME.

A Union meeting was held in the grove near the village of Rome, on the 24th of May, 1861. The citizens of the town and vicinity turned out *en masse*. The meeting came to order by electing Ezra Carpenter, Esq., Chairman.

A patriotic and soul-stirring address was delivered by the Rev. O. E. Aldrich, which was received with frequent demonstrations of applause by the people. After the address, three cheers were given for the Union, with a vim that spoke love for our country and death to traitors. A company of Home Guards at this time was nearly full. E. C. Rigby was the Secretary at the above meeting.

THE COUNTY FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

A grand county celebration of the Fourth of July, took place in pursuance of the resolutions and suggestions of the Board of Supervisors, made at their June meeting in 1861. The celebration was on Thursday, the 4th of July, 1861.

The perilous condition of the country brought men of all parties together to observe the anniversary of our national birth, and to repeat anew their vows to freedom. Early in the morning, teams, singly and in companies, began to throng from all parts of the county toward the point which had been designated by the Board of Supervisors, near the center of the county. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the scene was the strangest of the kind ever encountered in the West. The road ran along a high ridge, and on both sides of it and on each of the wide and gently sloping spurs, shooting out every few rods, were horses, wagons, buggies, carriages, men, women, children and babies by the thousands; and, in every direction, the American flag floated in the light and refreshing breeze, which, with the shade of the sufficiently abundant oaks, tempered the heat of a warm summer day. Such an assembly in a city is common enough, but this was an assembly in the wilderness. Not a house, not a sign that man had touched nature here was visible, save in the few brief days' labor of the Committee of Preparation. It was a fitting place wherein to assemble on such a day and for such a purpose, when the nation was in its life and death struggle for existence.

The Committee of Arrangements had done as well as could be hoped for in the short time allowed them, and better than could have been expected. On the rather steep slope of a spur, north of the road, a staging had been erected facing up the slope, and, in front of this, seats sufficient to accommodate, perhaps, one thousand persons. Back of the stage, and at the bottom of the ravine, a well had been dug some ten or more feet deep, and, at the bottom, a barrel fixed. It was a comical sort of a well, but it served the purpose, in a measure, for some hours.

On another ridge and back of the wall, stood the six-pounder, manned by the Wyoming Artillery Company, in gray shirts, under Capt. Walker. The other military companies were the Canton Company, Capt. Hanna; they were

red military coats, were armed with rifles and were fine looking; the Rough and Readys, of Rome, Capt. L. A. Roberts, with blue military coats, white pants and glazed caps, sixty-five men, also fine looking; Carpenter's Company, Rome, Capt. Carpenter, eighty men, with gray coats, likewise made a fine appearance; the Greenfield Company, mounting eighty men, John Seerist, Commander; these were in frock coats and wore white plumes; they, too, showed well, and still more in drill and fitness for the most desperate fighting; the Scotch Grove Guards, from Scotch Grove, Capt. Magee, formed a large company; these wore no uniforms, but their appearance indicated they were the right men for fighting. There were six companies of young men, all formed and drilled, in the space of three months. It appears that all these entered the army in due time and did good service.

The proceedings at the stand were patriotic and entertaining. During the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the general attention was close, and the responsibilities of the hour seemed to impress all minds. The singing, with the Marshal waving the star-spangled banner to the words, was very effective. The address was by a Mr. Utley—a good Union speech, and was very generally approved. Music by the various military bands was abundant and lively. The picnic that followed was much enjoyed by all who partook of the dainties provided for the occasion. The military went through with some of their exercises and then the proceedings of the afternoon began, which consisted of speeches from different persons, when, owing to a want of an abundant supply of water, the vast assembly was dispersed at a much earlier hour than it otherwise would have been.

It was evident that the loyalty of Jones County could be relied upon, and that her citizens were ready to do their full duty in crushing out treason.

INCIDENTS OF ENLISTMENT.

Up to the 19th of July, 1861, Jones County had sent no company of its own to the war, but had contributed many of its best citizens to companies raised in adjoining counties.

At least a half-dozen men went into Capt. Leffingwell's mounted company. Four went from the village of Bowen's Prairie, viz., Howard Smith, Orin Crane, Theodore Hopkins and Isaac White. Their departure for the seat of war was the occasion of a very pleasant scene which occurred at their rendezvous in the beautiful grove near the residence of Otis Whittamore. The Home Guards of that town, under command of Lieut. Isaac Willard, escorted them some miles on their way, after a solemn leave-taking and addresses by Messrs. Bates, Searle, Johnson, O. Whittamore, Willard, Briggs and Hopkins. Rev. Mr. Searle was with the mounted escort, and offered, on horseback, a prayer that was alike impressive in itself and in the circumstances and situation of its delivery.

Mr. White had not volunteered with the rest, but sat watching the proceedings, when Curtis Stone, Esq., rode up on a fine horse, the best he owned. "If I had that horse," said White, "I would go too." "Take it," was the reply. "It is yours." No sooner said than done. White vaulted into the saddle and started to fight for his country.

Here is another incident, which we take from the *Dubuque Times* (dated in July, 1861):

"A *Patriotic Clergyman*.—A gentleman from this city has been enlisting men in Jones County for the cavalry company of which Col. Heath is Lieutenant. In Scotch Grove Township, a young man enlisted and went to a

clergyman to buy a horse. The reverend gentleman said he had no horse sell to for this war, but, pointing to the best one he had, 'There's one,' said he, 'which you are welcome to.'

Such patriotism is praiseworthy.

FIRST COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS.

About the 10th of August, 1861, William T. Shaw, Esq., who had been appointed Commissary by the Governor, was notified that a company of volunteers would be accepted, and he immediately went to work to raise it. The various companies of Home Guards were invited to come to Anamosa, and on Monday, the 12th of August, twenty-eight wagons came in from Rome, Hale, Jackson and Madison Townships, bringing a company under Capt. Carpenter. Tuesday, some eighteen or twenty wagons arrived from Scotch Grove, with thirty-five men, under Capt. Magee, and accompanied by thirty ladies. This latter company was met at the depot by those who came the day previous and the Greenfield Home Guards, who escorted them to the Fisher House, the Scotch Grove ladies falling into the procession behind, and remaining in line with them until dismissed for dinner.

In the afternoon, a meeting was held at the City Hall, for the purpose of filling the company, electing officers, etc. But, unfortunately, a split occurred in regard to the destination of the company. The Scotch Grove boys said they volunteered under a promise to be taken to Washington, and did not want to go anywhere else, while Mr. Shaw had orders for the company to proceed to Davenport, from whence they were to go to Missouri. The Scotch Grove boys and fifteen volunteers from Bowen's Prairie finally withdrew, declaring they would make up another company.

The company under Capt. Carpenter remained, and most of them signed the muster-roll. The election resulted in the unanimous choice of D. A. Carpenter for Captain. The company not being full, men were sent out to drum up recruits, and at the time of starting, the company numbered sixty-three men.

Thursday morning was the time fixed upon for the departure of the company. At an early hour, the friends of the volunteers came pouring into town by hundreds. The men were formed into line in front of the Fisher House, and each one was presented with a Testament by the Jones County Bible Society, Rev. Mr. Eberhart making a few appropriate remarks during the presentation.

Mr. Buell was then called upon, and briefly addressed the company, giving them some good advice, wishing them God-speed and a safe return, and bidding them farewell.

The company was then marched to the depot, where was assembled the largest crowd seen in the town for a long time. Many ladies were present through the entire morning and up to the moment the cars started. There were many sad faces and a few cheerful ones; many tears, and some manly tears, too, were shed. The boys took their seats, the conductor gave the word, and the cars and their precious load were off.

Thus the first Jones County company was formed and took its departure for the seat of war.

GRAND TURN-OUT OF MILITARY AND CITIZENS.

Monday, the 19th of August, 1861, was an epoch in the history of Jones County. If any one had ever doubted the patriotic feeling of its citizens, they

could no longer do so. The fires of patriotism burned brightly in their bosoms, and their devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty was clearly evinced by their ardor in responding to the call of their country, and showed, beyond a doubt, that the noble blood of '76 was still coursing in their veins: and they were prepared, if necessary, to shed their blood for the preservation of those rights and that liberty which were won by the blood and sacrifices of our fathers. It had been announced that on Monday, the 19th inst., the company of Jones County volunteers, under Capt. Harper, would meet at the picnic grounds near Monticello, and be presented with a flag by the ladies of Bowen's Prairie. About noon, the volunteers from Scotch Grove, Clay and vicinity, began to arrive at Monticello accompanied by a large concourse of friends. After partaking of dinner provided by the landlord at Monticello, the procession, consisting of sixty-four teams, proceeded to the grounds with banners flying and drums beating. Upon arriving at the grounds, the procession from Bowen's Prairie was seen winding its way into the grove, consisting of volunteers, people, colors and music. The two processions soon formed themselves around the speaker's stand, and the meeting was organized by calling John D. Walworth to act as President. An appropriate and eloquent prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Bates, of Cascade. Mr. Clark then sang the "Red, White and Blue." After the song, Miss Emma Crane, in behalf of the ladies of Bowen's Prairie, then presented the company with an elegant flag accompanied by the following address:

"Jones County Volunteers: As the representative of and in behalf of the ladies of Bowen's Prairie, I appear before you holding in my hand the emblem of our country's purity, liberty and greatness—the Stars and Stripes. I have the honor and pleasure of bestowing upon you and consigning to your charge this banner, as the free gift of the ladies of Bowen's Prairie; and, upon your reception of this simple favor, may I be allowed the privilege of briefly expressing the sentiments of its donors; and I would especially impress upon your minds the idea that I come not fresh from the school-girl's sanctum, with a labored essay of fairy scenes and flowery fields, to quiet your minds to a standard of peaceful home life. No! I come to speak to you of the agitated state of your country, in which woman feels, or should feel, the same spirit of animation that governs your purposes and actions. And if, in thus assuming this prerogative, my language should seem uncouth or lack versatility, I hope I may receive the charitable indulgence of all, for, you must be aware, to communicate upon a topic that very seldom falls to the lot of a woman, and in a time and under circumstances that have never before presented themselves to the women of our country, is an effort that demands the tongue of excellence.

"We now look upon you in a military capacity, organized as a band of soldiers, and each of you more or less animated by the enthusiasm that universally pervades every true American heart at this time. While looking out upon the scene before you, of mighty convulsions, an extensive civil war threatening the very foundation of the noble institutions of our government upon which our individual prosperity is based, we come to ask of you: What is the standard of your enthusiasm? Is it a lofty standard of public morality? Do pure and exalted conceptions of truth and justice pervade your hearts? We shall acknowledge nothing less than this from each of you. You want our reasons? You shall have them. This is no time for idle speculations or timid misgivings. For a score or more of years the mighty sluice-ways of political corruption have been opening and swelling, fed and fostered by an arbitrary disposition on the part of a few, to curtail and crush out the noble privileges enjoyed by the

masses, till the people see looming fires of destruction in the distance, and awake at once to a sense of their danger and act as exigency dictates. Our country's traitors are aroused, and announce their right to destroy the Union, and they have placed themselves in an attitude to carry out their intentions at the point of the bayonet. * * * Soldiers! we have put to you one plain question, and we will now submit one still plainer. Are you afraid to fight? If so, you are not worthy recipients of that flag which was purchased, and that dearly, by blood: and it must be sustained and protected, however difficult, by the same element, else look at the result—the country broken and ruined in all her institutions, and naught left but here and there the segments of what it once was. * * * We have too much confidence in you and in our country's defenders to suppose that such a state of things can ever exist in our land. Here we see men ripe with patriotism, sound in sentiment, full of vigor, quick in conception to thus early see and do their duty and their country's need, full of pride, ambition and native dignity, freely responding to their country's call. And now, soldiers, divesting myself of every disposition to flattery, we have reason to feel proud of you—Jones County has reason to feel proud of you—that thus you so willingly enroll yourselves, and freely leave your homes, your firesides, your parents, brothers, sisters and families to support your country's flag. Now take this flag, and may its folds proudly wave above your heads wherever your country calls! Let no dishonor ever stain this emblem, and in advance upon the foe may it be found in the van! Take it! Go with willing hearts! Defend! Sustain it! Bring it back untarnished! Then look for happy homes and ever-greeting friends."

The presentation address was replied to by Capt. Harper on behalf of the company, in a few appropriate remarks, thanking the ladies for their beautiful gift, and pledging themselves to bear it aloft in the van and to defend it while one was alive to uphold it, and return with it or on it. Rev. Mr. Bates, of Cascade, was then called upon, and made an eloquent speech in behalf of the Union and the Constitution, and, among other things, urged the necessity not only of praying, but fighting. Rev. Mr. Russell addressed the crowd in a few appropriate remarks upon the necessity of maintaining the Government and sustaining law and order at any sacrifice and at any cost. Rev. Mr. Benton, of Anamosa, also spoke to the volunteers words of encouragement, and assured them of the sympathy and confidence of their friends, and maintained that the cause for which they were engaging to fight was a righteous one and must be triumphant.

In accordance with a resolution of the Jones County Bible Society, a Testament was presented to each of the volunteers, in behalf of the Society, by the Rev. James McKean, of Scotch Grove. In making the presentation, Mr. McKean briefly addressed the company, urging each to be governed by the precepts taught in that book. John Russell, of Clay Township, replied in behalf of the company. Appropriate remarks were made by the Chairman, urging the duty of volunteering for the defense of our country, our dearest rights and our blood-bought principles. The recruits then fell in and were marched to the table, where they and a large number of others partook of a bountiful collation, prepared by the generous-hearted people of Bowen's Prairie.

After partaking of refreshments, a large portion of the crowd dispersed, while some remained to listen to other patriotic addresses. The day was one long to be remembered by the patriotic citizens of Jones County, and fraught with bursts of enthusiasm for Liberty and Union.

Capt. Harper's company was the second sent out from Jones County.

FLAG PRESENTATION AND DEPARTURE.

Monday, the 4th of November, 1861, witnessed a large turn-out of the inhabitants of Anamosa and vicinity to attend two flag presentations; one to Capt. Buell's company and one to Capt. Warner's company, and the departure of Capt. Buell's company for camp at Davenport, Capt. Warner's company having already left for the same place the week previous.

Early in the morning, teams and people began to come, and Capt. Buell's company formed in front of the Fisher House, under First Lieut. Calkins, preceded by the Anamosa Brass Band, and next by the ladies who got up and were to present the flags, and followed by the soldiers in ranks, the procession marched to the hill west of the depot, where the ceremonies took place.

The Committees were: For Capt. Buell's company—Mrs. L. A. Eberhart, Miss Eliza Isbell and Miss Emma May; Standard Bearers, Miss Emma May and Miss Leola Hopkins. For Capt. Warner's Company—Mrs. P. Smith, Miss Carrie Heacox and Miss Emma Crane; Standard Bearers, Miss Alice Crane and Miss Marcia Crane. Miss Eliza Isbell presented the flag to Capt. Buell's company, with the following eloquent remarks:

CAPT. BUELL: It is with intense emotion that we are called to mingle in these passing scenes. That the present state of our country requires the sacrifice of such a noble band of men, is a fact which thrills our hearts with pain. Yet we greatly admire that lofty patriotism which leads you thus to turn away from the comforts and endearments of home to serve our country. It requires far more than ordinary devotion to the cause of freedom, and it is in token of our appreciation of such devotion that we present to you these our national colors. Never have we loved the Stars and Stripes as we do now. They have indeed become a bond of union between the hearts of all true American freemen, and never will we yield our glorious standard to the hand of tyranny or oppression.

We give it to you, knowing that you love it, that you will protect it, that you will fight until our flag shall wave from North to South, from shore to shore of our loved and native land. Our patriotic enthusiasm is aroused as we begin to realize the glory of those deeds which have been accomplished under the shadow of our national banner. But it is mingled with thoughts of indignation against those who trample it in the dust.

From our hearts we bid you God-speed in the contest between liberty and despotism.

Then accept this humble offering from the ladies of Anamosa; and whilst you are engaged in the strife abroad, we, with weaker hands, but with patriotic hearts, will plead with the Invisible One in behalf of those who defend our rights, and for the speedy triumph of our holy cause. That the shield of the Eternal may be your defense, that even one of you may return to your homes, crowned with the glory of successful warfare, that you may yet behold this nation restored to prosperity, and so purified by this fearful struggle as to become a fit model to the nations of the earth, is a prayer in which our inmost souls daily join. But should any of these proud forms be laid low by traitors' hands, it will be falling nobly. Our grateful hearts shall cherish the memory of your patriotism, and if you are as faithful in the service of God as we believe you will be in that of your country, it will be passing away with earthly laurels on your brows to unfading crowns above.

Capt. Buell responded in a feeling manner, thanking the ladies for their beautiful gift, and pledging himself to defend it to the best of his ability. Three cheers were then given for the ladies of Anamosa, three more for the Stars and Stripes, and three more for the Jones County Volunteers.

The next flag was now brought forward and presented to Capt. Warner, who had tarried behind his company for a few days. Miss Carrie Heacox made the presentation in few but feeling words, as follows:

CAPT. WARNER: In behalf of the ladies of Anamosa, I present you this flag, and with it, I assure you, genuine spontaneous sympathies and our heartfelt considerations for you and yours. Go, brave men, to defend the American flag and the sacred rights guaranteed to us by our glorious Constitution. With you go our fervent prayers and our best hopes that you may return with this flag victorious, and that it may ever wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave. God bless you, Captain, and your noble-hearted men. We bid you an affectionate farewell.

Capt Warner thanked the ladies in behalf of his company, for the flag, and said they would always hold them in grateful remembrance.

The flags were got up handsomely by the ladies of Anamosa, and the historian takes pleasure in recording the event to their honor. The presentation, and, in short, the whole affair, showed the depth and intensity of the feeling which pervaded the whole community, in regard to the war and its objects. The cars had now arrived from Springville; the noble boys and their officers entered, and away they went toward the seat of war.

FAREWELL SUPPER.

A number of Masons and Odd Fellows having joined the companies which had left the county recently, the members of the two Orders united in getting up a supper for the brothers who were going to the war. The supper came off on Friday evening, November 1, 1861. The members, with a large company of ladies, met in Odd Fellows' Hall about 8 o'clock, J. H. Fisher, Esq., acting as Chairman. After music by the Anamosa Band and singing by Messrs. Shaw, Lamson, Holmes and Smith, Capt. Buell was called for, who came forward and made a brief but eloquent and patriotic address.

Lieut. Calkins was then called for, and made a short address.

From this place, those present repaired to the City Hall, where three long tables were spread with the substantials and delicacies.

After all had satisfied their hunger, the Chairman announced that J. D. Walworth had been appointed Toast Reader. The following were the toasts and responses:

The Iowa Volunteers—May they all prove as brave as the Iowa First.

Response, Three cheers for the Iowa First.

Iowa—A model to the States of our Union in hearty response to the call of freedom, and in her devotion to science and literature.

Col. W. T. Shaw—May he command the confidence of the brave men he is appointed to lead.

Response by Capt. Buell.

Music—The inspirer of our most hallowed religious and patriotic emotions; a source of most exalted pleasure, and one which exerts the most powerful influence upon the destiny of a nation.

Song by Messrs. B. F. Shaw, Lamson, Holmes and Smith.

The Iowa Volunteers—May they put a full Dott to the rebellion.

Response by Robert Dott.

May the fair hands which prepared this sumptuous repast receive ample reward by enjoying the satisfaction that brave hearts have gone forth better prepared for the existing emergency.

Response by John McKean.

The Iowa Volunteers—May Heaven's blessings be theirs.

Response by Rev. S. A. Benton.

Our Country's Arms—The fair arms of daughters and the fire-arms of her sons; may the embrace of the one ever be the reward of an honorable use of the other.

Response by C. T. Lamson.

After singing Burns' Farewell, the company dispersed.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

The ladies of Wyoming met November 29, 1861, for the purpose of organizing a society auxiliary to the "Army Sanitary Commission of the State of Iowa," having for its object the relief of the sick and wounded in hospitals.

Mrs. W. H. Holmes was called to the chair, after which the following officers were elected: Mrs. O. B. Lowell, President; Mrs. A. W. Pratt, Vice President; Mrs. J. R. Stillman, Secretary; Miss Martha White, Treasurer; Mrs. A. G. Brown, Depositary.

Committee to Solicit Contributions—Mrs. J. McDonough, Mrs. J. De Witt, Mrs. J. Richards, Mrs. R. Freeman, Mrs. D. Hedgeboom, Miss R. Huckle, Miss L. Gilbert and Miss R. Green.

The society voted to meet Tuesday afternoon of each week for the purpose making such articles as are needed in the hospitals and to receive donations for the same object.

The ladies of Monticello formed a "Soldiers' Aid Society" at about the same time with the following officers:

President, Mrs. E. P. Kimball; Vice President, Mrs. C. E. Wales; Secretary, Mrs. J. Reiger; Treasurer, Mrs. N. Comstock; Depositary, Mrs. G. S. Eastman. Directors—Mrs. W. H. Merriman, Mrs. J. L. Davenport and Mrs. G. S. Eastman.

Committee of Solicitations—Mrs. T. C. West, Mrs. H. Rosa and Mrs. J. P. Sleeper.

The Society met every Wednesday afternoon.

An efficient organization was organized at Anamosa also, about the same time, with the following officers:

President, Mrs. O. P. Isbell; Treasurer, Mrs. B. F. Shaw; Secretary, Miss Eliza Isbell.

Committee on Supplies—Mrs. L. Eberhart, Mrs. Israel Fisher, Miss Mary Work.

Committee on Forwarding—Mrs. L. Deitz, Mrs. E. Littlefield, Miss Eliza Isbell.

These societies did much good and the supplies forwarded at sundry times were properly appreciated by the sick and wounded in the hospitals. A number of other similar organizations were instituted in different parts of the county and almost numberless meetings held. The amount of good done by these organizations throughout the country to alleviate the sick and wounded can hardly be estimated.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE IOWA NINTH BY THE BOSTON LADIES.

On the 3d of August, 1862, the Boston ladies made a flag presentation to the Ninth Iowa Regiment; and, as a goodly number of the Jones County soldiers did noble service in that regiment, we record the details of the event in the Jones County History.

The presentation of colors to a company or regiment by its friends and neighbors had become of common occurrence, but this presentation, by the ladies of Boston, to a regiment in the wilds of Arkansas, a thousand miles distant and near the extreme Western frontier—and that, too, to men who were personally strangers to the donors—was an event as honorable to the boys of the Ninth as it was rare.

Capt. Wright, of Company C, sent the following account to the *Independence Guardian*:

CAMP OF THE NINTH IOWA,)
HELENA, August 3, 1862.)

To-day has been a proud and glorious day for the Iowa Ninth. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, we were called into line, not to fight, but to receive one of the finest stands of regimental colors in the army of the Southwest, presented us by the ladies of Boston, Mass.

The regimental flag is white silk on one side and crimson on the other. On the white side is beautifully inscribed, in gilt letters, "Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7 and 8, 1862." In the center, held by two greyhounds, is the scroll with the words, "Iowa Greyhounds." This is over the eagle, which is in the center of the flag, with the Iowa coat of arms, all of which is encircled with a beautiful gold border. On the other side, handsomely embellished in gold letters, are the words, "From your countrywomen of Massachusetts," with the coat of arms of the old Bay State, and the words, "Pea Ridge" again inscribed on the field under the coat of arms, with the same border. On the flag-staff is a fine gold-bronzed eagle, with a splendid gold tassel in his mouth. The staff is so arranged that the flag can be detached by a spring and folded in a moment, making it very convenient, if you wish to fold it in a hurry.

The other is the national flag, with its blue field and its broad stripes, one large star in the center of the field, encircled with thirty-four more in a gold ring or border, and the words "Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862," inside the circle—the flag-staff and tassel the same as the other.

Need I tell you that we were proud when those beautiful flags were unfurled to the breeze, to be carried forward to victory by the Iowa Ninth? If you could have seen those patriotic tears roll down the cheeks of our brave boys, while our noble Colonel, with a heart almost too full for utterance, was replying to the patriotic sentiment of the mothers and sisters of Massachusetts, you would join with me in saying the flag is in safe hands.

COPY OF THE ADDRESS OF BOSTON LADIES ON PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

Our Countrymen—Soldiers of the Ninth Iowa Regiment:

We desire to present you with these, our national colors, as an evidence of our interest in you as soldiers of the Union, and as a token of our grateful admiration for the valor and heroism displayed by you on the memorable field of Pea Ridge.

We have anxiously looked for tidings of you, from those early September days when you were first assembled at Camp Union, to the cold, dark days of the late winter; and, although the order *anward* was long delayed, yet, when it came, so readily did you obey it that we found it no easy task, even in our imagination, to keep up with the "double-quick" of the "Iowa Greyhounds." The memory of the patient devotion with which you have unflinchingly borne toils, fatigues, hunger and privation, and the recollection of your brave and gallant deeds on the 7th and 8th of March, 1862, will long be treasured in our hearts; and, although we think with sorrow of the sad price of such a victory, and the unbidden tears must show the thought of the brave hearts now stilled forever, yet we feel a pride in the consciousness that our noble sons feel no sacrifice too great for their and our beloved country.

God bless the Union! God bless you and all soldiers of the Union armies! is the fervent prayer of your countrywomen in Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., July 10, 1862.

William Vanderver, Colonel of the regiment, made reply, addressing the soldiers of his command in a brief but pathetic and patriotic style.

ANOTHER OFFERING FROM JONES COUNTY.

Thursday, August 14, 1862, was another day of unusual interest to Monticello and to the citizens of Jones County.

On the day mentioned, the recruits enlisted under Farwell and Jones, of Monticello, and Blodgett of Bowen's Prairie, came swarming in from Monticello, Bowen's Prairie, Scotch Grove, Wayne, Cass, Castle Grove and other towns, and proceeded across the river at Monticello, to Clark's Grove, where preparations had been made to receive them. They were attended by the Anamosa Band, several bands of martial music and a crowd of citizens numbering nearly two thousand.

Here the crowd listened to speeches from Rev. Mr. Dimmitt, Prof. Hudson and many others. Dinner was served and a good time was had, and a large number added to the enlistment—about forty enrolling themselves and becoming soldiers for the Union. Patriotic feeling ran high and could not endure expressions of rebel sympathy. A few citizens, who would have been at home in a more southern latitude, became very obnoxious by their disloyal criticisms. Some of these were “interviewed” this day by a concourse of incensed Unionists, and were compelled, *by homely persuasion*, to take the “Oath of Allegiance.” One prominent offender escaped by aid of a fleet horse and gathering darkness; a few were taken from their beds at midnight, but safely returned, after being impressively sworn to loyalty and Unionism. The soldiers would have committed violence, had they not been restrained by their newly elected officers.

An election was held and resulted in the choice of the following officers: Captain, S. S. Farwell, of Monticello; First Lieutenant, Rev. F. Amos, of Scotch Grove; Second Lieutenant, James G. Dawson, of Wayne; Orderly, F. H. Blodgett, of Bowen's Prairie.

THE DRAFT.

Notwithstanding the unbounded enthusiasm and the large number of volunteers, it became necessary to resort to forcible enlistments in Jones County.

The following table shows how many men each township had failed to raise in order to fill its quota up to December 12, 1862, and how many had been raised in excess of quota; also the number of men required to be raised in each township by draft or volunteer enlistment by the 1st of January, 1863:

TOWNSHIPS.	Deficit.	Excess.	Number to be Drafted.
Cass.....	4	.....	1
Castle Grove.....	22	.....	7
Clay.....	25	.....	8
Fairview.....	4	.....	1
Greenfield.....	26	.....	9
Hale.....	.....	5	.....
Jackson.....	5	.....	2
Madison.....	.....	7	.....
Monticello.....	4	.....	1
Oxford.....	4	.....	1
Richland.....	25	.....	8
Rome.....	.....	8	.....
Scotch Grove.....	.....	10	.....
Washington.....	14	.....	5
Wayne.....	10	.....	3
Wyoming.....	.....	36	.....
	141	66	46

It will be seen by the above table, furnished by S. F. Glenn, Draft Commissioner of Jones County at the time, that Wyoming carried off the banner, and Scotch Grove was next in furnishing volunteers.

THE FLAG OF THE NINTH IOWA.

After the Vicksburg campaign, the flag presented to the regiment by the Massachusetts ladies having become tattered and torn in the bloody strife, was returned to its donors as evidence that it had faithfully served its purpose.

While the Ninth was on its way home to enjoy a brief furlough, as re-enlisted veterans, another flag reached them from the ladies of the old Bay State. On this flag were the following inscriptions:

"Ninth Iowa Volunteers—1863—from Massachusetts." "Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862." "Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 29, 1863." "Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863." "Jackson, May 14, 1863." "Vicksburg, May 19 and 22, and July 4, 1863."

The excitement growing out of the prospect of a draft was such that volunteer enlistments continued to such an extent that no draft was had until about the 1st of November, 1864. The number drafted was not large and those who were thus made soldiers, proved themselves brave and valiant men. It is proper to state, also, that it was afterward ascertained that the quota of the State was full at the time the draft was ordered, and therefore, ought not to have been made.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT ANAMOSA, 1864.

The 22d of February, 1864, was made the occasion of a festival in honor of the veteran soldiers who were at home at the time, on a short furlough. The morning opened with beautiful weather and so it continued through the entire day, the only drawback being mud to the depth of one to three inches, where the snow had disappeared. In the afternoon the people and soldiers came in on foot, on horseback and in wagons. At 5 o'clock, the soldiers came into Odd Fellows' Hall, under charge of their officers, and an address of welcome to the Iowa Veterans was made by W. G. Hammond, and the response by Capt. McKean, of Company D, of the Ninth.

A sumptuous supper was then served at City Hall, and at least six hundred persons partook of the repast. Still there was enough and to spare, and basketfuls were gathered up and distributed to widows and others, with whom fortune had dealt more or less unkindly.

After supper, the hall of the Odd Fellows was again full. The following were the toasts on the occasion:

The Day we Celebrate.

Response by C. R. Scott.

The Iowa Ninth—The heroes of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Response by cheers and band.

Iowa—Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou hast excelled them all.

Response by G. W. Field.

The Patriotic Dead—Green be their graves, sweet their rest and hallowed their memory.

Response by the choir.

The American Union—What God hath joined together, let no rebel put asunder.

Response by Judge McCarn, and band.

The Union Army—May its distinguishing characteristics be fortitude in the hour of disaster, courage in the hour of danger and mercy in the hour of victory.

Response by John McKean.

The American Eagle.

Response by the choir.

Abraham Lincoln—Like Washington, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Response by Rev. O. W. Merrill.

The following volunteer toast was handed in by John Peet:

The American Eagle—May she conquer all her foes and establish a permanent resting-place in the center of our Union, with her wings extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, holding the stars and stripes in one of her talons and the sword of justice in the other, and in her beak the Declaration of Independence, as a surety to the oppressed of all nations that here they can find protection; and may her tail be expanded over some Northern cavern where rebel sympathizers and Tories may hide from the sight of historians, that our history may not be tarnished by a record of their infamy.

Altogether, the day passed and terminated happily to all concerned.

THE FOURTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

The Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry was organized by authority of the War Department, under a call for 300,000 troops for three years, and mustered into service on the 6th of November, 1861.

Previous to the completion of the muster of the regiment, three companies, A, B and C, were detached and sent on service to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, where they remained until the fall of 1862, when authority gave organization to three new companies in lieu of those detached. On the 27th and 28th of November, 1861, the command—seven companies—embarked for Benton Barracks, and remained in this camp of instruction until the 5th of February, 1862, when they again embarked for Fort Henry, Tenn., and arrived there on the 8th. On the 12th, they took up line of march for Fort Donelson, Tenn., and were in the engagement on the left of the army, daily, the 13th, 14th and 15th. Remained at Fort Donelson until the 7th of March, and embarked for Pittsburg Landing, and arrived there on the 18th inst. On the 6th of April, the army was attacked, and the Fourteenth moved out in position on the left of the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Tennessee. The regiment was engaged from 7 o'clock A. M., until 5:40 P. M., when the command was surrendered by Brig. Gen. Prentiss to the enemy as prisoners of war, and were held as such until the 12th day of October, 1862, when they were released on parole, sent to Benton Barracks for re-organization, and declared exchanged November 19, 1862. On the 31st of March, 1862, two new companies, A and B, joined the regiment. Left Benton Barracks April 10, 1863; embarked on board of transports for Cairo, Ill., where they remained until June 21, during which time they were joined by Company C, a new company, when they embarked for Columbus, Ky. On the 22d of January, 1864, the regiment moved on board a transport for Vicksburg, Miss., where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Was on the expedition that went from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., in the month of February, 1864, under command of Brig. Gen. Maj. Sherman, and on the expedition up Red River, Louisiana, in the months of March, April and May, under command of Maj. Gen. Banks. Was in the battle of Fort De Russey, March 14, and the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864, and battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, May 18, 1864.

The regiment was in the battle of Lake Chicot, Arkansas, June 6, 1864, and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., June 10, 1864. Four companies left Jefferson Barracks September 25, by rail for Pilot Knob, Mo., and were in the battle of

Pilot Knob September 27. The remainder of the regiment left Jefferson Barracks October 2, with Gen. A. J. Smith's army, in pursuit of the rebel, Gen. Price. Returned to St. Louis, Mo., November 2, arrived at Davenport, Iowa, for muster-out, November 2, 1864.

The Fourteenth Regiment was largely made up of Jones County boys, and commanded by Col. W. T. Shaw, of Anamosa.

RE-UNION AT MONTICELLO, AUGUST 14, 1865.

Monday, the 14th of August, 1865, was made memorable to the citizens of Jones County by reason of the Soldier's Re-union on that day, at Monticello. The exercises took place in the grove north of the river, and on the identical spot where three years before Company H. of the Thirty-first Iowa, was organized. Company H displayed a trophy, as a memento of the rebellion, a large flag, captured in Columbia, S. C., on the 17th of February, 1865, when the company entered that city.

The arms and accouterments of Capt. Alderman's Company, brought in boxes on the train, having arrived on the ground, the soldiers of Company H and some others were soon engaged in arraying themselves. The "boys in blue" were here entirely at home. They chatted, laughed and joked during the process, and worked with a perfect abandon and as though they were still in the woods of Alabama and Georgia. This work accomplished, the drums, in another part of the grove, beat the roll-call, and the soldiers streamed along through the crowd, closely followed by the lighter legs of the children, and these by the grown people. Two lines of soldiers were at once in position. Maj. Farwell, Capt. Burdick and Capt. McKean were the officers in command. The soldiers, about eighty in number, went through guard mounting and inspection, and were intently watched by the spectators; this over, the boys were drilled for a time, greatly to the admiration and pleasure of many spectators. The drill over, the boys marched to the old position in front of the benches, and, after some additional exercises, stacked arms. The speaking was then commenced. W. H. Walworth was President of the day, who offered introductory remarks.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kimball.

Music by the band.

Welcome address by W. H. Walworth.

Response by Lieut. Amos.

Music by the Monticello Glee Club.

Address by Capt. M. P. Smith, of Company C, Thirty-first Iowa.

Music by Anamosa Brass Band.

Picnic dinner.

AFTERNOON.

Martial music.

Volunteer toasts and responses:

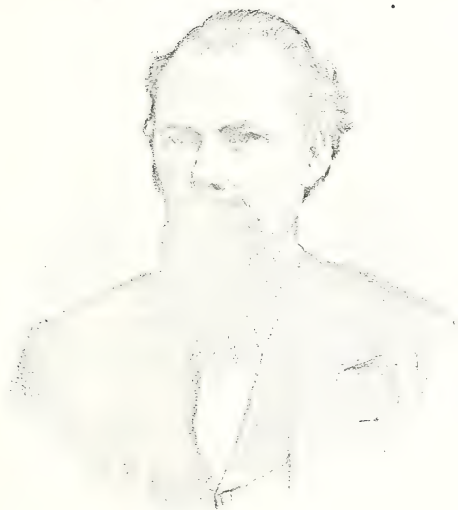
"*Resolved*. That our late war was only the supplement to our Revolution with England, and has only completed the work of establishing the inalienable rights of humanity and justice between man and his fellow-man."

Responded to by Prof. J. Nolan, of Cascade.

"*Jeff Davis*—Occupying an elevated position in the South, may he occupy a still more elevated position in the North."

Responded to by Rev. Mr. Buttolph.

"What the soldiers fought for, may we all remember."



J. G. Ramsey

Response by Capt. O. Burke, Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers.

Rev. Mr. Miller, of Cascade, Prof. Allen, of Hopkinton, and Elder Kay and Lieut. Hill, of Cascade, also spoke with good effect. Mr. A. Gilbert spoke feelingly. He had lost two sons in the war, one being shot dead, and the other dying in a rebel prison. The addressess, one and all, were appropriate and fitting to the time and the occasion.

A general rejoicing was had that the war was ended and peace restored.

COL. WILLIAM T. SHAW, OF ANAMOSA.

The name of this gentleman is so identified with the history of Jones County, particularly its military history, that a brief biographical sketch of that distinguished soldier and citizen seems altogether apropos.

Col. William Tuckerman Shaw was born September 22, 1822, at Steuben, Washington County, Me. He was the son of Col. William N. Shaw and Nancy Stevens, his wife, of the above place, and, after receiving his education in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, went to Kentucky as a teacher; but the war with Mexico breaking out, he enlisted in the Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment, Col. McKee, commander. He served to the close of the war, participating in the memorable battle of Buena Vista, and was in the thickest of the fight on the hill-slope and ravine where it raged with greatest fury. After the declaration of peace, he aided in clearing our Southwestern borders of hostile Indians who were annoying the border settlers.

Having obtained a reputation for noble daring, he was chosen, in 1849, as the leader of the first party which crossed the Plains to California, leaving Fort Smith, Ark., via Santa Fe. The party consisted of thirty-six men, from New York, Kentucky, Louisiana and Arkansas.

After returning, he made another trip, starting from Council Bluffs, and at this time had but a single associate, but made the journey in safety.

In 1853, he came into Jones County and settled at Anamosa, where he still resides.

At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, he was among the first in Jones County to buckle on the sword to fight for the Union. On the 24th of October of that year, he was elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Regiment, which owed its organization very largely to his instrumentalities. A history of the regiment is given elsewhere.

Col. Shaw distinguished himself in every engagement in which his command took part, as an able and efficient commander. He was advanced to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and it is historic that it was owing to his indomitable courage and military skill that the army of Gen. Banks was saved from utter defeat and capture in the Red River expedition. It was on this memorable occasion that Col. Shaw acquired the title of "Grim Fighting Old Shaw."

After the Red River expedition, his command was sent to assist in driving the rebel Gen. Price out of Missouri, and was successful in so doing.

His term of service having expired, he was relieved by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
HARRISONVILLE, MO., October 29, 1864.

Special Order No. 137.

1. Col. W. T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, is relieved from command of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and will forthwith rejoin his regiment at Davenport, Iowa. The Quartermaster will furnish transportation for himself and authorized servants.

II. In relieving Col. Shaw from the command of the Third Division, prior to his being mustered out, it is but an act of justice to an energetic, thorough and competent officer to say that for the last fifteen months he has been in this command, as commanding a post, brigade and division, and in every position has performed the incumbent duties faithfully and well, with an ability that few can equal, with courage, patriotism and skill above question. The service loses an excellent officer when he is mustered out. By order of

J. HUGH, A. A. G.

MAJ. GEN. A. J. SMITH.

As Col. Shaw was about to part with his compatriots in arms, the officers of his command presented him with a costly sword and scabbard—one of the most beautiful and tasteful weapons ever made. He returned to his home at Anamosa, Iowa, and has ever since been engaged in farming, banking, rail-roading and real-estate business. Many of the public enterprises of Jones County are largely the result of the energy, skill and perseverance of Col. Shaw.

SOLDIER'S MEMENTO—LEFT-HAND WRITING.

In the latter part of the year 1867, W. O. Bourne, editor of the *Soldiers' Friend*, New York, and others, offered premiums for the best specimens of left-hand writing by soldiers who had lost their right arms in the war of the rebellion. The premiums were awarded in October of that year. There were ten premiums of \$50 each, and each premium being named after some distinguished general or admiral, thus: Grant Premium, etc. Each soldier obtaining a premium was rewarded also by an autograph letter from the officer from whom the premium was named. The only Iowa soldier who received a premium of this nature is Morgan Bumgardner, Company B, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and a resident of Jones County. He was awarded the Sheridan Premium.

The following is the letter of Gen. Sheridan:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, October 3, 1867.

To Morgan Bumgardner, Company B, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry:

It is gratifying to me to inform you that the manuscript prepared by you has been selected for the Sheridan Premium, offered by William Oland Bourne, editor of the *Soldiers' Friend*, New York.

I am happy thus to recognize the success of a soldier who has lost his right arm for his country. In the battle of life before you, remember that the true hero may sometimes suffer disaster and disappointment, but he will never surrender his virtue or his honor.

Cordially wishing you success and reward in life.

I am yours, etc.,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General U. S. A.



VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt.....	Adjutant	inf.....	Infantry
Art.....	Artillery	I. V. I.....	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
Bat.....	Battle or Battalion	kld.....	killed
Col.....	Colonel	Lieut.....	Lieutenant
Capt.....	Captain	May.....	Major
Corp.....	Corporal	m. o.....	mustered out
Comsy.....	Commissary	prmtd.....	promoted
com.....	Commis-sioned	pr. note 1	prisoner
cav.....	Cavalry	Regt.....	Regiment
capt.....	Captured	res.....	resisted
disab.....	Disabled	resd.....	resigned
disd.....	Discharged	Sergt.....	Sergeant
e.....	Enlisted	trans.....	transferred
excd.....	Exchanged	vet.....	Veteran
hon. disd.....	Honorably discharged	V. R. C.....	Veteran Reserve Corps
inv.....	Invalid	wd.....	wounded

NINTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville July 18, 1865.]

Maj. Don A. Carpenter, com. capt. Co. B Sept. 2, 1861, prmtd maj. July 1, 1862, died at Rome, Iowa, Jan. 8, 1864.

First Lieut. John H. Green, e. as sergt. Aug. 3, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1863.

Company A.

Grinrod, Joshua, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Groat, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Norton, A. M., e. Aug. 3, 1861, died Sept. 15, 1863.

Miller, Peter, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Norton, F. P., e. Aug. 3, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge and died April 3, 1862.

Company B.

Capt. John W. Niles, e. as sergt. Aug. 12, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 23, 1863, prmtd. capt. Jan. 16, 1865.

First Lieut. Walter James, e. as corp. Aug. 12, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 16, 1865.

First Lieut. Jacob Jones, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 2, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1861.

First Lieut. Morgan Baumgardner, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge and Vicksburg, disd. Nov. 30, 1863, wds.

Sergt. Thos. W. Blizzard, e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.

Sergt. Wm. Jennings, e. Aug. 12, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862.

Sergt. Wm. T. Peet, e. Aug. 17, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Sergt. E. H. Handy, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. July 29, 1862.

Sergt C. H. Lane, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Corp. Lewis P. Tourtelott, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at St. Louis.

Corp. John M. Mason, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Corp. Owen Farley, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Corp. Isaac Walker, e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.

Corp. Wm. H. Glick, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Missionary Ridge.

Corp. Jas. M. Wanner, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Corp. Jonathan Luther, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, captd. at Claysville, Ala., died at Andersonville.

Corp. Geo. H. Bowers, e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.

Corp. Henry Robinson, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Kenesaw Mt.

Musician Benj. F. Harrison, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at Forsythe, Mo.

Musician Theo. L. Bunce, e. Aug. 12, '61, died at St. Louis.

Wagoner Joseph Soultz, e. Aug. 30, 1861, disd. Sept. 9, 1863, disab.

Wagoner Hannibal Freeman, e. Nov. 25, 1861, disd. April 8, 1862.

Arnold, Riley, e. Sept. 26, 1862.

Ailer, Geo. F., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.

Bugh, Alex., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Brown, Jas. J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Dec. 11, 1862.

Barker, Usual, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Blakely, Nelson D., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Jonesboro, Ga.

Brickley, Jas. T., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 9, 1862, disab.

Baldwin, M. O., e. Aug. 17, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.

Beaman, Daniel, e. Nov. 25, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, died at Nashville.

Cornwell, John L., e. Sept. 18, 1861, died at St. Louis.

Cleveland, R. J., e. Oct. 9, 1862, disd. March 21, 1863.
 Crook, Wm., e. Aug. 23, 1861.
 Crow, A. B., e. Sept. 10, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.
 Colby, Chas., e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. Dec. 31, 1861.
 Dunham, Wallace, e. Aug. 23, 1861.
 Easterly, Lawrence, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Jan. 25, 1862.
 Ensign, Devolso, e. Aug. 23, 1861, died April 12, 1862.
 Finch, E. D., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 2, 1862, disab.
 Freeman, H., e. Nov. 25, 1861.
 Finch, Irwin, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Fry, Enoch, e. Sept. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Gault, Moses, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at Young's Point, La.
 Graham, Wm. J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg and Ringgold, Ga., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmt'd. sergt.
 Green, Jasper, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. April 21, 1863, disab.
 Hall, Andrew H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmt'd. corp.
 Irwin, Isaac, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Hitchcock, Thos. N., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. Dallas, Ga.
 Johnson, Geo. L., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Kerr, S. P., e. Aug. 12, '61, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
 Long, Joel, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at Nashville.
 Metcalf, Arthur, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Kenesaw Mountain, disd. Dec. 28, 1864, wds.
 McNellan, James, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 11, 1863, disab.
 McGuigan, Thomas, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Aug. 27, 1862.
 Merrett, H. N., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 11, 1862, disab.
 McCarty, Chas., e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Dec. 11, 1862, disab.
 Matteson, D. M., e. Aug. 29, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McGowan, C., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Osborn, J. V., e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. Pea Ridge, Ark.
 Roberts, Lyman A., e. Aug. 29, 1862, disd. July 2, 1863, disab.
 Rummel, D. E., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Robinson, Sam'l, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Robinson, Sam'l O., e. Dec. 19, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1863, disab.
 Rich, Nelson, e. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Robinson, J., e. Dec. 20, 1861.
 Stall, S. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Stewart, Joshua, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 13, 1862, disab.
 Stewart, Chas., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. at Dallas, Ga.

Sells, Amos, e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64, capt'd. at Dallas, Ga.
 Stillman, Jas. R., e. Aug. 23, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Sherman, Benedict, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, 1862, disab.
 Seely, Norman, e. Sept. 23, 1861, capt'd., died at Andersonville.
 Torrance, Adam C., e. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Volle, John, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Vaughn, Sam'l J., e. March 18, 1864, wd. Dallas, Ga.
 Welch, Jas. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Cherokee, Ala., disd. Sept. 22, 1864.
 Walter, Jas., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmt'd. sergt.
 Weaver, Francis, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Weeks, S. M., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Rome, Ga.
 Winn, W. B., e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Dec. 8, 1862, disab.
 Wells, E. V., e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Warner, Jas. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company D.

Capt. David Harper, com. Sept. 7, 1861, resd. Feb. 14, 1863.
 Capt. Francis C. McKean, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 16, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant July 9, 1862, prmt'd. capt. Feb. 15, 1863, m. o. Dec. 31, 1864.
 Capt. Jos. A. Burdick, e. as corp. Aug. 16, 1861, prmt'd. sergt. maj. wd. Pea Ridge and Vicksburg, prmt'd. capt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 First Lieut. David F. McGee, com. Sept. 2, 1861, resd. July 8, 1862.
 First Lieut. Carlo Crane, com. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 7, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant July 9, 1862, resd. March 14, 1863.
 First Lieut. Jno. Sutherland, e. as sergt. Aug. 19, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant. March 15, 1863, wd. Vicksburg, disd. Jan. 2, 1865.
 First Lieut. Zadock Moore, e. as corp. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Atlanta, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant. April 4, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Ezra Nuckolls, e. as corp. Aug. 16, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. March 15, 1863, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.
 First Lieut. Fred D. Gilbert, e. Aug. 29, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Sergt. Alfred C. Hines, e. Aug. 16, 1861, kld. at Pea Ridge.
 Sergt. Thomas Sweesey, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died March 24, 1862, of wds. received at Pea Ridge.
 Sergt. Wm. C. Glenn, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, died Aug. 2, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. L. Murphy, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died March 19, 1862.
 Corp. John A. Dredbas, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, died at Helena, Ark.
 Corp. Wm. Hunter, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1861, died at Canton.

- Corp. A. J. Carter, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge and died April 25, 1862.
- Corp. Wm. McVay, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. April 13, 1862.
- Corp. Thos. Scott, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. April, 1862, disab.
- Corp. Isaac Miller, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge.
- Corp. Isaac White, e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. July 3, 1862.
- Button, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Breen, Michael, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Byers, Jacob L., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.
- Butcher, Eli, e. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Beatty, Alex., e. Sept. 19, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Aug. 23, 1862.
- Conklin, Jas. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Cook, David F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died at Young's Pt., La.
- Crane, W. S., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
- Clark, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died April 16, 1862.
- Callahan, J. O., e. Feb. 26, 1864.
- Cassaday, Jackson, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Cassaday, James, e. Aug. 30, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, capt'd. Claysville, Mo.
- Charles, Isaac N., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. March 21, 1863.
- Cross, Henry, e. Sept. 9, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Sept. 24, 1861.
- Dean, Wm. H., e. March 21, 1864, drowned at Marietta, Ga.
- Dubois, E., e. Aug. 26, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Dixon, Wm. H., e. Aug. 26, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Dockstader, Chas., e. Aug. 19, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, capt'd. at Claysville.
- Dunake, Cyrus, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Deffendorffer, Jas., e. Aug. 16, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
- Dixon, Thomas C., e. Aug. 26, 1861, died April 14, 1862.
- Espy, R. J., e. Feb. 22, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.
- Ewing, Milligan, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Fuller, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Aug. 23, 1862.
- Fillson, Robt. F., e. Feb. 25, 1864, died Aug. 13, 1864.
- Fuller, Chas., e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. June 18, 1862.
- Gilbert, Amos D., e. Aug. 16, 1861, capt'd. at Claysville.
- Gridley, Chas., e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Green, Jos. E., e. Aug. 26, 1861, died Nov. 28, 1861.
- Howard, George, e. Nov. 20, 1861, died March 10, 1862.
- Hogeboom, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Hutton, Philander, e. Feb. 26, 1864.
- Holman, S. F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Dec. 17, 1862.
- Himebaugh, George L., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. July 3, 1863, disab.
- Kohoe, Edw., e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. in Chicago, Ill.
- Karst, George, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, disd. Aug. 28, 1862.
- Lowbower, John C., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. July 27, 1863, disab.
- Magee, F. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
- Miller, James, e. Sept. 3, 1864, wd. Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Magee, John C., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
- Moore, John, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. June 27, 1865.
- Moore, Zadock, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Mersellus, Charles, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, died at Milliken's Bend.
- Nichols, J. C., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 2, 1864.
- Nichols, O. D., e. Sept. 19, 1861, disd. May 29, 1862, disab.
- Overly, Jas. F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died Jan. 31, 1862.
- Overly, Henry, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, died April 9, 1862.
- Palmer, Lerov, e. Aug. 19, 1861, capt'd. at Claysville, died at Andersonville.
- Phillips, Alexander, e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Jan. 11, 1862, disab.
- Phelps, John, e. Oct. 15, 1861, died April 9, 1862.
- Remington, Newman, e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 23, 1864.
- Remington, E., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Riddings, James, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Sept. 20, 1862.
- Ripley, George, e. Aug. 16, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
- Ross, F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 23, 1864.
- Sutherland, A., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
- Schuster, A. E., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Dec. 29, 1863, disab.
- Stewart, B., e. March 10, 1864.
- Sutherland, D., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, died March 15, 1862.
- Sutherland, M., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Oct. 2, 1862.
- South, F. M., e. Aug. 19, 1861.
- Smith, Geo. W., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Aug. 22, 1862, disab.
- Sanders, M., e. Aug. 30, 1861, wd. Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., disd. April 22, 1862.
- Standish, Wm. H., e. Aug. 26, 1861, died Feb. 25, 1862.
- Shull, J. B., e. Nov. 23, 1861, kld. at Pea Ridge.
- Stowell, G. R. C., e. Sept. 4, 1861, disd.
- Stowell, Joseph, e. Sept. 4, 1861, vet. Jan. 23, 1864.
- Smith, Jas. H., e. Sept. 12, 1861, died at St. Louis.
- Toinapkins, A. S., e. Aug. 26, 1861, capt'd. at Pea Ridge.
- Vansant, L. J., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died Jan. 1, 1862.

Van Volkingburgh, V., e. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Wright, Jas. C., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, disd. Sept. 24, 1861.
 Waldron, James, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, 1862, disab.
 Winslow, Amos, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died. Oct. 12, 1861.
 White, Jos. L., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, died. April 22, 1862.
 Wood, William, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 White, Isaac, e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Company E.

Lenhart, John, e. Feb. 20, 1864.

Company F.

Tibbetts, W. F., e. April 23, 1864.
 Wilcox, Hiram R., e. Sept. 8, 1861, died May 5, 1862.

Company G.

Blair, Jas., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company H.

Jacoby, Jas., e. March 14, 1864.
 Jacoby, Elias, e. March 14, 1864, died June 5, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Radden, Thos., e. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Stuart, John A., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1865.

Company D.

First Lieut. Erastus B. Soper, e. as sergt. Sept. 20, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 8, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 24, 1863, accidentally wd. at Camp Sherman. m. o. Dec. 1, 1864.
 Soper, Roswell K., e. Oct. 1, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

Company F.

Sergt. E. S. Winchell, e. Sept. 25, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Dec. 1, 1862.
 Halfhill, H. E., e. Sept. 25, 1861, died Jan. 9, 1862.
 Hunter, Geo., e. Oct. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Halfhill, J., e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. April 4, 1862.
 Rolston, Nelson, e. Feb. 15, 1864.

Company K.

Sergt. Stephen P. Collins, e. Sept. 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Pay, Wm. S., e. Sept. 19, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Church, P., e. Nov. 18, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Sover, Thomas, e. Sept. 6, 1861, died at Montgomery, Ala.

Dillon, Michael, e. Nov. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Whittemore, H., e. Nov. 23, 1861, disd. April 18, 1863.
 Dillon, Jas., vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment, except veterans and recruits, were mustered out at Disenport Nov. 20, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into two companies, called Residual Battery No. 14, which was mustered out May 15, 1865.

Col. Wm. T. Shaw, com. Oct. 24, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, returned Nov. 18, 1862, disd. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Asst. Surg. Shadrack Haskins, e. as hospital steward, prmtd. asst. surg. April 9, 1863.
 Q. M. Clinton C. Buell, com. Nov. 6, 1861, m. o. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Chaplain Samuel A. Benton, com. Nov. 22, 1861, resd. Jan. 30, 1862.
 Q. M. Sergt. Orrin L. Walker, e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd.

Company B.

Wagoner David W. Shoemaker, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
 Bisby, James, e. Oct. 18, 1862, wd., disd. March 27, 1863.
 Graves, Cyrus B., e. Oct. 12, 1862, died at Columbus, Ky.
 Boyle, James, e. Dec. 17, 1862.
 Harvey, Chas. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Holden, John W., e. Nov. 13, 1863.
 Minard, Chas. W., e. Dec. 17, 1862.
 Willard, Curtis A., e. Nov. 15, 1862.

Company C.

Capt. Geo. H. Wolfe, com. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Second Lieut. Anthony Courtwright, com. Oct. 25, 1861.

[NOTE.—See Forty-first Infantry, where the originally enlisted men were transferred September, 1862.

Company H.

Capt. Leroy A. Crane, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 6, 1861, missing bat. Shiloh, com. 1st lieut. Jan. 25, 1863, prmtd. capt. March 5, 1863.
 First Lieut. Orville Burke, e. as 1st sergt. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 2, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 5, 1863, capt. Co. B. Residual Bat., 14th Inf.
 Second Lieut. Jos. B. Gilbert, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 8, 1863.
 Sergt. J. W. Deleplane, e. Oct. 24, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Sergt. Jason Hubbard, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. March 25, 1863.
 Sergt. Perry L. Smith, e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Corp. Jas. A. Palmer, e. Oct. 19, 1861, captd. Shiloh.
 Corp. Jno. L. Underwood, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd.
 Corp. Chas. W. Hadley, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. March 25, 1863.

Corp. Sam'l E. Peck, e. Oct. 16, '61, captd. Shiloh, disd. Jan. 9, 1863.
 Corp. Carr Hall, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. March 24, 1862.
 Corp. Orrin L. Walker, e. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Corp. Jas. E. Bonstel, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. Shiloh.
 Musician Jas. H. Clark, e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. July 20, 1862, disab.
 Wagoner Jos. Button, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Bender, Joshua, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Bradfield, E.W., e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. June 17, 1862, disab.
 Brownell, O. D., e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. March 4, 1862.
 Chapman, C., e. Dec. 8, 1861, disd. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Conklin, Jno. H., e. Oct. 20, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. March 28, 1863.
 Cline, Chas., e. Dec. 31, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. April 18, 1862.
 Clothier, L. C., e. Nov. 3, 1862, wd. Yellow Bayou, La.
 Condit, A. P., e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson, captd. Shiloh, disd. Dec. 6, 1862.
 Clothier, Thurlow, e. Nov. 1, 1861, wd. Ft. Donelson, disd. July 20, 1862, disab.
 Duncan, Jas., e. Jan. 1, 1862, captd. Shiloh, disd. Feb. 5, 1863.
 Dott, Robt., e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Darling, F. M., e. Nov. 9, 1861, disd. June 17, 1862.
 Dunkle, Jno. P., e. Oct. 30, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Fisher, Frank, e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Gard, B. M., e. Oct. 20, 1861, died May 15, 1862.
 Groat, Peter, e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. Corinth and Yellow Bayou, died Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 Gowring, Beni. F., e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. April 18, 1862, disab.
 Goes, Elias, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. Feb. 4, 1862.
 Garlick, Thos. S., e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Howard, Martin, e. Feb. 2, 1864, captd. at Holly Springs, Miss.
 Hecocks, Daniel, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Jan. 2, 1863.
 Haymaker, F., e. Oct. 12, 1861, died at Benton Barracks, Mo.
 Hartman, P. J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Huvey, Edw., e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Harvey, William, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Jan. 12, 1863.
 Heath, William, e. Jan. 4, 1862, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Nov. 4, 1862.
 Hammonds, James C., e. Oct. 19, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Matthews, H. J., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 McDonald, William, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Muzzy, Isaac M., e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Mendon, George, e. Oct. 5, 1861.

Moulthrop, Leroy, e. Oct. 5, 1861, died July 12, 1862.
 McKinley, Wm. H., e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Neally, Matthew, e. Oct. 21, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 6, 1862.
 Northrop, James, e. Oct. 25, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. July 20, 1862, disab.
 Pierce, E. P., e. Oct. 20, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. March 21, 1863.
 Patterson, David, e. Nov. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Preston, Geo. N., e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. June 7, 1862.
 Robinson, William, e. Jan. 4, 1862, disd. July 20, 1862.
 Scoles, R. B., e. Oct. 19, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Stanton, C. H., e. Sept. 24, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Scott, F. W., e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. Oct. 1, 1862.
 Shike, John, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. April 25, 1862, disab.
 Tibbitts, A. W., e. Nov. 9, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
 Thomas, Elihu, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Van Valtenburg, R., e. Oct. 24, 1861, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La.
 Widel, John F., e. Oct. 16, 1861, died at Corinth.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Holden, John W.

RESIDUARY BATTERY FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Capt. Orville Burke, com. Nov. 19, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Perry L. Smith, com. Nov. 19, 1864, disd. June 27, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Jas. C. Hammonds, com. June 28, 1865.
 Sergt. John P. Dunkin, e. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Joshua Bender, e. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Corp. Thos. S. Garlick, e. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Musician D. L. Jones, e. Dec. 1, 1863.
 McCalmant, Elisha, e. Aug. 1, 1864.
 Seely, M. M., e. Dec. 9, '63, disd. July 20, '65.
 Thomas, Elihu, e. Dec. 1, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.]

Adjt. Geo. A. Jones, e. as sergt. maj. prmtd. adjt. July 16, 1865.

Company H.

Marsh, Emery, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Pike, Jas. L., vet. March 5, 1864.

Company K.

Corp. William H. Johnson, e. March 24, 1862, died May 3, 1862.

Corp. Ira C. Dodge, e. March 28, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Oct. 31, 1862.
 Applegate, Richard, e. March 27, 1862.
 Barnes, John, e. March 22, 1862.
 Clymer, Thos., e. March 21, 1862.
 Clothier, Theo., e. March 2, 1862.
 Cronkwhite, Buel, e. March 7, 1862.
 Eldridge, Wm. W., e. March 1, 1862.
 Horton, Ellis W., e. March 22, 1862, disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.
 Killgore, Herbert, e. March 20, 1862.
 Locke, A. L., e. March 31, 1862.
 Lenningan, M., e. Feb. 28, 1862.
 Marsh, Emory, e. Feb. 27, 1862.
 McClaine, John T., e. March 22, 1862, died Sept. 1, 1862.
 Miller, Alfred S., e. March 27, 1862, disd. Sept. 13, 1862.
 McQuillon, B., e. March 18, 1862, disd. Nov. 29, 1862.
 Pike, Jas. L., e. March 1, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Rolston, Jacob, e. March 20, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., kld. at Missionary Ridge.
 Riley, Clement, e. March 8, 1862.
 Starks, John, e. March 20, 1862.
 Tracy, Timothy, e. March 26, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss.
 White, Samuel, e. March 14, 1862.
 White, Chas., e. March 28, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.]

Chaplain George R. Carroll, com. Feb. 3, 1864, resd. Nov. 13, 1864.

Company B.

Second Lieut. W. W. Edgington, e. as sergt. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 21, 1864, wd. at Fisher's Hill.
 Steward, F. M., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Company I.

Corp. Wm. Bryan, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Company K.

Capt. James D. Williams, com. Sept. 18, 1862, resd. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Capt. Benj. G. Paul, e. as private Aug. 22, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 11, 1863, prmtd. capt. Dec. 2, 1863, kld. near Rose-dale Bayou, La.
 Capt. Aaron M. Loomis, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 11, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 18, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va.
 First Lieut. Thos. Green, com. Sept. 18, '62, resd. on account ill health June 12, '63.
 First Lieut. Royal S. Williams, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 15, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 18, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va.
 Second Lieut. James L. Hall, e. as private Aug. 9, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 18, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va.

Second Lieut. Jeremiah Woodyard, e. as corp. Aug. 13, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Sergt. David Moore, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Sergt. E. M. Hamilton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
 Sergt. J. E. Fisher, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Keokuk.
 Sergt. Chas. A. Melner, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Geo. L. Foote, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Opequan Creek, Va.
 Sergt. Farnsworth Cobb, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., disd. May 2, 1865, wds.
 Corp. Marcus Johnson, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. G. McAtkinson, e. July 21, 1862, captd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
 Corp. C. C. Horton, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 29, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Chas. W. Gould, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Feb. 22, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Chas. H. Johnson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Mansfield, La.
 Corp. James Sloan, e. July 28, 1862.
 Corp. Eli Sawyer, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Nov. 23, 1863.
 Corp. Geo. W. James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Winchester.
 Corp. Wm. W. Walters, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Musician Riley Calkins, July 21, 1862, wd.
 Musician J. G. Smith, e. July 21, 1862.
 Allen, Anson, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Helena, Ark.
 Arnold, Hiram, e. July 30, 1862.
 Archer, Caleb, e. July 24, 1862, wd. and died at Champion Hills.
 Bill, C. C., e. July 21, 1862.
 Brainard, James A., e. July 21, 1862.
 Bryan, C. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 16, 1863, disab.
 Barnhill, Samuel, e. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Bill, H. G., e. July 21, 1862.
 Babcock, Edgar, e. July 26, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863, disab.
 Brock, Jas. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Bronson, Jas. W., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Brock, Robert, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Calkins, Orrin, e. Jan. 5, 1864, died New Orleans.
 Countryman, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Crandall, Z. J., e. Feb. 20, 1864, died April 17, 1864.
 Craig, David, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Carpenter, Chas. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Oct. 31, 1862.
 Cady, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862, drowned in Pearl River, near Jackson, Miss.
 Crandall, A. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 30, 1862.
 Crandall, M. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Crone, Wm., e. July 24, 1862, disd. June 8, 1865, disab.
 Crandall, Wm. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Calkins, K. J., e. July 30, 1862.
 Dockstater, H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. March 11, 1863, disab.

Donaldson, T., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Dubois, L. K., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Ebersoll, Daniel, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Ellis, Jacob, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Ellis, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 7, 1863, disab.
 Fairchild, E. G., e. Aug. 15, 1861, died at St. Louis.
 Fuller, Carlos, e. Aug. 9, 1861.
 Garrett, Robert, e. Feb. 9, 1864, wd. Winchester, Va., trans. to V. R. C.
 Gee, Leonard, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Gould, Jas. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, disd. Jan. 11, 1865, wds.
 Gee, Isaac, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 31, 1863, disab.
 Gifford, C. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Gilbert, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Hayden, Myron, e. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Hamilton, A. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Herron, Davis, e. July 31, 1862.
 Hanna, Jos. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
 Ingraham, C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd., trans. to V. R. C.
 Johnson, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena.
 Johnson, Jas. R., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Jewett, Abel, Aug. 18, 1862, died Dec. 13, 1862.
 Kenney, Aaron, e. July 31, 1862, died at New Orleans.
 Kimball, John M., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.
 Lain, Thomas, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Lain, Wm. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died New Orleans.
 Moore, C. D., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Moore, Jesse, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Murry, Martin, e. July 19, 1862.
 Mudge, L. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Mudge, Aldin, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 13, 1863, disab.
 Mackrill, S. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 McCalmant, Samuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Opelousas, La.
 Milner, H. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
 Moore, H., e. Aug. 6, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek.
 Moore, S., Jr., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 McDaniel, D. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Winchester, disd. Feb. 24, 1865.
 McCormick, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Nichols, L. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Osborn, Geo. E., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Parks, Jacob F., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 9, 1863, disab.
 Paul, B. G., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Paul, H. F., e. Feb. 24, 1864, capt'd. Cedar Creek.
 Pulsipher, Newel, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Muscatine.
 Prouty, E. A., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Vicksburg.

Powers, Samuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, died at Memphis.
 Ruby, Joseph, e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek.
 Reynolds, Frank, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863, disab.
 Sones, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Dec. 5, 1864, disab.
 Sloan, J. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
 Spencer, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 14, 1863, disab.
 Sennett, Thomas, e. July 28, 1862.
 Sinkey, F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Tebo, D. G., e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt'd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
 Van Valtenburg, W. H., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Vasser, E. H., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Vasser, W. W., e. Feb. 22, 1864, died at Wyoming.
 Williams, Charles P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Carrion Crow Bayou.
 Woodruff, Adam, e. July 30, 1864.
 White, William, e. July 21, 1864, capt'd. at Cedar Creek.
 Wilkinson, Robert, e. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Williams, Jos. T., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Ebersole, Daniel, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Moore, Jesse E., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Nichols, Lewis H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Wilkinson, Robert, e. Dec. 21, 1863.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville June 27, 1865.]

Maj. Ezekiel Cutler, com. Sept. 16, 1862, resd. March 20, 1863.
 Maj. Sewell S. Farwell, com. Oct. 13, 1862, prmt'd. maj. May 27, 1865.
 Surg. Horace H. Gates, e. as hosp't. steward, prmt'd. asst. surg. March 1, 1864, prmt'd. surg. June 10, 1865.
 Asst. Surg. Lucius H. French, com. Sept. 16, 1862, resd. June 8, 1864.
 Asst. Surg. Elisha F. Taylor, com. June 30, 1863, resd. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Adjt. Moore Briggs, e. as com. sergt., prmt'd. adjt. April 13, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1865.
 Chaplain Dan'l S. Starr, com. Sept. 20, 1862, resd. March 4, 1863.

Company A.

Edgington, J. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Dec. 19, 1862.
 Herron, Franklin, e. Dec. 9, 1863.

Company E.

Capt. Edwin B. Alderman, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resd. Feb. 13, 1863.
 Capt. Geo. D. Hilton, com. 2d lieut. O. T. 13, 1862, prmt'd. capt. March 17, 1863.
 First Lieut. Edmund T. Mellett, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resd. March 17, 1863.

- First Lieut. Richard McDaniel, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 17, 1863.
- Second Lieut. Daniel H. Monroe, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 17, 1863, died Corinth, Miss.
- Serget. Wm. M. Starr, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Serget. Jas. H. Cooksey, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Aug. 19, 1863, disab.
- Serget. Geo. R. Seaman, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Aug. 10, 1863.
- Serget. D. W. Cleveland, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Young's Point, La.
- Serget. J. H. Barker, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Oct. 5, 1864, disab.
- Serget. S. P. Porter, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Corp. O. P. Olinger, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Corp. Jno. R. Campbell, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Corp. M. F. Sipe, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Dec. 24, 1862.
- Corp. T. M. Belknap, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Corp. M. M. Wilde, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Corp. Thos. Buckner, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
- Corp. R. Spear, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Dec. 24, 1862.
- Musician A. H. House, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, —.
- Musician J. W. Benedom, e. Aug. 12, '62.
- Wagoner Jas. W. Durlin, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Amy, O. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Andrews, Ruel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 4, 1863.
- Baker, P. M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Barnard, Jno. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 19, 1863, disab.
- Brown, Wm. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Brown, S., e. Aug. 14, '62, died at St. Louis.
- Campbell, Jno. R., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Chadwick, David, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Cook, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 20, 1864.
- Cook, Amster, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. June 27, 1864, and at Kenesaw Mountain, disd. Jan. 26, 1865.
- Converse, Jesse, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Curtis, Wm. J., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Dec. 14, 1862.
- Cortwright, J. E., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Crow, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Dickerson, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Dunning, H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Dial, Martin L., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Farnham, Wm. G., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Frink, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. and died at Vicksburg.
- Graham, J. G., e. Oct. 24, 1862.
- Gates, Horace H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Hilton, A. M., e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. July 12, 1863, disab.
- Harrison, Abram, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Jan. 15, 1863.
- Harvey, I. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Healey, Robt., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- High, Daniel A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- House, J. G., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Joslin, Harrison, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
- Joslin, Daniel, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Krahl, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
- Kerr, Wm. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Kerr, Porter, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Lamb, Cyrus, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Littlefield, Clark, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Luce, Samuel, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Lyons, C. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Lyons, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Masker, Wm. S., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Aug. 9, 1863.
- Mattocks, J. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 21, 1865, disab.
- Mead, Geo. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Merritt, Cornelius, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Monroe, Harvey H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Nash, Wm. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
- Neilly, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Nikirk, Geo. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Northrop, H., e. Oct. 24, 1862.
- O'Donnell, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Olinger, Jas. L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Orr, Mark, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Oct. 8, 1864, disab.
- Overacker, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 3, 1863, disab.
- Page, O. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Parsons, Chas. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
- Phelps, Wm. O., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Putnam, A. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 10, 1863, disab.
- Rumple, Elias M., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Rundall, J. G., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Ryder, J. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Resaca, died May 6, 1864.
- Sage, Nestor, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Sams, Stephen, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Shade, F. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Stingly, Jas., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. 1863, disab.
- Snider, A. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
- Stuttsman, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Tallman, Jas. H., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
- Thoma, O. E., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Thomas, Edmund, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Thomas, Bennett, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died March 12, 1863.
- Thomley, Hiram, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Tice, Lewis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 1, 1863, disab.
 Tice, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 18, 1863, disd.
 Titus, Jas. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Wagoner, David, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Walnut Hills, Miss.
 Walton, P. T., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Warren, E., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Young's Point, La.
 Webb, A. J., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died on steamer Von Phul.
 Wentworth, S., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Waterhouse, M., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Company C.

Capt. Jeremiah C. Austin, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resd. Jan. 30, 1863.
 Capt. Jos. H. Evans, e. as private, com. capt. March 31, 1863.
 First Lieut. Edward H. Handy, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resd. Aug. 13, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Simon N. Landon, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Oct. 13, 1862.
 Sergt. Orson B. Lowell, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Sergt. Lorenzo D. Bates, e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Sergt. Jas. Miller, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Corp. Jas. P. Scoles, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Corp. Valentine Dalbey, e. Aug. 13, 1863, died at Vicksburg.
 Corp. Henry Simpson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Jan. 5, 1863.
 Corp. Moses M. McCree, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Musician J. D. Herrick, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Wagoner John Brigham, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Brien, Jas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Camp Sherman, Miss.
 Cronkhite, Wm., e. Aug. 17, 1862.
 Conner, Benj. F., e. Dec. 9, 1863, died at Keokuk.
 Clymer, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Carpenter, Henry, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 24, 1864, disab.
 Clothier, Theo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Cole, Simeon W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Cowles, John S., e. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Dewey, E. A., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
 Deirlein, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Emerson, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Gilmore, Jas. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Gilmore, Wm. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Gleck, Nathan, e. Feb. 12, 1864.
 Graham, John W., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Gales, Z., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 2, 1864, disab.
 Huston, John R., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Jan. 28, 1863.

Hitchcock, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Haney, John F., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Hammon, S., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Hitchcock, Jas., e. Feb. 2, 1864.
 Ireland, Benj. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Ireland, Silas, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Johnson, J. L., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Klise, D. E., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Long, Hiram R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 3, 1863, disab.
 McMullen, John D., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 McMullen, Bethuel, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Murry, M. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Miller, Elmer, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Marshall, Thomas, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Manning, L. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Aug. 21, 1863, disab.
 Ogg, William, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. June 6, 1863, disab.
 Ogg, Charles, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Overbaugh, Joseph, e. Sept. 9, 1862.
 Pierce, E. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
 Reed, Samuel, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Richstine, D. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
 Rogers, Chas. E., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Smith, Burt A., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Shibey, Oliver, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Starry, Daniel, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Voorhies, Miles, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Vrooman, Wm. D., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wildey, Geo. E. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
 Walker, William, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. May 18, 1863.
 Young, E. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Jan. 22, 1863.

Company H.

Capt. Abijah E. White, e. as corp. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. capt. June 10, 1863.
 First Lieut. Franklin Amos, com. Oct. 13, 1862, wd. at Atlanta, resd. Feb. 2, 1865.
 Second Lieut. James G. Dawson, com. Oct. 13, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, resd. Jan. 11, 1864.
 Sergt. F. H. Blodgett, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Memphis March 26, 1863.
 Sergt. D. W. Perrine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Feb. 28, 1863.
 Sergt. Samuel Williamson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died on steamer Forest Queen.
 Sergt. Geo. A. Jones, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. July 22, 1864, disab.
 Sergt. J. C. Clark, e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Iuka, Miss.
 Sergt. Wm. S. Johnson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Camp Sherman, Miss.
 Sergt. Wm. W. Sutherland, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 24, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. John W. Cook, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Roswell and Atlanta, Ga., died at Marietta.

- Corp. Moore Briggs, e. Aug. 2, 1862, prmt'd. adj. May, 1864.
- Corp. Edgar G. Himes, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Corp. B. F. Gowing, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Corp. R. M. Marvin, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Corp. Wm. S. Campbell, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Jan. 9, 1863.
- Corp. Newton Bentley, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Lookout Mountain, died at Chattanooga.
- Corp. Benjamin Batchelder, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Musician Charles H. Whitney, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Musician Samuel J. Glenn, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Wagoner S. R. McDaniel, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Ackerman, O. B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 9, 1863, disab.
- Albertson, Charles, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
- Aldrich, Lemuel, e. Feb. 19, 1864.
- Albertson, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Beckos, Wallace, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at Memphis.
- Barnhill, Wm. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. June 2, 1863.
- Burnight, L. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 22, 1863, disab.
- Butterfield, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Buttolph, E. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Black, Wm. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Breen, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Canfield, Johnson, e. Feb. 23, 1864, died at Chattanooga.
- Corbett, Miles H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
- Covert, E. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Covert, S. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Carter, Chas. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Cook, G. N., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Cook, I. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Cook, Rufus G., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Cross, J. H. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Cunningham, P., e. July 24, 1862, died at Jackson, Miss.
- Darling, A. C., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
- Dawson, William, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 8, 1864, disab.
- Dickerson, Chas., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post and Lookout Mountain.
- Dickerson, Wm., e. Sept. 5, 1864.
- Dreibelbis, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Ennis, Jas. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Foster, Geo. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
- Fitch, J. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Gerrett, John B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Marine Brigade.
- Gardner, Wm. P., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. June 9, 1863.
- Goodin, Wallace, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died Jan. 23, 1863.
- Haun, Robt. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Himes, F. E., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
- Harlow, G. T., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Hawley, C. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Himebaugh, P. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Feb. 12, 1864.
- Hunter, Cyprian, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Ingram, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Jones, Luman, e. Feb. 17, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain.
- Johnson, H. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Scotch Grove.
- Karst, Geo., e. Feb. 17, 1864.
- Kilgore, H. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. May 22, 1863.
- Kenny, M. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
- Kobout, Jos., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Lewis, Alex., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Lawrence, F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Lawrence, I. S., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Nov. 11, 1863.
- Lamb, Harvey, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Dallas, Ga., died at Ackworth, Ga.
- Lightfoot, Jas. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Merriman, Wm., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
- Morse, F. M., e. Aug. 5, 1862, kld. Resaca.
- Marvin, Wm. R., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Miller, David, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- McBride, Sam'l N., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Memphis.
- Moorehouse, O. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Lookout Mountain, died Chattanooga.
- McFry, Andrew J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Nelson, S. J., e. August 9, 1862, died Memphis.
- Nelson, Sam'l, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Nelson, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 30, 1863.
- Nelson, Robt. D., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died St. Louis.
- Nelson, Mervin, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
- Nelson, M. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Memphis.
- Parker, Jas. F., e. Sept. 5, 1864.
- Redman, Jno., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Rearick, Jno. P., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Rankin, M. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 31, 1863.
- Rynerson, F. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Memphis.
- Richardson, Sam'l, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Jan. 17, 1863.
- Rice, R. W., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
- Sweesy, Matthias, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Sutherland, D., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Sutherland, Jno., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Stofer, Abner, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died July 9, 1864.
- Shields, Geo. O., e. Feb. 26, 1864, wd. at Resaca.
- Spence, J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Memphis.

Smith, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Wolf, M. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Welsh, Oliver, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Watson, M. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
 Whittemore, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. April 22, 1863.
 Whittemore, A. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Whittemore, W. L., enlisted September 5, 1864.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, date not given in Adjutant General's Report.]

Company A.

Corp. David Bumgardner, e. Nov. 11, '62, disd. March 21, 1863, disab.
 Clymer, Chas., e. Nov. 11, 1862, died St. Louis.

Company F.

Barnes, Aaron, e. Dec. 29, 1862, prmt'd. musician.
 Krookoe, Jos., e. Dec. 26, 1862, disd. Sept. 12, 1864, disab.
 Rice, R. B., e. Dec. 19, 1862, died Feb. 4, 1864.

Company I.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Belknap, com. Dec. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Noah Bigley, enlisted September 5, 1862.
 Cook, John W. H., e. Sept. 20, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863, disab.
 Dodge, Mark, e. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Giltford, Jos., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Hodges, Vincent, e. Oct. 1, 1862, disd. May 20, 1864, disab.
 Lake, Benj., e. Oct. 23, 1862.
 Pate, Henry, e. Sept. 22, 1862, disd. May 8, 1863, disab.
 Shafer, S. M., e. Sept. 8, 1862, disd. April 8, 1863, disab.
 Shafer, John, e. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Secrest, Robert M., e. Sept. 11, 1862, disd. April 25, 1863, disab.
 Truax, John, e. Sept. 11, 1862.
 Taylor, W. H., e. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Warren, Levi, e. Oct. 8, 1862, disd. Dec. 11, 1863, disab.
 Zigler, Jacob, e. Sept. 23, 1862, disd. Nov. 9, 1864, disab.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Chatwin, E., e. Dec. 16, 1862.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This Company was transferred to Seventh Cavalry April 25, 1865.]

Company C.

Capt. Geo. H. Wolfe, com. Oct. 13, 1861.
 Second Lieut. Anthony Courtright, com. Oct. 13, 1861.

Sergt. S. G. Cunningham, e. September 28, 1861.
 Corp. Samuel S. Wherry, e. September 27, 1861.
 Corp. John B. Green, e. September 26, 1861.
 Brady, Joseph, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Clark, Jas., e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Carter, Wm., e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Ferguson, Luther, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Forbes, Patrick, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Graham, W., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
 Green, John B., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Holmes, Samuel B., e. Oct. 28, 1861, died at Fort Randall, D. T.
 Klise, John W., e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Langon, Wm. P., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Rataan, James, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Reamer, Ralph, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Robinson, D., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Sellen, Joseph F., e. Oct. 2, 1861.
 Smith, H. W., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Swan, Avery, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Thurston, Wm. H., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Wherry, M. M., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Wherry, Samuel S., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Welch, W. C., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Yale, Geo. W., e. Sept. 26, 1861.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1864.]

Company A.

Morey, Edwin S., e. May 3, 1864.
 Metcalf, M. H., e. May 6, 1864.
 Scroggs, John A., e. May 6, 1864.
 Spaulding, J. L., e. May 6, 1864.
 Thomas, Jas. R., e. May 14, 1864.

Company C.

Capt. Jas. W. McKean, com. June 1, 1864, died at Memphis.
 Sergt. Samuel E. Hutton, e. April 20, 1864.
 Sergt. F. W. Houser, e. April 30, 1864.
 Corp. David Inches, e. April 30, 1864.
 Barnes, H. J., e. May 7, 1864.
 Brady, Freeman, e. April 20, 1864, died at Memphis.
 Calkins, F. M., e. April 30, 1864.
 Dewey, Chas., e. March 18, 1864.
 Foster, R. C., e. March 9, 1864.
 Foust, Benj., e. April 30, 1864.
 Glenn, R. R., e. April 30, 1864.
 Himebaugh, H. H., e. May 14, 1864.
 Hooton, Eliastus B., e. May 9, 1864.
 Lovejoy, Owen D., e. May 6, 1864.
 McVay, Levi, e. May 9, 1864.
 Murphy, Chas. H., e. April 30, 1864.
 McKean, C. B., e. April 30, 1864.
 Monroe, C. A., e. May 1, 1864.
 Sutherland, D. W., e. May 3, 1864.

Company F.

Beranek, John, e. May 21, 1861.

FIRST CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Tex., Feb. 15, 1866.]

Company B.

Bugler Edmund T. Hopkins, e. July 18, 1861.
Crane, O. B., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Penniman, C. G., e. July 18, 1861.
Stanley, E. G., e. July 18, 1861.
Smith, Howard E., e. July 18, 1861.

Company G.

Corp. Lawrence Schoonover, e. July 13, 1861.
Armitage, John.
Casseleman, Levi, vet. Dec. 9, 1863.
Gant, Matthew.
Johnson, W. D., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Larkey, Alex., died Feb. 19, 1862.

Company K.

Phelan, Jas., e. Aug. 17, 1861.
Atwood, Chas. P., e. May 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 20, 1863.
Allspaugh, D. A., e. May 15, 1861.
Fairchilds, A. H., e. May 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 20, 1863.
Fitzsimmons, John, e. July 18, 1861.
Jamieson, Samuel, e. Aug. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 20, 1863.
Kidder, John G., e. Aug. 17, 1861.

Company L.

Q. M. S. James V. Brown, e. Aug. 25, 1861.
Sergt. H. A. O'Bladen.
Farrier Reuben Barnes, disd. Nov. 15, '61.
Farrier Wm. J. Bowman, disd. Nov. 15, 1861.
Saddler Herman Bray, disd. Feb. 7, 1862.
Barnard, Wm. disd. Dec. 1, 1861.
Maurice, Z., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Brown, Milton, disd. Dec. 11, 1861.
Maurice, Nicholas, e. June 13, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Brown, Jas. V., e. Aug. 25, 1861.
Chase, Chas. A., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
Lawyer, Stephen, died at Little Rock, Ark.
Watson, A. E., e. Dec. 7, 1863.
Smith, Wm., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Rogers, George, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Rice, James E., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Ackerman, O. B., e. Jan. 23, 1864.
Bates, Chas., e. Jan. 23, 1864.
Barto, C. M., e. Feb. 15, 1864.
Dawson, John W., e. Jan. 25, 1864.
Fay, H. A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Mullford, James T., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
McCarty, Chas., e. Jan. 23, 1864.
Phelan, Jas. H., e. March 8, 1864.
Phatigan, Thomas, e. June 23, 1864.
Shale, Vandellier, e. Feb. 17, 1864.
Thompson, A. J., e. Feb. 17, 1864.

SECOND CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865.]

Company B.

Corp. A. S. Cooper, e. July 30, 1861, disd. Feb. 7, 1862.
Barnett, Alfred, e. Dec. 14, 1863.
Potter, John J., e. Oct. 31, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864.
Potter, I. W., e. Dec. 15, 1863.

Company I.

Corp. Chas. C. Crocker, e. Aug. 4, 1861, wd. near Hurricane Creek, Miss.
Corp. Eli Mead, e. Aug. 4, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corp.
Corp. Isaac Ford, e. Aug. 14, 1861.
Davis, George W., e. Aug. 4, 1861.
Davis, James, e. Oct. 6, 1861.
Krokoskia, N., e. Aug. 4, 1861.
Kellum, Warren, e. Aug. 4, 1861, died at Benton Barracks.
Lamb, Henry, e. Aug. 4, 1861, disd. Sept. 3, 1862, disab.
Myrick, Rufus B., e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
Potter, Daniel, e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
Yount, John W., e. May 17, 1864.

Company L.

Corp. Isaac N. Cooper, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
Saddler, Edw. Cooper, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
Edwards, Jacob, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
Edwards, Jas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864.
Felby, Edw., vet. March 1, 1864, kld. near Lynnville, Tenn.
Taylor, John, e. Sept. 12, 1861.

Company M.

Dawson, John, e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Oct. 13, 1863, disab.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Sioux City Nov. 17, 1865.]

Company A.

Hamilton, Clark, e. Oct. 13, 1862.
Hunter, Hiram, e. Oct. 24, 1862.
Parsons, Jno., e. Dec. 30, 1862.
Scriven, Jas. W., e. Oct. 4, 1862.
Wentworth, Lorenzo, e. Dec. 30, 1862.

Company B.

Bugh, John, e. Jan. 1, 1863, disd. Feb. 21, 1865.
Herron, Jonathan, e. Oct. 13, 1863.

Company H.

Morgan, Jos., e. Nov. 5, 1862.

Company I.

Q. M. S. Jos. O. Reynolds, e. Nov. 19, '62, disd. Oct. 6, 1864.

Company K.

Com. Sergt. Peter Roeper, e. Sept. 12, '62.
Sergt. M. W. Jeffries, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Sergt. Alvin R. Beyerly, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Sergt. Darius S. Hinman, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Corp. Wm. Alspaugh, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Brookhouse, A. H., e. Sept. 12, 1862, disd. Oct. 23, 1863, disab.

Beeks, Wm. J., e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Coe, Jno. D., e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Chapper, Jno., e. Oct. 23, 1862.
Luce, Israel, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Myers, Sam'l, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Munn, Jno., e. Oct. 22, 1862, kld. White Stone Hill, D. T.

Mershon, Lewis C., Sept. 12, 1862.
Shoop, Calvin, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Shults, Jno. H., e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Sampson, Daniel, e. Oct. 21, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Edwards, Jno., e. Oct. 1, 1864.
Tabbs, Wm., e. Oct. 1, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This portion of the regiment was mustered out at Sioux City June 22, 1865.]

Company K.

Shover, Jno., e. Sept. 30, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

Company M.

Capt. Geo. H. Wolfe, com. Oct. 25, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864, term exp.
Capt. Anthony Courtright, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 25, 1861, prmtd. capt. Nov. 25, '61.
First Lieut. L. G. Cunningham, e. as com'sy sergt. Sept. 28, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 25, 1864.

Sergt. Samuel S. Wherry, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Corp. John B. Greer, e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Corp. David Robinson, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Farrier Wm. F. Angstead, e. Oct. 15, 1861.
Brady, Wm., e. May 4, 1861.

Carter, Wm., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Clarks, Jas., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, disd. Feb. 1, 1866, disab.

Ferguson, Luther, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Ferguson, Chas., e. May 6, 1864.

Graham, Watson, e. Oct. 24, 1861.

Klise, J. W., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Langan, Wm. P., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, disd. Feb. 7, 1866, disab.

Ratiean, James, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Reamer, Ralph, e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Seller, Joseph F., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Smith, H. W., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Swan, Avery, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Turkle, Geo., e. Sept. 27, 1861.

Thurston, Wm. H., e. Sept. 26, 1861.

Wherry, M. M., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Welch, W. C., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. March 31, 1864.

Weeks, E. D., e. May 6, 1863.

Yule, Geo. W., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865.]

Company G.

Wagoner Isaac Ackerman, e. Aug. 1, '63.
Atkins, Robt., e. Aug. 7, 1863, disd. Dec. 18, 1863, disab.

Coffee, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1863.

Goudy, John S., e. Aug. 1, 1863.

Leaper, John A., e. Aug. 1, 1863.

Leaper, John, e. Aug. 8, 1863.

McMillan, Jas. S., e. Aug. 1, 1863.

Company L.

Corp. Wm. Fuller, e. Aug. 5, 1863, capt'd. at Newnan, Ga.

Bodenhoffer, George W., e. Aug. 19, 1863, capt'd. at Newnan, Ga.

Bentley, William, e. Aug. 15, 1863.

Fuller, Samuel H., e. Aug. 7, 1863.

Hawley, F. D., e. Aug. 12, 1863, wd. at Campbellville, Tenn.

Kinney, Thos. J., e. Aug. 26, 1863.

McQueen, Adam, e. Aug. 5, 1863, died at Evansville, Ind.

Miller, Alonzo, e. Aug. 1, 1863, died at Keokuk.

Wade, Wm., e. July 31, 1863, died at Chattanooga.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Munson, John, e. Nov. 23, 1864.

Smith, Henry, e. Nov. 23, 1864.

Wedley, John F., e. Nov. 23, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock Feb. 3, 1865.]

Company K.

Capt. Jeremiah Lockwood, com. Nov. 30, 1863, resd. April 30, 1864.

Trumpeter John G. Crouse, e. Sept. 23, 1863.

Wagoner Silas Kenny, e. Oct. 1, 1863.

Crook, Wm. C. H., e. Sept. 10, 1863, died at St. Louis.

Mann, Benj. F., e. Oct. 1, 1863.

Sennott, Chas. P., e. Sept. 29, 1863.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Warden, Geo., e. Oct. 19, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Infantry.

Soper, E. B., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.

Secrest, James M., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.

Third Infantry.

Corp. Charles A. Wilber, e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.

Critchfield, Elliott, e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.

Downer, Wm., e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.

Downer, Horace, e. Nov. 1, 1861, wd. and disd. Nov. 28, 1862.

Doty, Jas., e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.

Emart, Jacob, e. May 18, 1861, died Nov. 15, 1861.

Maury, Jacob C., e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.

Platts, Asa, e. May 18, 1861, wd. Shiloh, m. o. June 18, 1864.

Spence, James, e. May 18, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1862.

Fifth Infantry.

Thurston, M. E., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka.

Cocket, E. A., e. June 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 3, 1862.

Corp. Geo. W. Foote, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.

Corp. Jos. L. Carlin, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.

Conklin, Wm. E., e. July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.

Stitsman, Rinehart, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.

Sixth Infantry.

Asst. Surgeon Norman M. Smith, com. Oct. 22, 1862.

Eighth Infantry.

Kelley, A. W., e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Primley, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.

Withell, Elias M., e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. March 13, 1862, disab.

Eleventh Infantry.

Asst. Surgeon J. C. Batford, com. Oct. 25, 1863, resd. June 5, 1863.

First Lieut. John A. White, com. July 20, 1865.

Corp. Albert B. Siles, e. Sept. 28, 1861, died May 4, 1862.

Musieian Geo. M. Titus, e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Abram E. Wood, prmt'd. 2d lieut. June 7, 1865.

Bowman, Godfrey, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1865, disab.

Foot, Jas., e. Oct. 15, 1861, died Aug. 4, 1862.

Lockwood, J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Dec. 11, 1861, disab.

Postelwaight, J. J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd.

Shaffer, Samuel B., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Jan. 1, 1862.

Selby, Henry, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. March 3, 1862.

Sixteenth Infantry.

Blake, James, e. Dec. 9, 1861, wd. Shiloh.

Brown, George, e. Dec. 12, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Bodenhoffer, John, e. Dec. 19, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, wd.

Corbin, Aaron F., e. Dec. 20, 1861, died June 30, 1862.

Hulett, Oliver B., e. Jan. 23, 1862, died Aug. 5.

Hamilton, Alexander, e. Feb. 23, 1863, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, died Aug. 7, 1864.

Capt. Marshall C. Fuller, com. March 24, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1862.

Corp. Alexander Maple, vet. Jan. 16, 1864, capt'd. July 22, 1864.

Eighteenth Infantry.

Corp. Henry A. Burch, e. July 11, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Bower, Wilson, e. July 9, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Dumont, Thomas R., e. July 9, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Hodge, Alfred, e. July 11, 1862, wd. Jan. 8, 1863.

Hazelbriegg, A. J., e. July 7, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Phillips, Jerome, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.

Russell, C. C., e. July 17, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Twenty-first Infantry.

Bly, Joseph, e. June 25, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.

Beatty, David, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. July 15, 1865.

Jefferson, Charles H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.

Kress, H. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. March 20, 1863, disab.

McMahon, Patrick, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.

Robins, Amos, e. July 28, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Sergt. M. R. Brown, e. June 27, 1862, disd. May 22, 1864, disab.

Corp. Monzo D. Linde, e. July 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.



COL. CHAS. F. SPRINGER.

Farmer, S. H., e. July 7, 1862, died Oct. 19, 1863.
 Kanally, James, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Dec. 27, 1862.
 Low, Edwin, e. July 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Reed, Charles, e. June 13, 1862, died Feb. 22, 1863.
 Williams, John L., e. July 7, 1862, trans.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Gifford, C. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 9, 1863.
 Dickey, R. B., e. Jan. 23, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Betzer, Aaron R., e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Cline, Chas., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Rye, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Snyder, J. F., e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Wry, Absalom, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Wry, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Feb. 19, 1865.

Forty-sixth Infantry.

Thurlow, L. C., e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Coolsmith, Wm., e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Klise, Chas. F., e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.

Fourth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Michael McLaughlin, e. as sergt. Sept. 23, 1861, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 28, 1864, returned to 1st sergt.
 Corp. George M. Stewart, e. Sept. 23, 1861, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Pierce, Laban, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.

Fifth Cavalry.

Painter, Wm. H., e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Fifth Veteran Cavalry.

Burlingham, Mark, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Newcomb, Geo. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Simons, Curtis, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Sergt. Luther V. Brainard, Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prisoner of war.
 Sergt. William D. Gleason, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Brainard, John F., e. Feb. 6, 1861, vet. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Edwards, G. H., e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Ensign, G., e. Feb. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 26, 1864.

Isabell, M. M., e. March 7, 1861, vet. March 7, 1864.
 Parmenter, Wm. H., e. Feb. 26, 1861.
 Randall, O., e. Feb. 26, 1861.

Third Battery Light Artillery.

Dodge, Frederick D., vet. March 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.
 Waudick, Thos., vet. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.
 Waddick, Wm., vet. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.

Engineer Regiment of the West.

Artificer J. P. Davis, e. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Artificer Andrew J. Norton, e. Sept. 21, 1861.

Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

Musician Samuel Huber, e. April 24, '61.

Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Cole, Edmund F., e. Aug. 21, 1861, disd. May, 1864.

Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Black, Jas., e. Sept. 8, 1861, m. o. May 15, 1866.

Fifty-first Illinois Infantry.

Gavin, Wm., e. Jan. 28, 1862, m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

Second Kansas Cavalry.

Corp. Jacob S. Ray, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Hays, Horace, e. Sept. 14, 1861.
 Hoskins, P. L., e. Nov. 14, 1861.
 Tyrell, Isaac N., e. Oct. 28, 1861.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Wood, Abram E., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Hector E. Baldwin, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Breithaupt, C. F., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Brundage, Oliver, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Bunce, Wesley, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1861.
 Coffee, Ezra, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Davis, Wm., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Gibbony, Jas., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Kane, Peter, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Kohl, D., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McArthur, John, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Phelan, D. J., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Warrington, I. C., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN JONES COUNTY.

On Sunday, the 19th of September, 1858, Sheriff Newton S. Noble received information that an atrocious murder had been committed in Washington Township. The Sheriff immediately repaired to the place of the murder and succeeded in arresting the murderer.

The murdered man was a Mr. Keneily, an Irishman, and Ned Penderghast the murderer. The crime was the result of the too free use of the "ardent." These two men were at work mowing, when, having drunk too freely, a quarrel ensued, and resulted in the killing of Keneily by Penderghast with a scythe. A Mr. Clancy was badly wounded by the blow that caused the death of Keneily, he (Clancy) standing near at the time. A good deal of excitement prevailed, and there was much talk of lynching Penderghast, but he was taken to Marion by the Sheriff and confined in jail to await trial. There was no jail in Anamosa at the time. In due time, Penderghast was tried in the District Court at Anamosa, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to serve at hard labor for two years in the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison. He was taken to Fort Madison by Sheriff Noble, there to serve his time; returned to Jones County and soon after died.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

According to previous announcement, the Old Settlers of Jones County assembled in the City Hall, Anamosa, on Wednesday, April 4, 1866. The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. N. G. Sales, Chairman. Dr. S. G. Matson was chosen Secretary, and T. E. Booth, Assistant Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Otis Whittemore.

On motion, a Committee of three was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Association, to-wit: C. T. Lamson, Dr. S. G. Matson and Otis Whittemore.

While the Committee was out, Mr. John Merritt, being called upon, gave a brief history of his early life. He came to Jones County in January, 1837. In the June following, he selected a claim near Rome. He afterward returned to New York, and, in 1839, again started West, by water, bringing his family with him. He arrived near where Clinton now is, and had not a dollar in his pocket! Those who are acquainted with Mr. Merritt will appreciate the contrast in his financial affairs at that time and now. After much trouble and delay, he succeeded in reaching his claim, where he, like many others of the pioneers of the county, by perseverance and frugal industry, attained wealth and comfort for his old age. At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Merritt, the Committee reported a Constitution and By-laws for a permanent organization, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing term:

President, S. G. Matson; Vice President, Otis Whittemore; Secretary, J. D. Walworth; Treasurer, C. T. Lamson.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents at large:

Cass Township, John Powell; Fairview Township, Joseph A. Secrest; Greenfield Township, E. V. Miller; Hale Township, L. A. Simpson; Monticello Township, Thomas J. Peck; Rome Township, Timothy Stivers; Richland Township, Barrett Whittemore; Scotch Grove Township, John E. Lovejoy; Washington Township, Thomas McNally; Wayne Township, Daniel

Soper; Wyoming Township, Thomas Green. (All the townships were not represented.)

The following named persons were present at the meeting: N. G. Sales, S. G. Matson, John Merritt, Henry Koffitz, J. Clark, E. Brown, B. Chaplin, D. Graham, O. Whittemore, G. H. Ford, J. Hutton, N. B. Homan, H. Booth, I. Fisher, W. W. Hollenbeck, J. D. Walworth, C. T. Lamson, S. F. Glenn, A. Sutherland, J. E. Lovejoy, G. L. Yount, S. Kelly, G. Brown, E. Brown, H. C. Metcalf, J. Powell, E. Booth, Benjamin L. Matson, J. Graham, T. E. Booth, H. Hollenbeck, C. W. Hollenbeck, B. Brown.

Another meeting was not held until the 2d of September, 1875. The following are the minutes of their doings at the time:

The old settlers of Iowa, residing in Jones County, met in the observatory of the exhibition hall, on the Fair Ground, to the number of about twenty.

Short remarks were made by Whittemore, Russell, Marvin, Rynerson, Stivers and McKean. On motion of Rynerson, the Secretary was instructed to procure the book and funds of the old organization of J. D. Walworth, of Boston, Mass.

On motion of Pangburn, voted an Executive Committee be appointed, consisting of Whittemore, Russell, Marvin, Rynerson and Moulton, to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the society, and report at next meeting. The President gave notice that there would be a meeting of the Committee at Moulton's office, on Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst. On motion of Judge McKean, voted to adjourn, subject to the call of the President for a permanent organization.

Names of those present, their nativity, and the year they came to Iowa:

B. Whittemore, New Hampshire, 1837; Edmund Booth, Massachusetts, 1839; Thomas Green, Indiana, 1840; Timothy Stivers, New York, 1840; R. J. Cleveland, Massachusetts, 1841; William Brazleton, Illinois, 1842; E. V. Miller, Ohio, 1843; Otis Whittemore, New Hampshire, 1843; William Cline, New York, 1844; Elijah Pangburn, New York, 1845; R. A. Rynerson, Kentucky, 1845; John Young, England, 1848; A. D. Kline, Virginia, 1849; Richard H. Simpson, ————; J. C. Austin, Vermont, 1850; John Russell, Scotland, 1852; S. S. Farwell, Ohio, 1852; John White, Pennsylvania, 1852; David Ralston, Virginia, 1853; M. M. Moulton, New Hampshire, 1854; John McKean, Pennsylvania, 1854; Robert Dott, Scotland, 1854; Dr. T. E. Mellett, Indiana, 1855; A. G. Pangburn, New York, 1855; A. H. Marvin, New York, 1855; John Clark, Pennsylvania, 1855.

M. M. MOULTON, *Secretary*.

OTIS WHITEMORE, *President*.

THE ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

On the 8th of May, 1872, the Penitentiary Commissioners, Messrs. Martin Heisey, formerly Warden of the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, William Ure, of Linn County, and Maj. F. L. Downing, of Oskaloosa, inspected several sites talked of for the location of the Anamosa Penitentiary building. The Commissioners were accompanied by Messrs. John McKean, John Tasker, B. F. Shaw, C. H. Lull, Dr. N. G. Sales, T. W. Shapley, E. C. Holt, G. W. Field, J. S. McClure and others. The tract first examined is the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 3, and at the time was the property of Dr. N. G. Sales, except ten acres owned by R. N. Fowler.

Having made an examination of this tract, the party returned by way of what was known at the time as the thirteen-acre tract talked of for a county fair ground, lying within the northwestern limits of the corporation. An examination of this tract over, the party returned to the Fisher House. At 1 o'clock, a complimentary banquet was given in honor of the Hon. John McKean, Hon. P. G. Bonewitz and Hon. John Tasker, the Jones County members of the General Assembly, as a recognition of their efforts in behalf of the Penitentiary project, and also in honor of the Commissioners, who were present for the first time in official capacity. At the conclusion of the banquet, Senator John McKean called the house to order, and Capt. E. B. Alderman was made Chairman.

Messrs. H. C. Metcalf, C. H. Lull and R. N. Fowler were appointed a committee to act for the city of Anamosa with the Penitentiary Commissioners, in matters pertaining to the location of the Penitentiary buildings, and other things coming within the province of the Commissioners as to the city of Anamosa. T. R. Ercanbrack, Milton Remley and J. L. Sheean were appointed a committee, and reported resolutions expressive of the sentiments of those present toward the Jones County members and others, for their efforts and services in behalf of the penitentiary project. The report was unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned, and the Commissioners took their departure for a tour of observation to the prisons of other States.

About the 4th of June, 1872, the Commissioners met and located the Penitentiary just northwest of the town, on the ground in the angle formed by the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad and the public highway leading from Anamosa to Fisherville. A subscription of \$3,500 was raised by the citizens to purchase such lands as were not donated. Dr. Sales donated twelve lots, and sold two more at \$50 each. On the west side of the Buffalo, the Doctor donated thirty-six acres, and sold twenty-five acres for \$1,250, the citizens paying for the same. The Doctor also gave the right of way over his land to the quarries, as did also Mr. Israel Fisher. The first quarry bought by the State lies three miles west of the land donated to the State. This quarry includes twenty acres within boundaries, more or less being suitable for the purpose for which it was purchased. The second quarry comprises a tract of eighty acres, a large part of which is underlaid with the finest of building-stone. The latter was the well-known and valuable quarry of Messrs. Krause, Shaw & Weaver, which had been running for years, and, at the time, was owned by Dr. Sales.

The State has 100 acres of land at the quarries, sixty-one acres of pasture or tillable land in the forks of the Buffalo, and fifteen acres for the Penitentiary buildings—in all, about 175 acres. The State paid to Dr. Sales for the quarries, \$15,000; the citizens paid to him, \$1,250; Orrin Sage, of Ware, Mass., donated one block of ten lots for the buildings, and other lots were purchased by the citizens to the full amount of their subscriptions, and donated by them to the State. The State thus secures more than was called for in the bill for its location, to wit: Ten acres of stone quarry, at a cost not to exceed \$15,000, and seventy acres for penitentiary and other purposes. The pledges of the citizens to the State were fully carried out, we are glad to record, to the honor of the people of Jones County.

The plan of the new Penitentiary was the work of L. W. Foster & Co., and the proper authorities approved the same, at Des Moines, about the 1st of September, 1872.

The following is a synopsis of the plan adopted: The structure is to be of cut stone, 636x933 feet on the ground. In the center of the front is the Warden's house, 50x60 feet and five stories high, the last a tower whose summit is 112 feet above the base. These apartments will be furnished in comfortable and substantial style. In the rear of the Warden's house is the guardhouse, 20x40 feet in size, and in the rear of that the guards' rotunda, 50x50 feet. Opening off from the rotunda to the right and left are the cellrooms, each 52x190 feet, and each containing 320 cells. In the rear of the rotunda is the dining-room, 50x120 feet. Over this apartment are the chapel, schoolroom, library and hospital, all connected with the center building by an inclosed corridor. All the rooms are well lighted and fully ventilated. The grounds are to be inclosed with a stone wall twenty-two feet high, six feet thick at the base and four feet thick at the top.

Whoever remembers the State Penitentiaries of forty years ago, will readily see and appreciate the vast progress made in a single generation in providing for the prisoners a dining-room, chapel, library and schoolroom. Such things were undreamed of by lawmakers not many years ago.

The work on the buildings was commenced on the 28th of September, 1872. A good degree of progress has been made, and, at present writing, there are cells and accommodations for about two hundred convicts, who are employed in the quarries and in labor at stone-cutting and construction labor. The cells, dining-room, cook department, chapel and hospital are now in what is to be one of the workshops, when the additional buildings are completed. About 20 per cent of the work necessary to the completion of specifications laid down in the plan is already accomplished, and the work is progressing nicely under the present management. The building, when completed, will be an imposing structure, one of the largest and most thoroughly modern, in all of its appointments, of any prison in the country. When completed, the Warden's house, prison cells, guards' hall, entrance hall to the dining-room, will be in the shape of a cross, and a guard standing in the center of this hall can see to the extremity of either wing. A provision is made whereby the guards mount the wall from the outside, and avoid the necessity of passing among the prisoners in mounting guard. The buildings, shops and walls will be built of stone obtained from the State quarries, elsewhere described, and the labor is done by the prisoners.

On the 13th of May, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred from the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, and with these there have been received, up to present writing, 696 convicts; 435 have been discharged, by reason of expiration of term of service, by pardon and other causes, leaving in the prison 171 prisoners. A few have escaped during the time, but are counted with the 435.

Of the Commissioners first appointed, Mr. Heisey was made Acting Warden and served in that capacity until the 1st of April, 1876, when the Hon. A. E. Martin, of Delhi, was made Warden, and still continues in that position. The financial affairs during Mr. Heisey's administration seem to have been somewhat defective, as disclosed by an examination of the books. We understand that an investigation has been had, and that a final adjustment was made with the State of Iowa, and Mr. Heisey exonerated from any criminal negligence while acting in the capacity of Warden.

The accommodations for prisoners, to the number now held, are passably commodious, and as healthful as it is possible to make them under the

circumstances. The prisoners are kindly treated, and most excellent discipline secured by firm and judicious treatment. The present officers are :

Hon. A. E. Martin, Warden.

L. B. Peet, Acting Deputy Warden.

W. H. Pearson, Clerk.

L. J. Adair, Physician.

Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain.

Lew Kinsey, Turnkey.

Number of guards, twenty-one.

Mr. Martin not only insists that each one shall be faithful to the purposes for which he is appointed, but likewise is always on hand to give personal supervision to all matters of importance.

Mrs. A. C. Merrill is the only lady chaplain of a similar institution in the United States, and is eminently satisfactory to the officers, and universally popular with the prisoners. With the assistance of some of the citizens of Anamosa, she conducts a good Sabbath school each Sunday morning, after which the chapel exercises continue for the space of an hour. The convicts who are well enough are required to attend chapel service, but volunteers compose the Sunday-school scholars. In addition to the devotional and singing exercises at the chapel service, a sermon is delivered by some one—Mrs. Merrill frequently acting in this capacity herself—or some one is invited to deliver a didactic discourse. From a small beginning a library of upwards of 700 volumes has been secured, and the prisoners—a goodly number of them—thoroughly interested in reading. The books are mostly standard works, and reflect credit upon those who have made the selections from time to time. Those in the hospital are well and kindly cared for. The treatment of the sick is both rational and scientific.

Very little punishment is necessary, for the rules of discipline are so reasonable that only the most *obstinate* and *willful* could refuse to obey them. Out of seventy-six last discharged, forty-six gained a full reduction in time by reason of good conduct. Most of the others gained nearly full time, losing a few days only. Everything in and about the building is neatly and cleanly kept, and bears a cheerful and healthful appearance.

An examination at sundry times of the management of affairs warrants the conclusion that the interests of the State at this institution are carefully guarded. Mr. Pearson, the clerk, is an accurate and faithful accountant, and the books of the institution are kept by the most approved methods.

PRISON STATISTICS.

Statement of convicts received into and discharged from the Additional Penitentiary from October 1, 1877, to September 30, 1879, both dates inclusive:

In confinement October 1, 1877.....	149
Received by conviction of courts up to September 30, 1879.....	295
Received for safe keeping.....	5
Escaped prisoners, recaptured and returned.....	6
Total.....	455

Convicts Discharged—By expiration of term, 178; by pardon, 41; by commutation, 2; by escape, 14; by death, 3; by order of State Courts, 10; by order of United States Court, 6; sent to Asylum, 1; by transfer to Fort Madison Prison, 20; in confinement September 30, 1879, 180; total, 455.

Statement of Habits—Temperate, 199; intemperate, 101: total, 300.

Social State—Married, 92; widowers, 11; single, 197.

Sex—Male, 299; female, 1.

Education—Good, 36; fair, 8; common, 215; poor, 41.

Religious Education—Adventist, 2; Baptist, 12; Catholic, 65; Christian, 6; Congregational, 7; Episcopal, 10; Evangelistic, 1; Friends, 1; Jew, 1; Lutheran, 26; Methodist, 87; None, 53; Presbyterian, 23; Quaker, 1; Unitarian, 1; United Brethren, 2; Universalist, 2.

Statement of Term—Thirty days, 1; sixty days, 1; seventy days, 1; three months, 7; one hundred days, 3; four months, 7; five months, 1; six months, 37; eight months, 5; nine months, 12; ten months, 3; one year, 44; fourteen months, 1; fifteen months, 3; sixteen months, 4; eighteen months, 16; twenty months, 2; two years, 51; twenty-seven months, 1; thirty months, 15; three years, 30; three years and eight months, 1; four years, 10; four and one-half years, 1; five years, 17; six years, 2; seven years, 3; eight years, 1; ten years, 8; twelve and one-half years, 1; fifteen years, 1; sixteen years, 1; twenty years, 1; life, 3; safe keeping, 5; total, 300.

Statement of Age—Sixteen years, 6; seventeen, 7; eighteen, 16; nineteen, 24; twenty, 18; twenty-one, 16; twenty-two, 20; twenty-three, 26; twenty-four, 22; twenty-five, 12; twenty-six, 10; twenty-seven, 6; twenty-eight, 10; twenty-nine, 15; thirty, 11; thirty-one, 10; thirty-two, 7; thirty-three, 5; thirty-four, 7; thirty-five, 3; thirty-six, 1; thirty-seven, 7; thirty-eight, 4; thirty-nine, 6; forty, 2; forty-two, 4; forty-three, 3; forty-four, 1; forty-six, 2; forty-seven, 1; forty-eight, 2; fifty, 2; fifty-one, 4; fifty-two, 2; fifty-three, 1; fifty-four, 1; fifty-five, 1; fifty-seven, 1; fifty-eight, 1; sixty, 2; sixty-nine, 1; total, 300.

Statement of Nativity—Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 10; Iowa, 29; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 4; Massachusetts, 7; Maine, 2; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 7; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 4; New York, 44; Ohio, 29; Pennsylvania, 18; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 24; West Virginia, 1; Canada, 10; Denmark, 3; England, 10; France, 1; Germany, 15; Ireland, 12; Norway, 5; Ocean, 1; Poland, 1; Prussia, 5; Scotland, 4; Sweden, 2; total, 300.

Occupation—Baker, 1; barber, 7; blacksmith, 8; bookbinder, 1; book-keeper, 2; bricklayer, 2; brushmaker, 1; butcher, 9; cabinet-maker, 1; carpenter, 9; carriage-trimmer, 1; chainmaker, 1; cigar-maker, 4; civil engineer, 1; clerk, 4; cook, 6; cooper, 1; druggist, 1; engineer, 1; farmer, 61; farrier, 1; file-cutter, 1; fireman, 9; galvanizer, 1; hack-driver, 1; harness-maker, 3; housework, 1; laborer, 89; machinist, 4; mason, 2; merchant, 3; miller, 1; miner, 1; molder, 1; night-watch, 1; none, 2; peddler, 2; photographer, 1; physician, 2; plasterer, 8; porter, 1; printer, 3; professor of languages, 1; railroad, 7; restaurant-keeper, 1; sailor, 3; saloon-keeper, 2; shoemaker, 7; steamboat, 2; stocking-maker, 1; stone-cutter, 2; tailor, 2; tanner, 1; teacher, 1; teamster, 5; trader, 2; watchmaker, 1; weaver, 1; wood-carver, 1.

Place of Crime—Allamakee, 2; Benton, 9; Black Hawk, 12; Boone, 2; Bremer, 1; Buchanan, 5; Buena Vista, 1; Butler, 9; Cedar, 6; Cerro Gordo, 7; Cherokee, 1; Chickasaw, 4; Clayton, 20; Clinton, 29; Delaware, 3; Dubuque, 15; Fayette, 9; Floyd, 9; Franklin, 4; Greene, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 1; Hardin, 5; Harrison, 3; Howard, 2; Iowa, 2; Ida, 1; Jackson, 8; Johnson, 3; Jones, 13; Kossuth, 2; Linn, 19; Marshall, 12;

Mitchell, 10; Monona, 1; Osceola, 5; Palo Alto, 3; Plymouth, 1; Scott, 24; Story, 10; Tama, 9; Winneshiek, 2; Woodbury, 5; North Division U. S. District of Iowa, 5.

Crime of Convict—Adultery, 4; arson, 7; assault with intent to murder, 9; assault with intent to rape, 7; assault with intent to rob, 3; assisting prisoners to escape, 1; attempt to extort money, 2; bigamy, 3; breaking and entering, 24; breaking and entering bank building, 2; breaking and entering dwelling-house, 7; burglary, 37; conspiracy, 3; disposing of mortgaged property, 1; embezzlement, 1; felony, 3; forgery, 24; grand larceny, 14; larceny, 104; incest, 2; manslaughter, 7; murder first degree, 5; murder second degree, 2; obtaining money under false pretence, 1; perjury, 2; rape, 1; receiving stolen property, 2; robbery, 13; seduction, 1; stealing from the person, 2; uttering forged notes, 1; for safe keeping, 5; total, 300.

STATE FISH-HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

The fish law of the State of Iowa was passed by the Fifteenth General Assembly, and is entitled an "Act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish."

The law has been amended, some portions repealed, and other enactments added. Under the provisions of the first enactment, the Governor appointed as Commissioners Messrs. S. B. Evans, of Ottumwa; B. F. Shaw, of Anamosa, and Charles A. Haines, of Waterloo.

The Commissioners met at Des Moines May 10, 1874, and elected S. B. Evans, President; B. F. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and C. A. Haines, Treasurer. They divided the State into three divisions, each to superintend a division, the better to enable them to more thoroughly superintend the erection and construction of fishways. The Board continued the work intrusted to their hands until the law was so changed as to require the appointment of but one Commissioner, and B. F. Shaw was appointed State Fish Commissioner, and continues to act in said capacity. Under a resolution of the Board, Mr. Shaw was authorized to build a State Hatching House, and, as far as practicable, procure spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of the State of Iowa, and hatch and prepare them for distribution, and, as far as practicable, assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In the summer of 1874, Mr. Shaw built for the State, two and a half miles west of Anamosa, and near the bank of the Wapsipicon River, a State Hatching House. A tract of twenty acres of land was purchased for the State, of Col. W. T. Shaw, for \$360. The building erected thereon is 20x40 feet, and two stories high. An excavation three and a half feet in depth, the full size of the building, was first made, and a good, substantial stone wall put in to this depth for a foundation. The building, a substantial frame, is high enough to allow an eleven-foot story below, and an eight and a half one above. The upper story is finished off, lathed and plastered, neatly and tastily furnished to accommodate the keeper's family. All the appointments of the building are first-class. The building is constructed with a direct reference to the attainment of as even a temperature as possible the year round. The interval between the studding is filled with sawdust, from sills to roof, securing warmth in winter and coolness in summer. The hatching-room, the lower story, is lined throughout with ship-lapped ceiling. Nine rows of zinc-lined hatching-troughs, 16 feet long, 1 foot wide and 4 inches deep, were firmly fixed on solid benches

about one and a half feet from the ground. There are two sections of these troughs, the second section being six inches lower than the first, thus giving a break in the water flow, and more thoroughly aerating all its parts with needed fresh air for the remainder of the spawn and baby fish in the second section of the troughs. In these troughs is laid a bed of clean gravel, on which rests the fish spawn. This gravel is obtained at the river-bank near by, and the very coarse and fine portions sifted out. The medium-sized gravel thus obtained is boiled, and every particle of sediment removed, in order that the ova of insects and reptiles may not be introduced into the hatching-troughs.

The above-described hatching apparatus was used for a time, and worked admirably; but Mr. Shaw, who is thoroughly posted in the propagation of fish, invented an apparatus that proves to be much superior, and the capacity of the house increased thereby ten or twelve times, and a portion only of the zinc troughs are now used for nurseries for the baby fish.

Hatching is done from the 1st of November to the middle of March, and the distribution takes place when the fish are from six to fifteen weeks old. We visited the hatching-house during the month of September, and, consequently, no hatching was being done.

The spring from which the water is supplied is ten feet in diameter, and five feet deep. The water bubbles up from the bottom, and the supply in all seasons is more than sufficient for the capacity of the hatching-house.

In addition to the work of hatching and distributing, Mr. Shaw is cultivating a few thousand fish of different varieties for the purpose of practically demonstrating how they should be kept and handled by those who wish to succeed in fish culture. The water that passes through the hatching-house is utilized for the purpose, and two reservoirs and three small ponds are constructed, by means of which the fish of different ages are separated. The water is kept in each of these to the depth of two to three feet. The reservoirs are about 6x8 feet, and the ponds 25x30 feet. In the reservoirs, there are about seven thousand small fish less than a year old. They are principally salmon trout, brook trout, land-locked salmon and California salmon. In the ponds, the fish are of the same varieties, only larger and older. The salmon trout two years old are from ten to fifteen inches long, and weigh, on an average, about one pound. There are about three thousand of these. The largest fish is twenty-five and a half inches long, and weighs seven pounds. It is four years old. Mr. Shaw had a life-size painting of this fish, in oil, by Vanderpool, of Chicago, on exhibition at the late County Fair at Monticello. The fish is decidedly a beauty, and the painting a good one.

The fish are fed nothing but cooked food, and the cooking is all done by steam. A cookhouse, 14x16 feet, one story high, has been erected, and a steaming apparatus, invented by Mr. Shaw, constructed by Mr. Slocum, the keeper, therein. Here the food is cooked and chopped to different degrees of fineness, according to ages of the fish to be fed. The food consists, principally, of the liver and lights of the animals slaughtered at the various meat markets.

A good, substantial barn, with wagon-shed attached, for the use of the keeper, and also a good bank-cellar and woodhouse, have been constructed, at no expense to the State, except that of the materials used. At this season of the year, Mr. Slocum, the keeper, devotes his entire time to the clearing and improvement of the land belonging to the State.

Through the action of the Commissioners, there were distributed within the State, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, 100,000 shad, 300,000 California

salmon, 10,000 bass, 80,000 Penobscot salmon, 5,000 land-locked salmon, 20,000 other kinds.

The following is the summary for 1876 and 1877:

1876—Native fish distributed.....	1,574,200
1876—Salmon and lake trout.....	533,000
1876—Shad.....	100,000
1876—Whitefish.....	125,000
1876—Eels.....	100,000
1876—Penobscot salmon.....	80,000
1876—Land-locked salmon.....	5,000
1876—Native fish distributed from car.....	319,000
1877—Lake trout distributed.....	303,500
1877—Native fish distributed.....	50,000
1877—Brook trout distributed.....	81,000
1877—Shad distributed.....	150,000
1877—California salmon distributed.....	25,000
1877—Land-locked salmon distributed.....	10,000
1877—Fish on hand at hatching-house.....	10,000
1877—California salmon at hatching-house.....	100,000
1877—Lake trout eggs on hand at hatching-house.....	1,750,000
Total.....	5,315,700

The following is the summary of the distributions made during the years 1878 and 1879, up to the 1st of September, 1879:

1878—Native fish in the Mississippi River.....	2,648,500
1878—Native fish in inland waters.....	641,500
1878—Shad in inland waters.....	100,000
1878—Lake trout in inland waters.....	800,000
1878—Salmon in inland waters.....	281,500
1879—Salmon in inland waters.....	210,000
1879—Lake trout in inland waters.....	620,000
1879—Land-locked salmon.....	15,000
1879—Brook trout.....	85,000

It is expected to hatch this season about the same number of eggs as were hatched last season.

We are glad to state that the books and reports of Mr. Shaw are so kept that the condition of the business may be easily known at any time. Mr. Slocum, under the tutorage of the Superintendent, has acquired a thorough knowledge of the duties of keeper, and performs his duties with fidelity.

We have made careful examination of the condition of this State establishment, and we are glad to state that we feel confident that the Governor has appointed the right man to the right place in the appointment of the Hon. B. F. Shaw, State Fish Commissioner. It is more usual than it ought to be that such offices are held for the emoluments alone, but Mr. Shaw is not only competent, but likewise an enthusiast in the matter of fish culture, and he brings to his work an energy and perseverance that is worthy and commendable. We state the above as a just testimonial to the ability and the faithful performance of incumbent duties by a public official.

In the year 1877, Mr. Shaw invented a plan for a fish-way in streams where dams are necessary to utilize water privileges, which is decidedly unique and promises to be largely adopted by Fish Commissioners, and extensively used throughout the country. Several of them are now in use in this State. At a meeting of the Fish Commissioners of the State of Michigan, in the same year in which the plan was invented, for the purpose of securing the most approved and practical fish-way, for use in the streams of that State, Mr. Shaw's plan was exhibited among the many others from different States, as

well as a number from England and the continent, and was unanimously adopted as the one most practical.

The Fish Commissioners of the State of Minnesota have also adopted the Shaw plan for fish-ways in the streams of that State. A thousand or more of lithographic representations of the plan have been printed for free distribution, that the plan may be known, without cost, to those wishing to use fishways.

On this, as well as on numerous of other inventions in connection with fish-hatching and fish-culture, Mr. Shaw has asked for no letters patent. As has been said, he is an enthusiast in the matter of fish-culture, and the results of his experience he freely gives, that others may be benefited thereby.

METEOROLOGICAL.

We extract the following review of the meteorology of Monticello, Iowa, for the years 1854-79, prepared by M. M. Moulton, of the Volunteer Signal Service of the U. S. A. Latitude, 42.13; longitude, 91.15; elevation (above the sea), 800 feet; magnetic variations, 8.5 degrees east.

ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE.

The first air thermometer was invented by Sanctorio, of Padua, in 1590. Improvements and modifications subsequently followed. Tubes terminating in bulbs, and charged with alcohol, were constructed by an Italian in 1655. Romer afterward employed mercury in lieu of alcohol. In 1714, Fahrenheit, a native of Dantzic, introduced a graduated scale, fixing the zero point at the greatest cold known to have occurred in Ireland; and since the freezing point of water is 32 degrees and the boiling point 212 degrees (at a mean atmospheric pressure), he graduated the thermometric scale between these two important points into 180 equal parts. The popular companions to Fahrenheit's thermometer are the Centigrade, employed in France, and the Reaumur, employed in Germany and Russia. The annexed thermometric record comprises a comprehensive view of the principal thermal changes, to which is affixed an annual comparative record:

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DAILY AT 7 O'CLOCK A. M., AND 2 AND 9 O'CLOCK, P. M

1876.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Range.	T- ^m . of well water
January	55	*-8	25.7	63	42
February	53	-5	25.9	58	45
March	53	7	28.4	46	46
April	73	21	48.8	52	46
May	90	37	60.9	53	50
June	90	52	69.4	38	50
July	95	62	76.4	33	51
August	93	55	71.3	38	52
September	79	40	61.3	39	54
October	72	28	45.9	44	49
November	64	3	31.7	61	50
December	40	-18	11.8	58	48
Annual, 1876	95	-18	46.4	113	48.5
Annual, 1875	92	-8	43.4	100	46.4
Annual, 1874	96	-21	46.8	117	45.2
For twenty years	102	-36	45.7	138	47.3

*A dash (-) signifies below zero.

While the past year has had several warm days and even months, the mean temperature, as a whole, has fallen below the normal. The temperature reached as high as 95 degrees above on July 8—three degrees warmer than last year—and fell as low as 18 degrees below zero on December 1—eleven degrees below last year—making a mean temperature for the year of 46.4 degrees, and 2.4 degrees below the normal. The Maquoketa River was open opposite town on February 13, after being frozen over for the space of twenty-five days, and was closed again December 2, after being open for 292 days. The last hoar-frost occurred June 21, and the first for the season was September 27, making 97 days without frost against 116 last year.

FIRST FROSTS AND NUMBER OF DAYS WITHOUT FROST.

YEAR.	FIRST FROST.	NO. OF DAYS WITHOUT FROST.
1870.....	October 13,	166 days
1871.....	September 21,	133 do
1872.....	September 27,	147 do
1873.....	September 8,	117 do
1874.....	September 30,	134 do
1875.....	September 11,	116 do
1876.....	September 27,	97 do

The following table shows the amount of rain and melted snow in inches, and the number of rainy days during the year: also the amount of snow in inches, and the number of days on which snow fell in sufficient quantity to be measured. The first snow of the year was landed November 6, against October 26 in 1875, or eleven days later than last year:

1876.	Precipitation.	Rainy days.	Inches snow.	Days snow.
January.....	2.29	3	2.00	1
February.....	1.88	2	.32	2
March.....	4.09	3	19.50	6
April.....	2.83	6	1.00	1
May.....	4.75	9	.....	...
June.....	7.00	13	.....	...
July.....	10.45	8	.....	...
August.....	5.74	11	.....	...
September.....	8.62	11	.....	...
October.....	1.24	4	.....	...
November.....	2.64	2	7.25	6
December.....	.77	.....	8.08	7
1876.....	52.30	72	38.15	23
1875.....	29.57	61	44.72	32
For twenty years.....	35.16	67	38.61	28

The total amount of rain for the year amounts to 52.30 inches, against 29.57 inches last year, and 17.14 inches above the normal; it being the most precipitation received for any one year since 1852, when we were treated to 59.49 inches. The snow amounts to 38.15, a trifle below the normal, and the largest share of it came last March. It rained on 72 days, mostly in the summer months, against 61 days last year, and snowed on 23 days, against 32 days last year. With that number of snowy days, we have not had enough at any one time during the year for good sleighing.

FIRST SNOW.

1870.....	December 11,	.75 inches.	1873.....	October 29,	1.40 inches.
1871.....	October 31,	1.05 do	1874.....	November 19,	.54 do
1872.....	November 14,	6.62 do	1875.....	October 26,	.16 do

The following table exhibits the mean direction of the wind. The figures denote the number of times, each month, the wind prevailed in each of the eight cardinal points, together with the annual results compared with the three preceding years:

DAYS DIFFERENT WINDS PREVAILING FROM.

1876.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Calm.
January.....	2	0	0	3	2	7	3	12	2
February.....	0	1	0	7	0	4	4	13	0
March.....	0	3	1	9	1	0	0	16	1
April.....	0	2	0	9	0	6	0	11	2
May.....	0	2	0	4	0	17	0	7	1
June.....	0	0	0	3	0	15	0	11	1
July.....	1	1	0	6	0	15	0	2	6
August.....	0	0	0	6	0	14	1	4	6
September.....	2	5	0	8	0	8	0	6	1
October.....	0	1	0	6	0	12	0	10	2
November.....	0	3	0	3	0	10	1	13	0
December.....	0	3	0	2	2	6	0	17	1
Annual, 1876.....	5	21	1	66	5	114	9	122	23
Annual, 1875.....	40	15	23	82	32	38	44	85	6
Annual, 1874.....	37	12	30	93	43	36	43	67	4
Annual, 1873.....	43	16	36	68	41	33	37	78	13

The prevailing winds are from the Northwest, coming from that direction for 122 days out of the 366 days of the year, just one-third of the whole year. In point of strength and character, they are notorious, surpassing the south and southwest winds in force and velocity, frequently attaining a velocity of 25 to 30 miles an hour. It thundered and lightened on 55 days, was foggy on 28 days, and hazy on 12 days during the year.

FLOODS AND STORMS.

YEAR.	DATE.	WATER.	YEAR.	DATE.	WATER.
1851.....	June 7	3.75	1876.....	July 4-5	3.50
1858.....	August 1	4.50	1878.....	October 8 (tornado)	.15
1863.....	June 30 (hail storm)	1.00	1879.....	July 9	5.00
1865.....	June 28-29	3.81	1879.....	August 28	3.00

The first flood was June 7, 1851. After raining several hours, the water rose in the Maquoketa, overflowed its banks, and the low, flat lands on both sides of the river were inundated. Mr. Joseph Clark was, at that time, living in a log house on the bank of Kitty Creek, just north of Lot No. 41 of the original plat, and southeast of the house now occupied by Mr. August Grassmeyer, on the road to Dubuque. The water came into Mr. Clark's house and put the fire out in the fire-place, and floated the partly consumed wood around the room, and the family had to seek other quarters for safety. At this date, the Western Stage Company were running a daily line of mail-stages from Dubuque to Iowa City, and all passengers and the mails had to be transferred across the water in a rowboat. The town lot where Mr. W. H. Proctor's brick and stone store now is was all covered with several feet of water, and the flood at one time touched Main street in front of the Monticello House. The water that fell in the rain-gauge at this storm measured 3.75 inches.

The second flood occurred August 1, 1858. The water at this time was full as high as that of the one before mentioned. The west end of the then wooden bridge over the Maquoketa River gave way and dropped on the bank, and the

planks of all three of the spans were floated down stream on their way to the Mississippi. The mail and passengers had to be transferred as heretofore, and were taken in at the foot of Main street, near Mr. Dorse's residence, and landed at the foot of the sand-hill in East Monticello. Frequently, the through mail-bags and paper sacks were enough to fill one boat load. There were six families living at East Monticello at this date, viz., Dewey, McDonald, Moulton, N. P. Starks, Houser and Eldridge, and they had to depend upon the ferry-boat for their mail and groceries for several days. A number of emigrant teams were water-bound, and had to board with the families, for a few days, on the east side. Total amount of water-fall, 4.50.

The third was June 28 and 29, 1865. At this storm, 3.80 inches of water fell in the two days, and the water in the river came into the third story of the East Monticello Flouring Mills. The wooden bridge on the Military road was only saved by anchoring it to the large cottonwood-trees above on the banks of the stream with ropes and chains. The planks of the second bridge did not escape the flood, but were swept down-stream by the water. The water was high enough to have run into the public cistern on Main street if the reservoir had been built there at that date. Monticello celebrated the 4th of July this year, and the committee had selected the bottom land on Kitty Creek, near the river, for the speaker's stand; but it was changed on account of the water to the vacant lots on the north side of town, where Mrs. Dr. Langwerthy now lives. The orator of the day, Mr. O. P. Shires, of Dubuque, was obliged, on account of the wash-out in the railroad, to come and return with a livery team. The approaches to the railway bridge north of town were washed away and damaged so that trains could not pass the bridge for several days.

The fourth was July 4 and 5, 1876. The rain commenced to fall at 9 o'clock P. M., and continued to rain for seven hours, although a large share of three and one half inches of water-fall was landed in about three hours. The water only came up to the junction of First and East Locust streets, near Peterson's residence, but it came with such violence as to wash away the approaches to the railroad bridge over Kitty Creek, just above the falls, and taking out the wagon and foot bridge between the two falls, root and branch, flooding all the stockyards, drowning several head of hogs for Mayor Wales and William Peterson. Both iron bridges over the Maquoketa stood their ground, although they were surrounded by an ocean of water, and were not reached for several days. The wooden bridge at the foot of First street, over the creek near Skelley's, was securely anchored to the heavy stone abutments, and stood the test admirably, although it was several feet under water for hours. The water had been as high in the creek and river during the past twenty years some six or eight times, but not as destructive to roads and bridges as at this overflow. All four of these rain-storms were accompanied by the most terrific thunder and lightning, and more or less wind, and everything trembled before the onward march of the storm.

The fifth flood was July 9, 1879. The rain began to fall a few minutes before midnight, previous to the morning of the 9th. A huge bank of clouds, accompanied with thunder and lightning, was piled up in the northwest, and the wind blowing a gentle breeze from the southwest for hours previous to the commencement of the rain; in fact, the whole of the previous day had shown unmistakable signs of the coming storm; and when the wind fiercely veered around to the northwest, the storm had fairly commenced—one huge storm cloud passing over, only to be closely followed by another, fully charged with

electricity and saturated with rain; and when it ceased raining at 10 A. M., fully 5.60 inches had been caught in the rain-gauge, making 1.10 inches more than have ever been measured before at one storm during the past thirty years. The water in the Maquoketa River and Kitty Creek overflowed the banks, and reached the highest water mark about noon of the same day. The water covered the lower creek bridge, both slaughter-houses and stockyards, and stood in the street opposite Mr. Peterson's stable. The water in the river came nearly up to Mr. Grassmeyer's lot at the foot of Main street, and was a little higher than the flood of 1876, but the water in the creek fell short of the mark for the same storm. But little damage was done to the roads and bridges in the township. The railroads were only slightly damaged, and were all in running order on the following day. No damage was done in town, beyond the filling of several cellars with water, and washing away the stockyards fences.

A hail-storm took place in 1863. The flood of hail on the afternoon of July 30 will be long remembered by the citizens of Monticello. For a week previous, the weather had been extremely warm and sultry, and the whole day had shown unmistakable indications of rain. About 4 o'clock P. M., a shower of rain struck the town, with a heavy wind from the west, and was followed in a few moments by a battering shower of hail. After destroying all the glass on the west side of the buildings, the wind veered around to the east, destroying also all glass in the north and east sides of most of the buildings in Monticello. The marks of the falling hail on the fencee, buildings and trees were plainly visible for several years afterward. When the storm passed over town, it was about two miles wide, and extended from East Monticello to Stony Creek, near the south line of the township, and all crops and shrubbery embraced within its limits were battered off close to the ground. Upward of five hundred lights of glass were smashed, and most of the families had to wait until Mr. Hickok sent to Dubuque for a new stock of glass. The writer lost 100 lights of glass from his dwelling-house, and there was not an inch square of dry floor in the building. The family had to seek shelter and safety for the time being in the cellar.

A thunder-storm occurred August 28, 1879. It was the most terrific storm of the kind experienced at Monticello during the last decade. It commenced a few minutes before midnight, and lasted for five hours, and during the whole of this time there was an incessant roar of the heaviest of thunder, one peal following another in such rapid succession that there was one continual crash of thunder, and the lightning was one continual flash of electric light. The whole town was illuminated brighter than the noonday sun. At the close of the storm three inches of water was measured in the rain-gauge. With one exception, this is the greatest rain-fall known in years. No very serious damage was done, neither by the electricity nor the water, in Monticello. A large shade-tree in front of H. H. Monroe's residence on North Cedar street was struck by the lightning; also Frank Whitemore's dwelling near by, and several telegraph poles in the south part of town and a dozen north of town. The telegraph office, in the Union Depot, was more or less damaged. Mr. Dickerson's house, two miles east of town, was struck and slightly damaged. The steeple of the Springer Memorial Church, Mr. Dirk's barn and C. E. Marvin's Crescent Creamery were struck and slightly damaged. Mr. Curtis Stone lost a stack of hay, just east of town. Mr. T. H. Bowen lost a large barn and contents, at Sand Springs, and a cow belonging to Mr. Lawrence, of Wayne Township, four miles south of Monticello, was killed. The water burst Mr. Suhr's cistern in his new block on First street, and flooded his cellar. The water washed



A M Loomis

MONTICELLO METEOROLOGY, JONES COUNTY, IOWA.

Monthly and Annual Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperature.

(Observations were made at the hours of 7 A. M., and 2 and 9 P. M.)

YEAR.	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Year.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1851	48	18	6	17	45	6	67	10	81	11	80	21	100	76	98	16	88	28	81	21	70	10	50	3	100	18
1852	62	21	10	12	50	0	91	15	96	15	96	20	100	76	100	12	90	31	84	21	57	7	50	16	100	16
1853	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1854	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1855	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1856	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1857	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1858	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1859	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1860	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1861	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1862	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1863	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1864	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1865	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1866	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1867	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1868	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1869	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1870	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1871	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1872	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1873	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1874	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1875	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1876	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1877	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1878	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1879	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16
1880	51	30	11	22	58	12	82	12	95	26	102	17	100	76	100	10	88	29	84	18	57	7	50	16	100	16

A dash (—) signifies below zero.

Time of opening, closing, and number of days closed of the Maquoketa River					Earliest and Latest Frost of the season, and days without frost.				
YEARS.	Closed.	Open.	YEARS.	Days Closed.	YEARS.	Date of Last Frost.	Date of First Frost.	No. of Days Without Frost.	
1850.....					1850.....	June 11	Sept. 29	109	
1851.....					1851.....	May 7	Sept. 16	131	
1852.....					1852.....	June 5	Sept. 16	102	
1853.....					1853.....	April 20	Sept. 10	142	
1854.....	Dec. 5	Mar. 12	1855	97	1854.....	May 22	Sept. 20	120	
1855.....	Dec. 25	April 1	1856	98	1855.....	June 13	Sept. 27	105	
1856.....	Dec. 13	Feb. 12	1857	61	1856.....	May 30	Sept. 20	112	
1857.....	Nov. 27	Mar. 13	1858	107	1857.....	May 21	Sept. 23	124	
1858.....	Dec. 10	Mar. 8	1859	87	1858.....	May 21	Aug. 28	99	
1859.....	Dec. 8	Mar. 3	1860	85	1859.....	June 4	Sept. 2	89	
1860.....	Dec. 12	Mar. 10	1861	87	1860.....	May 15	Sept. 12	119	
1861.....	Dec. 3	April 1	1862	118	1861.....	May 16	Sept. 28	134	
1862.....	Dec. 5	Mar. 13	1863	97	1862.....	June 10	Sept. 25	97	
1863.....	Dec. 6	Mar. 15	1864	99	1863.....	June 8	Aug. 25	77	
1864.....	Dec. 8	Mar. 19	1865	100	1864.....	June 13	Sept. 19	97	
1865.....	Dec. 12	Mar. 3	1866	80	1865.....	May 11	Sept. 30	141	
1866.....	Dec. 13	Feb. 13	1867	61	1866.....	May 17	Sept. 21	126	
1867.....	Dec. 1	Mar. 3	1868	92	1867.....	May 26	Sept. 10	106	
1868.....	Dec. 11	Feb. 15	1869	65	1868.....	May 21	Sept. 13	114	
1869.....	Dec. 31	Feb. 25	1870	56	1869.....	June 6	Sept. 26	111	
1870.....	Dec. 30	Feb. 10	1871	41	1870.....	April 29	Oct. 13	166	
1871.....	Dec. 6	Feb. 29	1872	84	1871.....	May 10	Sept. 21	135	
1872.....	Dec. 10	Mar. 2	1873	81	1872.....	May 2	Sept. 27	147	
1873.....	Dec. 24	Feb. 25	1874	62	1873.....	May 13	Sept. 8	117	
1874.....	Dec. 14	Feb. 18	1875	65	1874.....	May 18	Sept. 30	144	
1875.....	Dec. 17	Feb. 13	1876	25	1875.....	May 17	Sept. 11	116	
1876.....	Dec. 2	Feb. 1	1877	61	1876.....	June 21	Sept. 27	97	
+1877.....	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	1878	7	1877.....	June 10	Sept. 18	99	
1878.....	Dec. 20	Mar. 7	1879	76	1878.....	June 10	Sept. 11	92	
1879.....	Dec.				1879.....	May 6	Sept. 9	125	

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL QUANTITIES OF SNOW IN INCHES.

YEARS.	Date of First Amount of snow.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Date of Last Fall of Snow.	Total Fall of Snow.	YEARS.
1854.....	12		4.00	.90	8.00	4.50	2.00			26	19.40	1855
1855.....	22	3.00	4.50	.10	2.20	.65				21	13.05	1856
1856.....	4		7.50	13.00	14.00	15.25	6.25	1.00		8	57.50	1857
1857.....	8		1.00	.16		10.50	3.50	2.00		13	17.16	1858
1858.....	9		10.00	12.00	4.00	13.00	6.50			20	45.50	1859
1859.....	10		1.00	6.00	5.00	2.00	.16			25	14.16	1860
1860.....	2		4.00	18.75	18.25	13.50	1.75			26	56.25	1861
1861.....	29	.16	2.00	4.50	28.50	5.75	15.75	3.25		8	59.91	1862
1862.....	2		4.50		3.25	6.50	3.50			24	21.75	1863
1863.....	22	2.50	6.00	20.00	.75	10.00	7.50			12	46.75	1864
1864.....	20	1.00	3.00	12.25	2.90	10.97	6.77	5.70		21	42.59	1865
1865.....	28	4.00	2.50	4.62	9.00	14.52	4.98			28	39.62	1866
1866.....	27	.05	.30	8.50	13.40	12.50	16.25			26	51.00	1867
1867.....	11			6.81	3.45	6.88	.75			1	17.89	1868
1868.....	17		3.61	9.50	19.14	15.58	5.40	1.00		1	54.24	1869
1869.....	8		16.09	10.65	13.62	25	15.11			16	55.72	1870
1870.....	11			.75	5.00	11.50	.87			12	18.12	1871
1871.....	31	1.05	4.00	13.25	.95	.87	20.33			31	40.45	1872
1872.....	14		6.62	8.27	15.09	5.15	5.55	11.25		9	51.94	1873
1873.....	29	1.40	6.35	6.75	10.25	11.55	.25	3.50		27	40.05	1874
1874.....	19		.54	8.00	14.56	15.80	6.50	3.00	25	1	49.05	1875
1875.....	26	.16	.25	6.30	2.00	.32	19.50	1.00		2	23.53	1876
1876.....	6		7.25	8.08	17.25	.50	24.50	2.00		29	41.68	1877
1877.....	1		11.62	.25	2.10	2.75				24	16.32	1878
1878.....	28	.50		9.55	4.40	6.50	6.25			21	24.20	1879

*Close 1 December 17; open again December 29; closed January 19; open again January 17; close 1 March February 29; open again February 13.

+The river did not freeze over the fall of 1877.

The science of Meteorology, as used for observation, and the description and explanation of the phenomena peculiar to the atmosphere of our earth generally, dates back twenty-five or thirty years. The Smithsonian Institution at Washington commenced the collection of data, from volunteer observers, as early as 1849. During the past five years the War Department of the United States Government have taken the matter in hand, and are making rapid progress toward foretelling the rise, progress and course of our American storms.

The following table shows the monthly maximum, minimum and mean temperature, range and temperature of well-water, for the year 1877, to which is added the annual for the past three years:

1877.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Range.	Temp. of well-water.
January.....	45	-20*	13	33	43
February.....	60	13	32.8	47	48
March.....	59	-2	27.1	61	47
April.....	74	20	43.4	54	48
May.....	86	22	59.1	54	48
June.....	85	41	66	44	48
July.....	93	55	73.6	38	50
August.....	89	48	70.1	41	49
September.....	87	42	65.1	45	49
October.....	82	24	49.7	58	49
November.....	61	5	32.8	56	48
December.....	64	17	39.5	47	48
Annual, 1877.....	93	-20	47.6	113	47.9
Annual, 1876.....	95	-18	46.4	113	48.5
Annual, 1875.....	92	-8	43.4	100	46.4
Annual, 1874.....	96	-21	46.8	117	45.2
For twenty years.....	102	-36	45.7	138	47.3

The temperature, as a whole, has been a trifle above normal. It reached as high as 93 degrees above on the 7th of July, against 95 in 1876, and fell as low as 20 degrees below zero on January 23, against 18 degrees below last year, making a mean temperature for the year of 47.6 degrees, .3 degrees above the normal. The Maquoketa River did not freeze over opposite town during the fall for the first time in twenty-five years. The river opened February 1st, and has remained open for the last eleven months of the year. The last hoar-frost occurred June 10, and the first in the fall on September 18, making 90 days without frost, against 97 days in 1876.

The following table shows the mean direction of the wind. The figures show the number of times each month the wind prevailed in each of the eight cardinal points for the year 1878:

1878.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Calm.
January.....	3	3	1	4	4	5	2	9	0
February.....	5	7	3	4	4	3	0	2	0
March.....	2	3	0	7	5	5	2	7	0
April.....	5	3	4	5	2	2	1	8	0
May.....	0	4	2	4	2	4	3	12	0
June.....	4	5	4	2	2	3	2	7	1
July.....	4	9	5	3	0	6	2	0	2
August.....	0	4	0	3	1	4	4	10	5
September.....	1	2	0	7	5	6	3	6	6
October.....	2	0	0	5	8	3	3	10	0
November.....	4	1	0	6	5	4	1	9	0
December.....	2	1	1	6	3	2	2	14	0
Annual.....	32	42	20	56	41	47	25	94	8

*A dash (-) signifies below zero.

The following table shows the monthly value of rain and melted snow reduced to water in inches for the year 1877, and the annual value for the past two years:

1877.	Rain in inches.	No. rainy days.	Snow in inches.	No. days of snow.
January.....	2.10	1	17.25	5
February.....	1.32	1	.50	1
March.....	6.54	2	26.60	8
April.....	3.40	7	2.00	1
May.....	3.70	7	.....	...
June.....	8.74	11	.....	...
July.....	2.23	6	.....	...
August.....	6.75	5	.....	...
September.....	1.47	3	.....	...
October.....	6.21	13	.....	...
November.....	3.84	5	11.62	6
December.....	2.67	6	.25	1
1877.....	47.97	67	58.22	22
1876.....	52.30	72	38.15	23
1875.....	29.57	61	44.72	32
For twenty years.....	35.16	67	38.64	28

The total amount of rain-fall and melted snow reduced to water, measures 47.97 inches, against 52.30 inches, and was 12.81 inches above the normal—the most precipitation received in any one year for the past twenty-five years, except the years 1858, 1862 and 1876.

The first snow was landed on All Saints' Day, November 1, five days earlier than last year, making 185 days between the last and first snow-storms of the season. The snow for the year amounted to 58.22 inches, the largest share of it was landed in January and March. All the sleighing for the year was enjoyed in those months. It rained on sixty-seven days against seventy-two days in 1876, and snowed on twenty-two days, against twenty-three days in 1876.

The following table shows the mean direction of the wind. The figures show the number of times each month the wind prevailed in each of the eight cardinal points, together with the annual result for the past four preceding years:

1877.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Calm
January.....	1	2	1	5	2	8	4	8	...
February.....	2	4	...	7	...	6	1	8	...
March.....	2	6	...	5	1	3	...	14	...
April.....	1	9	1	13	1	3	...	2	...
May.....	...	5	...	9	1	12	...	3	1
June.....	1	5	1	5	1	9	1	6	1
July.....	...	1	...	8	1	10	2	6	3
August.....	2	6	...	6	3	7	1	6	...
September.....	1	3	...	8	7	6	1	1	3
October.....	2	6	...	5	1	9	2	6	...
November.....	1	3	1	7	4	1	2	11	...
December.....	2	4	1	4	7	6	1	6	...
Annual, 1877.....	15	54	5	82	29	80	15	77	8
Annual, 1876.....	5	21	1	66	5	114	9	122	22
Annual, 1875.....	40	15	23	82	22	38	44	85	6
Annual, 1874.....	37	12	30	93	43	36	43	67	4
Annual, 1873.....	43	16	36	68	41	33	27	78	13

Southeast has been the prevailing wind—it coming from that direction for eighty-two days during the year. It has thundered or lightened on sixty-three days, against fifty-five days in 1876. It was foggy on sixty-three days against twenty-eight days in 1876, and was hazy on eighteen days, against twelve days in 1876.

The following table shows the mean degrees of temperature for each year since 1854. The month of December, 1853, is added to January and February, 1854, to make the mean temperature for the winter of 1854.

YEAR.	Winter Months.	Spring Months.	Summer Months.	Fall Months.	YEAR.	Winter Months.	Spring Months.	Summer Months.	Fall Months.
1854.....	24	51.3	73	54.6†	1867.....	23.3	41.4	71.8	50.7
1855.....	33.6	46.6	70.3	47.6	1868.....	18.4	49.2	72.6	45.7
1856.....	16	45.3	73	46	1869.....	20.6	44.1	70.2‡	44.5
1857.....	16.5	41.3*	70.3	48.6	1870.....	21.7	50.1	73.6‡	52.5
1858.....	30.9	50.0	69.6	48	1871.....	22.6	51.0	70.1	48.1
1859.....	16.3	51.9†	66.3	48	1872.....	17.5	44.2	69.9	45.4
1860.....	13.3	48.8	67.2	51.4	1873.....	14	44.8	73.6†	42.2
1861.....	15.7	46.4‡	70.9	48.7	1874.....	21.8	44.4	71.3	49.9
1862.....	15.1	46.4‡	69.3	49.3	1875.....	10.8	45.9	67.9	46
1863.....	22.3	46.2	63.8=	39.9	1876.....	27.5	46.0	72	46.3
1864.....	15.5	46.8	71.3	44.1	1877.....	19.2†	43.2	66.9	52.5
1865.....	19.1	44.8	68.3	54.2	1878.....	32.4	51.8	71.8	49.9
1866.....	15.3	43.7	69.9	47.7‡	1879.....	18.7	50.9	72.5	51.1

Below we give the amount of snow and rain, including melted snow, and the number of rainy and snowy days during the winter 1876-77. The first snow was landed November 6, 1876, and the last was recorded April 29, 1877, making 174 days between the first and the last snow-storms:

		Rain.	Rainy Days.	Snow.	Snowy Days.
November.....	1876	2.64	2	7.25	6
December.....	1876	.77	0	8.08	7
January.....	1877	2.10	1	17.25	5
February.....	1877	.32	1	.50	1
March.....	1877	6.54	2	26.60	8
April.....	1877	3.40	7	2.00	1
Total.....		15.77	13	61.68	28
	1875-6	15.98	32	29.53	17
	1874-5	12.58	11	49.05	36

While we measured 61.68 inches of snow, and distributed all along through six months, we only had thirty-six days good sleighing, and that in the two months of January and March, viz.: from January 9 to the 29th, and from March 7 to the 22d. In the previous winter we did not have enough snow any one day for good sleighing during the whole six months of snowy weather.

It would prove a paying investment in the end for the different State and county agricultural societies to offer liberal premiums for the best meteorological records for the preceding year or years. The science is yet in its infancy. It has attracted but little attention until the past twenty or twenty-five years, but just at the present time is receiving a great deal of attention, as it is a very important adjunct to commerce and agriculture. The farmers are not indebted alone to good soil and proper attention for a good crop of farm products on the well-tilled farm, for with the best of attention and care his labor is all for

* Minimum

† Maximum

‡ Mean

naught if the weather during the growing season proves unfavorable for the growing crops. Now if the weather for the future could be predicted with any degree of certainty and the knowledge properly disseminated among the farming communities, the farmers would be enabled to put in such seed as would be likely to pay the best for such a season as would be anticipated.

To the farmer, information about storms, and more particularly about rain, is of much greater importance than indications concerning the wind. In haying and harvest time, as well as the time of thrashing or sowing the grain, a knowledge of approaching rain-storms may determine a whole season's crop for good or bad; and information as to severe expected frosts might save farmers, horticulturists, florists, nurserymen and persons engaged in raising garden products, a whole year's labor from destruction.

Many times, if it could be known to the farmers and mechanics, even twenty-four hours ahead, what weather might be expected, they could make a great saving in their work on hand and in planning work for the future. An agreed-upon storm signal could be attached to all locomotives that left any city or station, after one had been properly displayed in the place of departure, and be continued until it has been lowered by authority from headquarters. In this manner it could be seen by all interested parties living along the line of the railway.

All of this, and very much more, will eventually be accomplished in the near future by the aid of the telegraph, telephone and the science of meteorology. By the aid of liberal premiums offered by the several State and county agricultural societies, it will stimulate all persons to a thorough and better knowledge of the science and hasten the day when we all shall have ample time to prepare for all coming storms and consult the morning daily papers for information on the day's anticipation of the coming weather, with that regularity and confidence that we now do for the foreign and domestic news, and the daily fluctuations in the price of farm products. Now, who will move first in this good work and thoroughly test the matter as to its utility and benefit generally to commerce and agriculture.

The following table shows the monthly value of rain and melted snow reduced to water, in inches, for the year 1878:

1878.	Rain in inches.	No. rainy days.	Snow in inches.	No. days of snow.
January.....	.48	1	2.10	3
February.....	1.35	1	2.35	3
March.....	2.94	7	.....	...
April.....	2.79	11	.....	...
May.....	5.96	13	.....	...
June.....	5.02	12	.....	...
July.....	1.16	7	.....	...
August.....	3.97	6	.....	...
September.....	6.30	7	.....	...
October.....	3.82	7	.50	1
November.....	.66	4	.....	...
December.....	1.14	.....	9.55	10
Annual.....	35.69	76	14.50	17

The total amount of precipitation was 35.69 inches against 47.97 inches in 1877, and only .08 inches above the normal. It rained on 76 days, against 67 days in 1877, and snowed on 17 days, against 22 days in 1877, and there were only 18 days of sleighing during the year.

The Signal Service of the United States and the Iowa Weather Service have both become fixed institutions of the country, and are both working out wonders, from a meteorological standpoint, for the benefit of the community at large. The former is regularly receiving reports from upward of five hundred different stations and is publishing a daily weather bulletin and record of the weather at 12 o'clock at midnight, and adding an estimate of the weather for the coming day, with an average of ninety per cent of their predictions proving correct. The latter has only eighty-seven different stations in the ninety-nine counties of the State. It has been in successful operation a little over three years, but has been regularly recognized by our State Legislature, they making an appropriation of \$2,000, to pay the necessary expense of a central office, and the furnishing of blanks and postage for the different volunteer observers.

The following table shows the monthly maximum, minimum and mean temperature, range, and temperature of well-water, for the year 1878:

1878.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Range	Temp. of well water.
January.....	45	-6*	26.1	51	49.
February.....	57	17	34.6	40	48.
March.....	71	27	45.8	44	49.
April.....	80	33	53.2	47	49
May.....	82	37	56.6	45	49.
June.....	86	50	67.4	36	50.
July.....	97	58	77.2	39	51.
August.....	92	57	70.9	35	50.
September.....	90	38	61.2	52	50.
October.....	80	27	49.9	53	50.
November.....	63	21	38.6	42	50.
December.....	44	-10*	18.4	54	50.
Annual.....	97	-10*	49.9	107	49.5

The temperature for 1878, as a whole, has been above the normal. The highest temperature reached for the year was 97 degrees, July 16, against 93 degrees last year. The lowest temperature reached was 10 degrees below zero on December 23, against 20 degrees below zero last year, making a mean temperature for the year of 49.9 degrees, 3.81 degrees above the normal. The Maquoketa River was open on January 13, after being frozen over only seven days, and was closed again December 20, after being open for 341 days. The last hard-frost was June 10, and the first of the season was September 11, making 92 days without frost, against 99 days in 1877.

TORNADO AT MONTICELLO.

The people of Monticello will have occasion to date back to Tuesday, October 8, 1878, for the next two generations at the least. It was general election day for State, county and township officers, and, just as the town clock in the schoolhouse tower indicated 5:30 in the afternoon, a destructive tornado struck the southwestern portion of the town, and, passing off in a northeasterly direction, totally destroyed ten dwelling-houses, two churches, nine barns and stables and one icehouse, and more or less damaging forty-two other buildings. The day opened with the temperature 55° at 7 A. M., nimbus clouds and a fresh breeze from the south, with a little sprinkling of rain at 10 A. M., and also again at noon. The temperature at noon was 73°, and there were nimbus clouds and a gentle breeze from the east. The temperature remained at 73° up to and

* A dash (-) indicates below zero.

including the time of the tornado. The wind came from the east until the arrival of a stronger current of air from the southwest, when the weather-vane backed around, via the north, to the southwest. For an hour previous to the arrival of the storm, a huge bank of nimbus clouds was seen piled up in the west and southwest, with occasional vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied with loud peals of thunder; and, when this ocean of nimbus clouds approached from the southwest, a light strip appeared at the horizon, and widened as the storm made headway in its course. The friction of the wind rolled up the underside of the black clouds, and they had very much the appearance of the waves of the ocean coming in from sea before a heavy gale of wind.

The first damage done was the total destruction of E. R. Murdock's dwelling-house, three miles west and one mile south of Monticello, in Castle Grove Township. Then, following a line northeasterly, it destroyed the dwelling-house of Mr. Brunthaver, in this township, and damaging the school building in District No. 3. Then, passing through the south portion of town, crossing Kitty Creek at Skelly's Ford, it totally destroyed James Sloan's dwelling, in Section 23, two miles east of town. Then, crossing the Maquoketa River, it destroyed the German Church in Richland Township, Section 19, four miles northeast of town. The storm was one-fourth of a mile in width, and lasted less than a minute in any one place, and traveled the whole course of eight or ten miles in a few moments. In the center of the track of the storm the ruins were mostly left in a northeasterly direction, but on either side of the center of the track the debris is left at every point of the compass. A little hail and rain fell a few moments before and during the work of the destruction. In all, it measured less than a quarter of an inch—not enough to wet through the plastering of the houses that lost the roofs. During the whole of the storm, there was a loud, roaring noise, like the roar of the approaching of a thousand trains of cars, or the noise of the ocean while being lashed by a furious storm.

The signal service can never give warning of these sudden freaks of the wind, no matter how perfect it may yet become in its other weather prognostications. Their causes are altogether local and altogether unexpected in their appearance. They are copies, in miniature, of the tropical cyclones, and are governed, in their smaller sphere, by the same laws. Experts now describe all storms as rotary, and caused by the meeting of opposing currents of air of different temperatures, having a local motion around a constantly advancing center. North of the equator, this motion is almost universally from right to left. In the southern hemisphere the rule is reversed. Ninety per cent of the fifty tornadoes noted in the United States during eighty years have exhibited the same characteristics—a general eastward course, with a greater or less deflection to the north. It follows that a person who sees a tornado approaching from the west may escape by running southward, but to run northward is, in all probability, to run into its very vortex. The singular weather, with its thick atmosphere, frequent rains and excess of electric force, is just the weather which tempts the elements into frequent freaks of this kind. How all signs may fail, thus receives another illustration; because the frequency of these violent storms is believed to depend upon, or, rather, to coincide with, the greater or less number of spots on the sun, of which there are fewer this year than usual.

The northwest has been the prevailing wind, it coming from that direction for 94 days, against 77 days last year. It was clear on 63 days, cloudy on 91 days, foggy on 15 days, and hazy on 55 days. It thundered and lightened on 52 days. Frost on 138 days during the year.



Below is given the amount of snow and rain, and the number of rainy and snowy days during the winter of 1877-78, and a comparison with the past three winters:

	Rain.	R. D.	Snow.	S. D.
November, 1877.....	3.68	5	11.62	6
December, 1877.....	2.67	6	.25	1
January, 1878.....	.48	1	2.10	3
February, 1878.....	1.35	1	2.35	3
Total.....	8.34	13	16.32	13
1876-77.....	15.77	13	61.68	28
1875-76.....	15.98	32	29.53	17
1874-75.....	12.58	11	49.05	36

The following table shows the monthly maximum, minimum and mean temperature, temperature of well-water, number of days with frost, clear and cloudy, for each month during the year 1879:

1879.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Temperature of Well Water.	Number of Days of Frost.	Number of Days Clear.	Number of Days Cloudy.
January.....	45	-18	15.7	50	31	12	7
February.....	47	-10	22	49	28	8	7
March.....	74	5	36	50	20	8	7
April.....	84	23	53.2	50	4	17	5
May.....	88	37	62.7	50	2	6	10
June.....	90	50	68.9	50	0	9	7
July.....	93	61	76.7	51	0	12	5
August.....	92	54	72	50	0	11	5
September.....	82	37	58.8	50	5	10	2
October.....	85	29	58	50	9	15	2
November.....	70	12	36.7	50	19	10	11
December.....							
Annual.....							

The following table shows the mean direction of the wind. The figures show the number of times, each month, the wind prevailed in each of the eight cardinal points for the year 1879:

1879.	North.	Northeast.	East.	Southeast.	South.	Southwest.	West.	Northwest.	Calm.
January.....	3	2	0	5	4	4	4	9	0
February.....	12	12	0	8	12	1	12	11	0
March.....	3	0	12	9	12	0	5	10	0
April.....	6	2	1	7	4	12	1	7	0
May.....	1	2	2	10	6	3	3	4	0
June.....	3	2	3	5	8	12	3	4	0
July.....	0	5	0	4	1	9	1	2	9
August.....	1	6	0	6	6	5	3	3	1
September.....	1	12	0	5	5	3	8	6	0
October.....	1	0	0	6	11	5	12	5	1
November.....	1	1	0	7	4	2	4	11	0
December.....									
Annual.....									

A dash (-) signifies below zero.



Below is given the amount of snow and rain, and the number of rainy and snowy days during the winter of 1877-78, and a comparison with the past three winters:

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Total.....	8.24	13	16.32	13
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May.....	88	37	62.4	50	2	6	10
June.....	90	50	68.9	50	0	9	7
July.....	93	61	76.4	51	0	12	5
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January.....	3	2	0	5	4	4	4	9	0
February.....	2	2	0	8	2	1	2	11	0
March.....	3	0	2	9	2	0	5	10	0
April.....	6	2	1	7	4	2	1	7	0
May.....	1	2	2	10	6	3	3	4	0
June.....	3	2	3	5	8	2	3	4	0
July.....	0	5	0	4	1	9	1	2	9
August.....	1	6	0	6	6	5	3	3	1
September.....	1	2	0	5	5	3	7	6	0
October.....	1	0	0	6	11	5	2	5	1
November.....	1	1	0	7	4	2	4	11	0
December.....									
Annual.....									

A dash (-) signifies below zero.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the western part the county, north of Greenfield, the southwestern township. There is a good deal of timber in this township, the timber-land occupying nearly two-thirds of the area. The timber is mostly oak, and for quality is not excelled in this portion of the State. Many of the trees of the original forest have been cut down and removed, and their places are now occupied by numberless young and thrifty second-growths. In the northeastern portion, there is some prairie land, and the southwestern third of the township is also prairie. In these portions may be seen some of the finest farms in the county. The Wapsipinicon River enters the township near the northwest corner, crosses somewhat diagonally, and enters Jackson Township, on the east, near the center of the line running north and south. Buffalo Creek enters Fairview from the north, and unites with the Wapsipinicon just west of the site of Anamosa. On these streams are a number of excellent mill-privileges, and a goodly number are occupied by substantial flouring-mills. The whole township is well watered by these streams and their numerous tributaries. The village of Fairview is situated a little west of the geographical center, and Anamosa, the county seat, four miles northwest of it. The Additional Penitentiary of the State and the State Fish-Hatching Establishment are situated in this township, and in the north and west are the famous stone-quarries described elsewhere. As a whole, this township ranks first in importance in the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF ANAMOSA AND FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

From a letter to Mr. Edmund Booth from Gideon H. Ford, of Webster City, Hamilton County, this State, under date of October 4, 1872, we quote the following in regard to the early settlement of Anamosa and Fairview Township: "The first settlement of Buffalo Forks was commenced in April, 1838, by George Russ and Sherebiah Dakin, from the State of Maine. They laid claim to Secs. 2, 3, 4, one-quarter of 9 and one-quarter of 10. There were with them John H. Bartlett, wife and child, also a man named Smith, another named Carpenter and David G. Dumars. These came in the spring of 1838. Three of the above died that season, viz., Russ, Smith and Carpenter. Dakin was a millwright; worked in Dubuque. Then came George H. Russ, son of George Russ.

"I arrived at Dubuque on the 22d of October, and fell in with S. Dakin. He was going to Buffalo Forks next day, and asked me to go with him. He wished to sell his interest in the claim. So, in company with Timothy Davis, we started for the Forks, arriving next day in a snow-storm, the snow three inches deep. I bought Dakin's interest in the claim for \$1,000. Young Russ held his father's share. Young Russ soon got homesick and I bought his share for \$500. I then sold two-thirds of the claim to Davis and Walworth for \$2,000. This was in January, 1839. We commenced building the mills the next spring. John H. Bartlett, I am told, is now living in Dubuque."

Mr. Edmund Booth writes: "I arrived at 'the Forks,' as they were familiarly termed—meaning Buffalo Forks of the Wapsipinicon, often abbreviated

to Wapsie—in August, 1839. If I remember aright, it was on the 18th of August. I had reached Dubuque from the East some days previously, and made inquiry for George H. Walworth. I was referred to Timothy Davis: sought and found him in his little lawyer's office on Main street. He informed me he was a partner of Walworth, and that the latter was at the 'Buffalo Forks of the Wapsipipicon.' He proposed to let me have a horse which he wished to send to the Forks, and suggested the next day for starting: distance, forty miles. He informed me that a new road, known as United States Military Road, was being laid out to the Forks, and seemed to apprehend no difficulty about the way. This Timothy Davis was, some years later, member of the Lower House of Congress for Iowa. He died about a year ago, of paralysis (1872). He was a lawyer from Missouri, a man of good intellect, clear head, and at the time, 1839, the best lawyer in Northern Iowa. His nature was ever kindly.

"In the course of the evening, after seeing Mr. Davis as above described, he called on me at Tim Fanning's log tavern, the only hotel in Dubuque, and informed me that two men would start next morning for Iowa City, then just laid out as the capital of the Territory of Iowa. They were going to attend the first sale of lots. Next morning we started accordingly. The name of one of the men was Bartlett—whether the Bartlett mentioned by Ford or not, I do not know; but judge not, as he did not appear to have any knowledge of the road, nor did he mention ought to lead one to suppose he had acquaintance with the locality of the 'Forks.' The name of the other man I have forgotten; but he was a blacksmith of Dubuque. For the journey, I had a large, strong horse, not spirited, but good. The two men were mounted on ponies. They rode at a continual slow trot, the natural pace of a pony. My horse taking longer strides, I allowed them to proceed some distance, and then a trot brought me up to them. And so it was all the way.

"As before said, the military road was being laid out, Congress having appropriated \$20,000. We found a newly broken furrow along one side of the road, which, by the way, was merely a track through the grass of the prairies, and a mound of turf raised three to four feet high at intervals of a half-mile, more or less. At about noon, we reached the house of a Mr. Hamilton, two miles or so before reaching Cascade. Here we took dinner and fed the horses. There was only a woman—probably Mrs. Hamilton—in the house, and they had a small field in cultivation, no larger than a garden to appearance. The man was away. Continuing on, we soon reached Cascade. South of the river (North Fork of the Maquoketa) was a log cabin belonging to Mr. Dulong, an urbane Kentuckian. North of the river was the unfinished frame hotel of Mr. Thomas, and these were all the buildings of the place. Mr. Dulong was an elderly man, apparently forty to fifty years of age. He died some years since. Continuing on, it began to grow dark before we reached the timber of the South Fork of the Maquoketa.

"Passing through the timber, the new road being pretty good, the light from the chinks of a log cabin at last gave us assurance of human habitation, and a chance for a night's lodging. It proved to be the dwelling of Daniel Varvel, situated on the South Fork of the Maquoketa, and where is now a portion of the town of Monticello. On the maps of the place, it is designated as Monticello. Reaching Varvel's, he put the horses in a stable, near by—a log stable, by the way, with a loft above for hay. In the house were some dozen or fifteen men, in the employ of the U. S. Government contractor, and engaged in laying out the Military road. They had come thus far with the work.

Varvel prepared supper. He was at that time wifeless, and no woman in the house. Supper of ham and eggs, corn dodgers and coffee. Breakfast, ditto, the next morning, eaten with a hearty relish after such a long ride. No beds for us with this crowd. After an hour's talk, Varvel took the lantern and led the way to the stable. We mounted the ladder outside, and with our saddle-blankets for covering, slept on the hay (we three) till morning, the horses feeding and resting beneath us. And this was my first night in Iowa after leaving Dubuque. A word here about Varvel. He was from Kentucky; married some years after this, our first meeting; with George H. Walworth, he laid out the town of Monticello, south of the river.

"His children grew up and removed further West. He followed them a few years since, and I do not know now whether he is living or dead. After breakfast, we left Varvel's, as the place was called until Monticello was laid out and named. The road was tolerably well marked by wagons, and at about noon, we passed the first land plowed since leaving Hamilton's, and Hamilton's was the only plowed land we had seen after leaving Dubuque. This second piece of plowed land, then just broken, consisted of five acres, the claim belonging to David G. Dumars, and the identical ground on which the county fair has been held for some years. Passing by this, and when at about the intersection of what is now Main and High streets, Anamosa, a large-sized man came lazily along the road toward us. We stopped and made inquiry. He told me to take a road to the right a few rods further on. That man was David G. Dumars. He went on toward his breaking; and, bidding good-bye to my two companions, who were bound for the new capital of the Territory and prospective wealth through the purchase of town lots, I turned into the road to the right. A mile and a half brought me to the log cabin referred to in G. H. Ford's letter, the body which had been built by Russ & Dakin. Here I found G. H. Walworth, who was an old acquaintance, and about fifteen to twenty other persons engaged in building a dam and saw-mill. The day was Sunday, and the people scattered, some reading, some lounging about, some gone to "the Prairie," as the settlement south of the timber was called. That settlement then consisted of eighteen log dwellings, and extended along the south border of the timber from Highland Grove to Viola; of course, these two latter names not being given till years afterward. I have related my journey as above merely to convey some idea of the aspect of the country, buildings, etc., and have named every dwelling we saw after leaving the little hamlet of Dubuque.

"I give here a list of the early settlers of the township; most of the list was obtained from John G. Joslin, ten years ago: Clement Russell and family arrived in July, 1837; John G. Joslin and family, in August, 1837; Ambrose Parsons and family, in May, 1838; Benonia Brown and family, in October, 1838; Lathrop Olmsted and family, in April, 1838; James Parsons, with his son Silas, in April, 1838; John Leonard and wife arrived in the autumn of 1838; Calvin C. Reed, in 1838; Gideon H. Peet, in the spring of 1839; Henry Van Buskirk, in the spring of 1839; Samuel Kelly, in 1838; Edmund Booth, in August, 1839; Henry Booth, in May, 1840; Col. David Wood, in June, 1840."

THE VILLAGE OF FAIRVIEW.

This small village of about fifty inhabitants, is situated a little west of of the geographical center of the township of Fairview, and four miles southwest of the city of Anamosa. It is situated at the border of the timber-land, on the most delightful portion of the prairie land of Fairview Township. Near

this village are found some of the first farms in the county of Jones, and had it been the fortune of its inhabitants to have secured the passage of one of the several lines of railroads that traverse the county, it would doubtless have made one of the first towns in this part of the State. The situation is indeed a delightful one.

At present, there is one small general and a small grocery store. The Postmaster is Mr. A. Merrill, and he is also the proprietor of the grocery store. He is an old resident of the place, having resided in the house where he now lives since 1853. There is a two-story frame schoolhouse and two churches. The Baptist Church is the oldest in the county, a history of which is given elsewhere.

The Methodist Church was built last year and dedicated June 28, 1878. The Pastor is W. F. Dove. The cost of the building was \$1,200, and, though the society is small, they have paid all indebtedness and own their church without any incumbrance. The Trustees are William Manly, John Reed, Frederick Leper, J. B. J. Porter and A. Dawes. The Methodists have had an organization for many years, but no church edifice until last year as stated above.

The Church of God have an organization, but no church edifice. They contemplate building soon. Nathan Blood is their Pastor.

A CHAPTER OF EARLY HISTORY.

Previous to June, 1837, no white man had settled in what afterward became the village of Fairview or in the township of that name. At the date named, Clement Russell, wife and four or five children, originally from the State of New York and last from Michigan, reached the place by wagon, in the search for a permanent location combining both prairie and timber land. Here he fixed his abode, and the aspect was really one of beauty. The prairie, six miles in width, ran east and west, and the sun apparently rising out of the prairie on the east and setting into the prairie on the west.

Russell, having lived in Michigan, was already a frontier's man, a farmer by occupation, and, in the course of the first year, had erected his log cabin, some 25x18 feet, and opened up a farm. John G. Joslin, Benonia Brown and some others, with their families, came in the months following the arrival of Russell, and, in 1839, there were along the timber border of the prairie eighteen log dwellings, all, except one or two over the line in Linn County, being in Fairview Township.

In 1839 or 1840, Lucas being Territorial Governor, a speck of war-cloud arose along the line separating Iowa from Missouri. Word was passed for a meeting of young men, at Russell's house, with a view to enlistments for the deadly fray. Of those who enlisted, eighteen placed themselves in line as volunteers. Some were armed with guns, and some, for the fun of the thing, with poles or cornstalks. The war-cloud soon blew over, and Lucas, the testy, rested in peace.

At that time and subsequently, down to the removal of the county seat to Anamosa (then Lexington), Russell's was the place for public meetings other than religious, and for general elections, except for the last year or two before removal, when, through some agency or other of some person, the election was ordered by the County Commissioners to be held at Eli Brown's new frame barn. This was at the east end of the "settlement," so called, at that day, and not at all agreeable to the general public; but it was near the center of the township, and "center" of township or county has been a catchword ever since, without

regard to center of convenience or population. The scenes at Russell's—the familiar name of the locality—were various, and often amusing. It was the point where all roads met, and the main road—the military—leaving that place, was the one leading to the bridge across the Wapsipinicon. Hence Russell's was the general rendezvous of the settlement.

For several years, the number of votes polled in the precinct was about 33, and so it continued until 1847, when C. C. Rockwell, the first lawyer in the county, came and set up in his profession at Lexington, and, as Deputy to William Hutton, County Clerk, inserted Lexington in the order for the next general vote of the precinct, to the great disgust of Eli Brown's *barn* and everybody living near it. The balance of the public wondered somewhat at what they looked upon as a bit of *legal impudence*, but as Lexington was not objectionable and was more respectable than a *barn*, general acquiescence followed.

Russell's, as already stated, was the point for public meetings. It was also the place for discussions of all kinds, and for brawls as well, when such occurred. The few persons of that day now living can remember bloody faces and black eyes, and most frequently the bloody faces and black eyes were confined to two or three persons. The quarrels usually grew out of difference of opinions, combined with *whisky*, and the enmities generated were never permanent. In less than a week, all were as friendly as ever, and ready to extend a kindness or a helping hand to each other.

The nearest store was at Dubuque, over forty miles away. Of the prominent men residing here and in the vicinity, John G. Joslin was one of the most intelligent, and most influential and most respected; Ambrose Parsons was solid, good-hearted and naturally dignified; Gideon Peet was kindly and pleasant; Benonia Brown was industrious and thrifty, and died at the age of 103; Clement Russell was of wiry make, nervous-bilious in temperament, good-hearted at bottom and throughout, and disputative; John Leonard was of large frame, great physical strength, and indolent, but worked well, and was often employed by his neighbors for that reason. Besides those named above, the settlers, as a whole, were good men and women and orderly. In short, they were good samples of the best people residing in New York and New England.

In 1841, Russell laid out the village of Fairview. Reuben Bunce and Mr. Gilchrist came soon after with a load of goods, which they were peddling through the territory. They stopped at Russell's, then a general tavern for travelers, and concluded to remain and open a store. The front portion of Russell's log cabin was set off for the purpose. They also purchased a number of lots of the newly laid-out town. Gilchrist soon sold out to Bunce and left. Out of the question of paying for the lots, litigation arose, and the District Court, for several terms, had it on hand. Lathrop Olmstead, who lived just outside the plat of Fairview, was tall and slender, and, for all the world, reminded one of Washington Irving's Ichabod Crane. He, at Fairview, and Barrett Whittemore, at Bowen's Prairie, were the first two persons who undertook to teach school in this county, and both at about the same time—winter of 1840-41. Olmstead started overland for California in 1849 or 1850, and is supposed to have died on the way, as nothing was ever heard of him afterward. The first school he taught was in Marlin Peet's house, which was empty at the time.

Among the residents of Fairview after 1840 were Edmund Booth and Dr. Sylvester G. Matson. In the vicinity, and extending eastward along the border of the timber, were John G. Joslin, Henry Booth, Benonia Brown, Dr. Clark Joslin, Eli and George H. Brown, and westward were Julius A. Peet.

Marlin Peet, James, Silas and Neely Parsons, Gideon Peet (the father of the Peet family in the settlement) and Gideon N. Peet. Next to the last was Ambrose Parsons. Then came Alex. Rhoton and John Crow. John Crow and family came from Virginia. He was a courtly and dignified gentleman, and had the handsomest couple of mastiffs and horses in the settlement. The names given above are only of the heads of families of that time.

FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE.

The first schoolhouse built within the township was on the Marion road, near a mile from the village. It should have been in the village, but unfavorable feelings against Russell and the town, on the part of outsiders, located it otherwise. It was a log cabin, perhaps 18x20 feet, and served the growing generations for some years.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

In 1840, a weekly horseback mail was placed on the route between Dubuque and Iowa City, via Edinburg, the then county seat, and coming into the military road at Dartmouth, now Anamosa. In 1841, Gideon N. Peet procured the establishment of a post office at his residence, a mile west of Russell's, and was appointed Postmaster. This was the first post office and Postmaster in the township. The nearest post offices being then at Edinburg, James Hutton, Postmaster; Big Woods, Mr. Grauel, Postmaster; Rome (now Olin), Norman B. Seely, Postmaster; Springville, Col. Butler, Postmaster, and Monticello, William Clark, Postmaster. Mr. Peet conducted his post office well, but the business was light, for the people were few, and the rates of letter postage were burdensome. Money was a scarce article, the country not having recovered from the effects of the crash of 1837, and the Government accepting nothing at the land offices or post offices except gold and silver. The money mostly current was "red-dog," "wildeat," and "stump-tail," that is, the money of State banks, and no man receiving it one day could tell what it would be worth on the next. In such a condition of things, and every man hoarding to pay the Government for his land, the amount of mail sent and received was small. After some months, Mr. Peet wished to rid himself of the care of the office. Russell desired the position, as he said, "so that he could read all the papers," and the expression may have been one of his many jests. In some way, and through his personal friend, Senator A. C. Dodge, at Washington, his wish was gratified. Months passed. The mail came weekly at about the noon hour. Almost daily, Russell might be seen stepping to his door after dinner, and, with vexation depicted on his face, looking up the road leading into the timber and to the Wapsipicon bridge. Waiting for the mail kept him from his farm work, and finally he declared the post office was "nothing but a plague," and sent in to Washington his resignation in favor of A. B. Dumont.

Dumont was a carpenter, one of the two sons of J. B. Dumont, then recently arrived from the State of New York, and settled in Fairview. The other son was Fred, an invalid at the time, and now one of the substantial farmers near Fairview. The new Postmaster, Mr. Dumont, had a job at Marion, Linn Co., and placed the office in charge of Edmund Booth, his next-door neighbor, for a few weeks. The time ran into six months, and, still having work at Marion, Dumont concluded to resign. Dr. Sylvester G.

Matson, then living on the military road just south of Reed's Creek, desired it, and Mr. Dumont resigned in his favor. Mr. Booth remarks that during the six months the post office was in his care, the sum total of his compensation, that is, Postmaster's percentage on receipts, was just \$6. Dr. Matson held the position some months, and, like his predecessors, found the glory small and the pay still smaller. He, too, threw up the affair, and another man succeeded him. The name of the office all this time was Pamah, suggested by Mr. Peet in his petition to the Department in 1841, Mr. Peet stating it was the name of an Indian chief in Wisconsin. It was while Dr. Matson was thus Postmaster at Fairview that a post office was established at Lexington (Anamosa). Pratt R. Skinner was appointed Postmaster. He was a well-educated, intelligent and enterprising man, brother of Dr. William M. Skinner, now one of the leading druggists in Anamosa, and is now living in Oregon.

Anamosa has had successive Postmasters: Pratt R. Skinner, C. L. D. Crockwell, Samuel Cunningham, Alex. Shaffer, J. H. Shaw, Amos H. Peaslee, of Fisher, now Gillen House—Dr. N. G. Sales, H. C. Metcalf, Richard McDaniels and H. Hollenbeck. During the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, a period of eight years, no less than seven different Postmasters were appointed in succession for her accommodation.

It was during this that the old site—down-town—of Anamosa, was being gradually deserted by the business men for up-town. The building of the Fisher House and the general building of residences on the higher ground, had started the movement. Some hard feeling among the down-towners grew out of this, and the post office was removed alternately, up and down town, with the advent of each new Postmaster, until Peaslee's appointment, after which its stay up town became permanent. When Shaffer was appointed, he said in view of these alternate removals, that he would get a wheelbarrow. Meeting Mr. Booth, he remarked: "Up-town has come down town," to which the latter replied, "'Up-town' will turn 'down-town' upside down." These are quoted as showing some of the humors of the time.

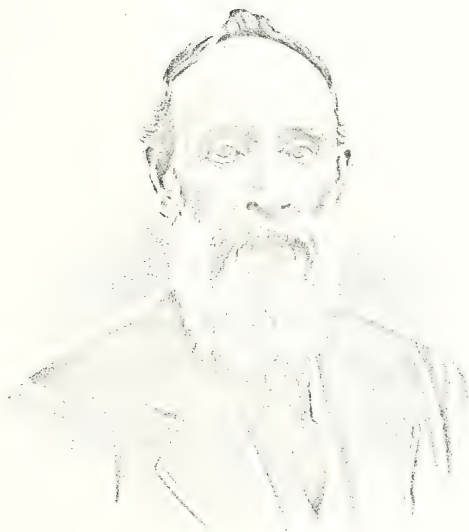
Since 1869, Charles W. Coe has held the position of Postmaster, a period of ten years, and to the satisfaction of the public.

The Court House too, was, for a time, a bone of contention between up and down town.

The facts above recorded were obtained from old settlers, and from those whom the writer has reason to believe to be wholly reliable.

ANAMOSA.

The name of the present county seat of Jones was suggested by Edmund Booth. The incident that led to the selection of the name Anamosa is related elsewhere, as is also the history of its early settlement. The place was first named Dartmouth, then Lexington, and afterward Anamosa. The site of Anamosa is quite romantic and beautiful, the scenery in the vicinity adding much to the attractiveness of the city, which sits upon a delightful portion of the undulating timber-land situated at the junction of the Buffalo Creek with the Wapsipinicon River. The situation possesses the natural advantages necessary to the permanence and prosperity of a town. The abundant water-power afforded by the Buffalo and Wapsipinicon has been somewhat utilized, although the interests of the citizens of Anamosa demand a much more liberal use of these inanimate and tireless forces. The quarries of most excellent building



James M. Peet

stone, in the neighborhood, constitute a never-failing source of cheap and everlasting material for building purposes.

The name and plat of the town as Dartmouth were lost because no record was made. The town as Lexington was laid out in the year 1846, by R. J. Cleaveland, of Olin, now dead. He was a graduate of Harvard, intelligent, chivalrous, kind and noble hearted; was a genuine patriot, joined the Ninth Iowa Volunteers in the war of the rebellion, was sixty or nearly that old, at the time, but Col. Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, was a personal friend of his, and, in consequence of this fact, he was mustered into the service, notwithstanding his age. During the war, he acted as army correspondent, and signed himself "Leonidas." He died a year or more ago, at the age of seventy-two. The name Lexington was changed for Anamosa, and that portion of the city now called "downtown" by some, by others, "Dublin," corresponds to the original town of Lexington, or Anamosa. To the original town there have been made the following additions and subdivisions:

- 1—Crockwell's Addition in the year 1848.
- 2—Crockwell's Out-Lots in the year 1847.
- 3—Ford's Addition in the year 1848.
- 4—Walworth's Addition in the year 1849.
- 5—Walworth's Out-Lots in the year 1849.
- 6—Fisher's East Anamosa in the year 1850.
- 7—Fisher's Addition in the year 1865.
- 8—Webster's Out-Lots in the year 1854.
- 9—Haddock's Out-Lots, 27, East Anamosa.
- 10—Keller's Subdivision of Lot 1, Fisher's Addition.
- 11—Warren's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.
- 12—Shaw's Subdivision of Lot 1, Section 11, Town 84, Range 4.
- 13—Soper & Boardman's Subdivision of Lots 25, 26, 28, 29, Fisher's East Anamosa.
- 14—Kimball's Subdivision of 5, 6 and part of 7, Webster's Out-Lots.
- 15—Peters' Subdivision of the west half of Lot 4 of Fisher's Addition.
- 16—Gibb's Addition.
- 17—Skinner's Addition.
- 18—Boardman's Subdivision of Lots 2 and 3 of Webster's Out-Lots.
- 19—Peters' Subdivision of Lot 30, and west half of Lot 31 of Walworth's Addition.
- 20—Huber's Subdivision.
- 21—Shaw's Subdivision of the east half of Lot 4 of Fisher's Addition, and part of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Town 84, Range 4.
- 22—Hick's Addition.
- 23—Shaw's Subdivision of Lot 25 of Fisher's East Anamosa.
- 24—Sales' Subdivision of Out-Lot 1 of Walworth's Addition.
- 25—Boardman & Soper's Subdivision of Lots 6, 7 and 10 of Anamosa.
- 26—Booth's Subdivision of Lot 2 of Fisher's Addition.
- 27—Crane's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.
- 28—Osborne's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.
- 29—Fisher's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.
- 30—Subdivision A of Skinner's Addition.
- 31—Shaw's Subdivision of Lot 26 of Fisher's East Anamosa.
- 32—Shaw's Subdiv'n of part of Lot 4, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Secs. 10, Town 84, Range 4, west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The first hotel-keeper was G. H. Ford, who was also the first blacksmith. The house he kept as a hotel was built by E. Booth and sold to Ford.

The second hotel-keeper was C. L. D. Crockwell. He built the "Waverly House" for a hotel, and it continues to be kept as such at the present.

Mahan and John Crockwell kept the first store, which was a small affair, and the principal commodity kept for sale is said to have been poor whisky.

The second mercantile firm was that of Skinner & Clark in 1847. Messrs. Gillett & Osborne opened out as dealers in general merchandise about the same time.

Dr. Clark Joslin was the first physician, and is still in practice as such in company with his son, J. M. D. Joslin.

Dr. Joslin and Crockwell established the first drug store. Crockwell, it is said, after a time went to Utah and became a Mormon.

About 1848 or 1849, J. H. Fisher opened a store at the mill on the Buffalo, and after a time, moved his stock to the town and continued the business.

Messrs. Cary & Shaw were among the early mercantile men of Anamosa and kept jewelry, boots and shoes, etc., for sale. Shaw emigrated to Missouri and became a Judge on the Supreme Bench of the State. Cary moved to Utah, and is in the real-estate business at Ogden.

The first tailor was William Sterling, in 1848. He was afterward County Recorder and also Treasurer of the county.

The first lawyer was Rockwell, in 1847. In 1849, he was Chief Clerk of the State Senate.

The first child born was Maria Ford, daughter of Gideon H. and Hannah Ford. This child grew up and married Israel Fisher, and they now live at Webster City in this State.

The city now numbers (1879) upwards of two thousand inhabitants, mostly Americans. The census of 1875 showed a population of 1,598. The census was taken by the Township Assessors, and, it is thought by some, was not very carefully made.

Anamosa was incorporated as a village in 1856, and as a city in 1872. Col. W. T. Shaw was the first Mayor.

At this date, Anamosa contains a number of elegant private residences, many handsome cottages, and a very fine display of good and substantial business houses. With a magnificent system of water-works and three well-organized fire companies, the city is well protected from the ravages of fire. There are six churches, two newspapers, two graded schools (including Strawberry Hill, which is so related to the city as to properly belong with it), two private schools, one bookstore, two news depots, two libraries, two banks, seven dry-goods stores, two clothing stores, three drug stores, three millinery stores, five hardware stores, seven grocery stores, one candy manufactory, four confectioneries and restaurants, one cigar manufactory, one cemetery association, one marble shop, two undertakers and furniture dealers, one art gallery, one cigar and tobacco store, three shoe-shops, four blacksmith-shops, three harness-shops, three wagon-shops, one machine-shop, three flouring-mills, two grain elevator warehouses, two lumber-yards, three tailor-shops, one planing-mill, one cooper-shop, five hotels, three jewelry stores, two provision stores, one feed and sale stable, two livery stables, two dentists, four architects, one civil engineer, one general insurance office, one express office, two meat markets, three barber-shops, one soap-factory, one water-works company, three fire companies, one opera house, eight secret societies, two railroad offices, two ice-houses, one brewery and three saloons. There are twelve doctors and fifteen lawyers.



The business houses are compactly built of brick and stone, and present a neat and handsome appearance. The public walks are mostly made of stone, and the principal streets well macadamized. The county has no Court House, but owns good and commodious rooms in the Shaw Block, where the court-room and county offices are conveniently arranged. The jail is a substantial building for the safe keeping of those unfortunate enough to become its inmates.

The public school buildings and churches are sufficiently large and commodious to meet the wants of the people and are neat and handsome structures.

The Additional Penitentiary is within the city limits, and, when completed, will add much to the architectural appearance of the city. The inhabitants are an intelligent and industrious people, and the *morale* of the city is most excellent.

CITY OFFICERS.

Anamosa held its first election as an organized *town* on the first Monday of April, 1856. Mayor, William T. Shaw; Recorder, C. C. Peet; Council, G. W. Keller, Joseph Mann, S. T. Buxton, H. C. Metcalf.

1857—Mayor, Robert Dott; Recorder, Charles D. Perfect; Councilmen, H. C. Metcalf, S. S. McDaniels, E. Cutler, Burton Peet.

1858—Mayor, A. H. Peaslee; Recorder, E. Cutler; Council, E. T. Mellett, W. R. Locke, J. J. Welsh, A. P. Carter.

1859—Mayor, George W. Field; Recorder, C. L. Hayes; Council, J. J. Welsh, W. R. Locke, A. P. Carter, J. L. Brown.

1860—Mayor, N. G. Sales; Recorder, O. Burke; Council, P. Flannery, J. J. Dickinson, David Graham, J. L. Brown.

1861—Mayor, N. G. Sales; Recorder, O. Burke; Council, William Skehan, Cornelius Peaslee, Benjamin Chaplin, J. J. Dickinson.

1862—Mayor, N. G. Sales; Recorder, J. J. Dickinson; Council, E. B. Alderman, Benjamin Chaplin, F. S. McKean, J. D. Walworth.

1863—Mayor, J. H. Benjamin; Recorder, Robert Dott; Council, E. M. Harvey, B. L. Watson, C. J. Higby, E. M. Littlefield.

1864—Mayor, Israel Fisher; Recorder, E. M. Littlefield; Council, A. P. Carter, W. M. Skinner, J. S. Belknap, J. S. Perfect.

1865—Mayor, Israel Fisher; Recorder, E. M. Littlefield; Council, A. P. Carter, J. S. Belknap, W. M. Skinner, John S. Stacy.

1866—Mayor, John S. Stacy; Recorder, C. T. Lamson; Council, H. C. Metcalf, J. C. Dietz, H. Lehmkuhl, P. Haines.

1867—Mayor, J. C. Dietz; Recorder, A. P. Carter; Council, S. G. Matson, C. W. Hollenbeck, M. H. French, Robert Dott, E. B. Alderman.

1868—Mayor, D. McClarn; Recorder, A. P. Carter; Council, L. Niles, A. Heitchen, B. F. Shaw, H. C. Metcalf, C. W. Hollenbeck.

1869—Mayor, J. C. Deitz; Recorder, E. M. Littlefield; Council, H. C. Metcalf; Thomas Perfect, J. H. Fisher, E. F. Clark, Lyman Niles.

1870—Mayor, E. Blakeslee; Recorder, B. F. Shaw; Council, H. C. Metcalf, J. H. Fisher, B. P. Simmons, A. B. Cox, Lyman Niles.

1871—Mayor, Charles Cline; Recorder, C. M. Failing; Council, B. F. Shaw, W. W. Hollenbeck, D. C. Tice, O. M. Ellis, W. S. Benton.

March 5, 1872. Anamosa was organized as a city, with the following officers: Mayor, Robert Dott; City Clerk, C. M. Failing; Council, A. Heitchen, A. B. Cox, S. G. Matson, J. L. Brown, O. Dunning, S. Needham, Frank Fisher, C. H. Lull.

1873—Mayor, Robert Dott; Clerk, E. M. Littlefield; Council, A. Heitchen, S. G. Matson, O. Dunning, Frank Fisher, Milton Remley, L. Schoonover, J. G. Parsons, A. V. Eaton.

1874—Mayor, Robert Dott; Clerk, L. B. Peck; Council, Milton Remley, L. Schoonover, B. P. Simmons, A. V. Eaton, J. T. Rigby, J. S. Belknap, J. B. McQueen, Harmon Dorgeloh.

1875—Mayor, Robert Dott; Clerk, L. B. Peck; Council, J. T. Rigby, J. S. Belknap, C. M. Failing, J. B. McQueen, E. B. Alderman, L. Schoonover, George Waters, A. V. Eaton.

1876—Mayor, E. Steever (resigned in June and Robert Dott elected to fill vacancy); Clerk, L. B. Peck; Council, E. B. Alderman, L. Schoonover, George Waters, A. V. Eaton, T. Clancy, J. T. Rigby, D. M. Hakes, J. S. Belknap.

1877—Mayor, A. S. Noble; Clerk, L. B. Peck; Council, T. Clancy, J. T. Rigby, D. M. Hakes, J. S. Belknap, C. L. Niles, D. Chadwick, L. Schoonover, L. J. Adair.

1878—Mayor, A. V. Eaton; Clerk, L. B. Peck; Council, C. L. Niles, D. Chadwick, L. Schoonover, L. J. Adair, E. J. Wood, H. W. Sigworth, W. A. Cunningham, T. R. Ercanbrack.

1879—Mayor, A. V. Eaton; Clerk, C. M. Brown; Council, H. W. Sigworth, E. J. Wood, W. A. Cunningham, T. R. Ercanbrack, I. Fisher, M. Heisey, R. L. Duer, J. P. Scroggs.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME ANAMOSA.

The name of this city has a somewhat romantic origin, and is derived from a simple incident in its early history. This incident occurred in the house of G. H. Ford about 1842, and is thus related by Edmund Booth, who happened to be present: "One day three Indians came in. At a glance, it was seen that they were not of the common, skin-dressed, half wild and dirty class. They were a man, woman and daughter, and all wore a look of intelligence quite different from the generally dull aspect of their race. The man and woman were dressed mostly in the costume of white people, with some Indian mixed; but the girl, bright and pleasant-faced, and apparently about eight or ten years old, was wholly in Indian dress. One can form some tolerable idea of her appearance from the carved full-length figures sometimes found in front of tobacco and cigar shops in the cities. These are not always fancy figures, but taken from real life, though such are rarely, if ever, seen among Indians, as they travel from one part of the country to another. The girl was dressed as became the daughter of a chief. She was really a handsome girl. Her dress was entirely Indian, bright as was the expression of her face, tasteful, and yet not gaudy. She wore ornamented leggings and moccasins, and her whole appearance was that of a well-dressed Indian belle.

"It was evident that these Indians were, as we said, not of the common order, and this fact excited more interest in us and Mr. and Mrs. Ford, no other persons being present, than was usually the case at that day, when the sight of native sons and daughters of the wild frontier was a common occurrence. The three were entirely free from the dull, wary watchfulness of their kind, and, though somewhat reserved at first, were possessed of an easy dignity. They readily became cheerful, and, but for their light red color, would be taken for well-bred white people. They were from Wisconsin and on their way West.

"We inquired their names. The father's was Nasinus. The name of the mother was a longer one and has escaped our memory. The name of the daughter was Anamosa—pronounced, by the mother, An-a-mo-sah, as is the usual way, and corresponds to the Indian pronunciation of Sar-a-to-gah, the Saratoga of New York. When we asked the mother the name of her daughter, the latter laughed the pleasant, half-bashful laugh of a young girl, showing she understood the question, but did not speak. This interview was decidedly agreeable all around. After more than an hour spent in conversation, having taken dinner, they departed on the military road westward, leaving a pleasant impression behind them.

"It occurred to us that the names of the father and daughter were suitable for new towns—in fact, infinitely preferable to repeating Washington and various others for the hundredth time. Unfortunately, we neglected to ascertain of them the meaning of their names: but, some years later, Pratt R. Skinner removed here from Dubuque and established a land agency, subsequently a dry-goods store, under the firm of Skinner & Clark. Mr. Skinner had been engaged in government surveys in this part of Iowa, and was no stranger to the Indians and their language. He said the word Anamosa signified white fawn, and the probability of such being the case is natural enough, when we consider the Indian custom of naming persons from individual objects.

"After Lexington had been platted on this spot and had become the county seat, we brought forward the subject of changing the name of the town, and thus avoiding the numerous delays and losses in mail matter, resulting from similarity of post-office name, almost every northern State having its Lexington. Skinner and C. C. Rockwell joined in the move, but, on consultation, the Board of County Commissioners concluded they had no power in the premises, and that it was the province of the District Court. At the first session of that Court held in Lexington, a petition, gotten up mainly by Skinner and Rockwell, was presented. Judge Wilson assented, and since then the town has borne the name of Anamosa."

INCORPORATION.

In the early part of 1854, a petition was presented to the County Judge of Jones County, requesting the appointment of an election to decide whether or not Anamosa should become an incorporated town. The Judge granted the petition, and named May 1, 1854, as the day on which said election should be held, and at which election persons residing in the platted village of Anamosa should be electors. The result was in favor of an incorporation.

A second election was ordered to be held in the Court House of Anamosa on the 27th of May following, to choose five persons who should prepare a charter for the proposed town. This election resulted in the choice of C. L. D. Crockwell, D. Kinert, P. R. Skinner, S. T. Pierce and Joseph Dimmitt.

The charter was not submitted for adoption for almost two years, being adopted March 19, 1856, and submitted for the consideration of the County Judge. By him the first election was immediately ordered, resulting in the choice of William T. Shaw, Mayor; C. C. Peet, Recorder, and G. W. Keller, Joseph Mann, S. T. Buxton and H. C. Metcalf, Councilmen.

Anamosa was divided into wards and declared organized as a city February 6, 1872, by the Town Council. This organization was completed by the first city election held March 4, 1872, when two Councilmen were elected from each ward.

THE PRESS.

No better index to the state of society or the thrift of a community can be found than the press it supports. Decide the question as you may, whether the press is the power behind the throne, or simply the mirror of public thought, the newspaper does not thrive in a virgin soil, but prospers only in a cultivated garden. The press of Anamosa and of other towns of the county show the people of Jones to be not one whit behind the standard which culture would demand in the support of the newspapers.

The first news sheet issued in Jones County was called the *Anamosa News*, started by William Haddock in February, 1852. He purchased an old press and type in Wisconsin, paying therefor \$300. In 1856, he sold the affair to Nathan G. Sales, who conducted the sheet in such a manner as to pique the Republicans of Anamosa and surrounding country: whereupon, some of the more vengeful and enterprising spirits determined to have an organ of their own. J. E. Lovejoy, of Scotch Grove Township, brother of Owen Lovejoy, being a practical printer, talked of selling his farm and starting a paper. It was likewise one of the ambitions of C. L. D. Crockwell to be the proprietor of a journal. They entered into partnership, Lovejoy making out a list of types and machinery needed, and sending to Cincinnati for the same. Crockwell became security for the payment of purchase money.

The first issue of the paper came out in August, 1856. After three issues, Lovejoy, not enjoying the hardships and labor connected with journalism on the border, and owing to sickness in his family, returned to his farm, leaving the entire affair on Crockwell's hands. The latter was a druggist, and had but little time or inclination to devote to editorial duties. He therefore asked Mr. Edmund Booth to contribute editorials to the young enterprise, which he did for some months. Matt Parrott, now State binder and publisher of the *Iowa State Reporter* at Waterloo, bought an interest in the paper in January, 1858. May 3 of the same year, found the journal, which was called the *Eureka*, under the ownership of Crockwell, Parrott & Booth. June 28, 1859, Crockwell retired, and December 12, 1862, Edmund Booth became sole owner of the paper. His son, T. E. Booth, was received into partnership October 10, 1867, and for the past twelve years the *Eureka* has had a prosperous existence under the proprietorship of E. Booth & Son.

It was the original purpose to call the paper the *Free Soiler*, and such was the name in the first prospectus, that being the time of the Free-Soil movement. Crockwell, however, who delighted in oddities, gave it the name it still wears—*Eureka* (I have found it). The journal was first issued in the first brick building erected in Anamosa, being only one story high, fifteen feet square, built for a physician's office. It has since occupied quarters in the brick buildings of S. T. Buxton, H. C. Metcalf, and for the past nine years has found a home on the second floor of the building on the corner of Ford and Main streets, built by E. Booth & Son for the purpose.

The original size of the *Eureka* was a seven-column folio, which was enlarged to eight columns in October, 1866, at which time the office purchased a Hoe power-press, the first power-press for a country office in this part of the State. Edmund Booth continues political editor of the sheet, which has ever been Republican. T. E. Booth cares for the local page and attends to the business affairs connected with the office. The circulation is now 1,500.

It may not be amiss to state in this connection that J. E. Lovejoy, the first proprietor of the *Eureka*, was brother to the celebrated Owen Lovejoy, of

Illinois, and likewise brother of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who was killed by a mob at Alton, Ill., in 1838.

George H. Walworth, a brother-in-law of Edmund Booth, was one of the defenders of Elijah P. Lovejoy, and was in the building when Lovejoy was shot. Mr. Walworth was elected to the Iowa Legislature in 1839, for Jones and Cedar Counties, and after Jones was entitled to a Representative, Walworth represented the county for two or three terms. He afterward went South and was killed by an accident. Mr. Walworth was a man of fine abilities and remarkable personal attractions, and was noted for his energy and enterprise.

Anamosa Journal.—The organ of the Democratic party at the county seat of Jones, is a seven-column folio weekly paper, published every Thursday and entitled the *Anamosa Journal*. This paper was established in the year 1872, by one A. L. Smith as editor and proprietor. Under the management of Smith, the enterprise seems not to have proved a success, and, on the 1st of January, 1874, it passed into the hands of P. D. Swigart. On the 7th day of the same month, a half-interest was sold to J. M. Swigart, and the publication continued under the firm name of Swigart Bros., until the 29th of June, 1874, when J. M. Swigart disposed of his interest to C. H. Monger, the firm changing to Monger & Swigart. On the 1st of August in the same year, J. A. Monger purchased the interest of Swigart and the firm changed to Monger Bros. J. A. Monger continued as one of the proprietors for a year, when the *Journal* passed into the hands of C. H. Monger, sole editor and proprietor from that time to the present.

The real prosperity of the *Journal* may be said to date from the time it passed under the management of C. H. Monger. The parties connected with the paper prior to that time were not educated to journalism and were not well calculated to succeed in such an enterprise. Mr. C. H. Monger had been somewhat educated to the newspaper business before he came to Jones County, and his success is in a measure due to that fact.

The political complexion of the *Journal*, as has been indicated, has been throughout unhesitatingly Democratic. Mr. Monger, by birth and education, possesses the qualifications essential to the publication of a Democratic journal. He is not a Democrat from choice but by nature, and he engages in the work of his hand with all the ardor of his soul.

The policy of the *Journal*, under its present management, has been decidedly aggressive and outspoken. No one can be at a loss to know on which side of all public questions the *Journal* stands. What can be said of the independence of the *Journal* on political questions, may likewise be said in reference to all social questions. Under the management of Mr. Monger, the *Journal* has steadily increased its patronage and has a large circulation.

EDUCATIONAL.

March 25, 1859, a petition, signed by ten voters of the town of Anamosa, was presented to the Town Council praying an election to be held in said town to decide whether the corporation and territory adjoining, which had previously been attached for school purposes, should become a separate and independent district in accordance with certain powers conferred by the State Board of Education during the previous year.

In answer to this petition, the Mayor, by order of the Council, proclaimed an election, to be held on the second Monday of April following, to decide the matter. In this election an unanimous vote of seventy ballots was cast in favor of a separate district.

The first Board was elected April 19, 1859, and was composed of William T. Shaw, President; J. S. Dimmitt, Vice President; J. J. Dickenson, Secretary; Israel Fisher, R. S. Hadley, R. Crane and David Graham, Directors.

There were at that time five teachers employed in the district. During the summer of 1859, school was kept in what was known as the "Brick Schoolhouse" and the United Brethren Church—two teachers in each. The schools were kept in session forty-four weeks out of fifty-two, and the school year was divided into a summer and winter term of twenty-two weeks each.

The old schoolhouse, in what was known as the Belknap District, was at once sold by the new Board to Adam Snyder for \$130. In the winter of 1859-60, the M. E. Church was rented for school purposes. In the summer of 1861, St. Marks' Episcopal and the Congregational Churches were rented by the district. In these buildings and other rented rooms the public schools were kept until the erection of the present school building. The site of this structure, which is commonly called the Graded School, was purchased in the spring of 1861 of Burton Peet, being two and a half acres of the northeast corner of Section 10, in Fairview Township. In April, 1861, bids were received for the erection of a building in accordance with the specifications and plans already prepared. Two bids were presented only—E. C. Holt, \$4,600, and Alonzo Spaulding \$4,475. The latter was awarded the contract, and in June a tax of five mills was levied toward meeting the wants of the building fund. The house was not completed until the winter of 1862-63, and, when plastered and furnished, cost almost double the original bid.

An addition was made to the building in 1872, to defray the expenses of which bonds of the district were voted to the amount of \$5,000, being five \$1,000 bonds due in one, two, three, four and five years. The addition was not built by single contract.

To accommodate pupils in that portion of the district, a schoolhouse was erected in the summer of 1867, in the direction of the stone-quarry. This was burned in 1871 by a fire originating from a locomotive, and sweeping through the timber in which the schoolhouse was located. A new building was immediately erected at a cost of \$1,000.

In April, 1877, that portion of the Independent District south of the Wapispinicon was set off to the Fairview District, the river being declared a legal obstruction, preventing the attendance of children from the opposite side.

April 8, 1872, the Independent District of Strawberry Hill was separated from the Independent District of Anamosa by a vote of the electors of the former corporation. The vote stood 23 to 2 in favor of a district organization.

A course of study was formally adopted in 1874, arranging for a high school department of three years. At that time, there was an indebtedness of \$6,500 hanging over the district, which has all been since removed.

The present schools of Anamosa comprise the Quarry School, which is not graded, and is in every respect a country school, save that it is under city government, and the Graded School, which includes seven departments. This two-story brick building occupies a conspicuous location, and is a comfortable habitation for the rising generation of the city. The school year now comprises nine months, usually beginning in September.

The report for the term ending June 29, 1879, shows: Total enrollment, 367; average attendance, 284; per cent of attendance, 92. The teachers-elect with their salaries are: Principal, Park Hill, \$300 per year; Assistant Principal, Mrs. L. M. Noble, \$40 per month; Room 2, Miss M. Scroggs, \$30 per month; Room 3, Miss S. L. Cunningham, \$30 per month; Room 4, Miss

Julia Foos, \$30 per month; Room 5, Miss Ella Foos, \$30 per month; Room 6, Miss J. Chapman, \$30 per month; Room 7, Miss Abbie Porter, \$30 per month; Quarry School, Miss Nellie Beardsley, \$30 per month.

The present Board of Directors: I. H. Brasted, President; J. C. Dietz, Secretary; T. W. Shapley, Treasurer; L. J. Adair, J. S. Stacy, B. Huggins, James Lister, Linus Pitcher.

CHURCHES.

First Congregational Church of Anamosa.—About the year 1840, Rev. Thomas Emerson commenced special Christian labor in what was then known as "Big Woods," which included the whole of Fairview Township and also Greenfield and Rome Townships. His labors, though brief, were attended with some success, and after his departure to another State (Missouri), Rev. Mr. Rankin secured the names of a few persons with a view of organizing a Christian Church, but finding the project beset with many difficulties, he left it unaccomplished. Soon after this, about the year 1844, Rev. E. Alden, Jr., succeeded in gathering and organizing a small Congregational Church in Rome, which is thought to be the first Church organization in the county. But it was of brief duration. Discordant elements began to work, and the Church was dissolved early in 1846. In the spring of that year, Rev. Alfred Wright visited Big Woods as a missionary, and, in September following, removed to Anamosa, or to what was then known as Lexington. He labored here to impress upon the scattered Christians the need of a church organization, and, on the 14th of November, 1846, Samuel Hillis and wife, Solomon Hester and wife, Mrs. Margaret Hester and Mrs. L. C. Wright met to consider the importance of such a step.

After prayer and due deliberation, it was unanimously decided that a Congregational organization should be effected.

Samuel E. Ellis was then elected Deacon, and, on the following Sabbath, the members adopted the Articles of Faith as drawn up and adopted by the General Association of Iowa, together with a church covenant chosen for the occasion, and Brother Samuel E. Ellis was set apart by prayer and consecration to the office of Deacon. Mr. Wright continued his labors here until the fall of 1853, a period of about seven and a half years, his Church then numbering eighty-two members.

In 1851, a frame house of worship was erected a little outside and east of what was then the business portion of the town. The building is now used as a tin-shop, and stands on the north side, and just in the angle of Main street, in the western part of the town. This church edifice was probably the first erected in the county. It was neatly painted white, and comfortably seated with solid oak pews. In the latter part of 1853, or early in 1854, Father Wright removed to Quasqueton, Buchanan County.

In 1853, the name of the church was changed to the "First Congregational Church of Anamosa." Mr. Wright was succeeded in the spring of 1854, by Rev. E. O. Bennett, who remained here but six months. He was followed by Rev. H. W. Strong, who began his labors on the 1st of January, 1855, and continued the same length of time. On the 1st of June, 1855, Rev. S. P. La Dou commenced labor here and remained one year.

December 1, 1856, Rev. Samuel A. Benton entered upon the field and ministered to the Church during a period of five years, at the close of which he left, and was appointed Chaplain in the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers, under

Col. W. T. Shaw. Mr. Benton served but six months, when his health failed, and he returned to his home. During his last year as Pastor (1861), the present house of worship, then the most commodious in the town, was built, and during his ministry forty-nine were added to the Church.

June 1, 1862, Rev. O. W. Merrill was called to the pastorate of the Church, and continued his labors for four years as stated supply. On the 20th of June, 1866, he was installed as settled Pastor, and continued this relation until June, 1870, when, by his own request, and by advice of Council, he was dismissed to act as Superintendent of Missions for Nebraska: a position to which he was called by the American Home Missionary Society. During his ministry, a debt of over \$700 was paid, the house seated at a cost of \$500, a spire erected and a bell purchased at a cost of \$700, an organ purchased and the house carpeted. From dependence on the Home Missionary Society for aid in supporting the pulpit, the Church became self-sustaining. In the eight years of his ministry, eighty-five were added to the Church. The working ability of the Church was more than doubled, as was also its average Sabbath congregation.

Rev. O. W. Merrill died at Lincoln, Neb., in the month of March, 1874. He was much beloved for his genial character as a friend, and for the higher qualities of a noble manhood and a consistent Christian.

In June, 1870, Rev. William Patton was chosen to fill the pulpit as stated supply, and preached during a period of three months.

In 1871, Rev. R. M. Sawyer began his ministerial labors, and remained with the Church one year.

September 1, 1872, Rev. J. B. Fiske commenced his ministerial labors, and still continues, to the full satisfaction of his parishioners.

M. E. Church.—When Iowa was still a wilderness, the Methodists commenced promulgating their doctrines, and the Iowa Conference established what was known as the Anamosa Circuit in the year 1849, and the Rev. Mr. Vail was sent to sow the good seed. Mr. Vail was succeeded by the Rev. Harvey Taylor in the fall of 1850. The population of the circuit at that time was small, but a class of ten persons was formed at Anamosa in the year 1851, and in February of the same year a church society was organized. For four or five years, the regular services of the Church were held in the Court House. After that the public schoolhouse was occupied for a time, and then the church edifice of the United Brethren. In the year 1865, it was determined by the society to build a church of their own. The necessary funds were subscribed, when a difficulty arose in regard to the location of the church building, which resulted in the withdrawal of about a third of the subscriptions and several of the members. Those who withdrew formed themselves into a society called the Protestant Methodist Church, which organization lasted but for a short time, dying for lack of support.

The building of the church progressed, however, and at the time of the dedication, in December, 1865, there was a debt of \$2,500. This debt has since been paid, and the society now owns its own parsonage, and is in a very prosperous condition, having a debt of less than \$200. The society owns other landed estate to the amount of about \$800.

The first attempt at building a church was in 1851, but the money was finally expended in building a parsonage. A debt of some \$200 was incurred, which ran along for a number of years, when the society was obliged to sell the parsonage. After paying the debts of the society, a balance of about \$100 remained, and the old Congregational Church was purchased, which served as

a place of worship until the present edifice was erected. The first class organized, as mentioned before, in 1851, consisted of ten persons. The first church record having been lost or destroyed, the historian is under obligations to Mr. D. Cunningham for the names, which are as follows: Oliver Lockwood and Rebecca, his wife; Mr. Sellers: C. L. D. Crockwell and Mary, his wife; Mary Bass; D. Cunningham and Sarah, his wife, and Mr. Vail and wife. From this beginning, the Church has grown, through many very severe trials, to its present proportions, having a membership at this time, August, 1879, of 230, with a large and prosperous Sabbath school.

The following are the names of the Pastors who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the society: Revs. Mr. Vail, Harvey Taylor, A. B. Kendig, A. Carey, G. H. Jamison, Otis Daggett, George Larkins, Isaac Soule, A. Bronson, F. C. Wolfe, A. Hill, A. H. Ames, U. Eberhart, Bishop Isbell, E. D. Rosa, E. W. Jeffries, S. H. Henderson, Wm. Fawcett, Wm. Lease, J. B. Casebeer, S. H. Church, John Bowman and J. M. Leonard, the present Pastor.

Protestant Methodist.—This Church seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church at Anamosa in 1865, in consequence of a dispute in regard to the site of the new M. E. Church and other things, among them a feeling brought on by the war. Seven members, who were the leaders in the organization, bought the old M. E. Church building, and in it they worshiped. These members were Noah Hutchins, James L. Brown, John S. Belknap, Burrill Huggins, Joseph Moore, Samuel Brunskill and L. Belknap. They continued to hold services, although never incorporated as a society, until about the 1st of September, 1871, when they disbanded. The ministers who preached during their continuance were James Abbott and W. C. Beardsley.

Catholic Church.—When this western country was all a vast mission of the Catholic Church, occasional meetings were held wherever the priests could gather their congregations. We have no records of services of this denomination at Anamosa prior to 1857, at which time a mission station was established with this town as its head, the station at that time embracing a very large circuit, as the following towns were all included in the work: Anamosa, Castle Grove, Langworthy, Wyoming, Monticello, Fairview, Cass, Madison and the Buffalo Creek country. Meetings were held in the old Court House until the first church of this denomination was completed here in 1861. It was dedicated with considerable ceremony by Bishop Smith, assisted by several of the clergy. This church is a very neat, red-brick structure, and when dedicated was entirely paid for. It was built in the following manner: A number of the members of the Church got together, dug the foundation, and after this work was completed, quarried the stone, and, with their own teams, hauled it and laid it in position, not hiring any help. The lime was contributed, and all the money used was \$100, donated by Mr. P. Flannery, who was at that time in the army and died there. This money was used to buy brick.

The church continued to be in the mission until 1865, when Father McLaughlin was first stationed here as the settled priest, and regular services have since that time been held in Anamosa. The circuit now comprises only this town and the Buffalo Creek country.

At the time the first service was held here in 1857, the congregation numbered less than fifty persons, including the following, with their families: John Flanning, Thomas Holt, Thomas English, J. Murphy, J. Connery, John Hayes, M. Doyle and James Spellman.

In 1874, this congregation built another church, having found the old structure too small for their needs. This new church is near the old one, and is quite

an imposing structure, being 90x46 feet, and built of the limestone found in this vicinity. The cost was \$10,000.

The following priests have ministered to this congregation, commencing with the mission station in 1857: Rev. Fathers Slatery, O'Conner, Gellestry, Cunningham, McLaughlin, Cannon, Shields, Lowery and Father Maher, the present incumbent, who has been with this people for ten years.

The Church is now entirely out of debt, and the congregation is large and influential. Among the members are some of the best citizens of the town and country.

St. Mark's Church.—August 14, 1859, the Eighth Sunday after Trinity, a parish was organized in Anamosa, Jones County, Iowa, under the name of St. Mark's, by the Rev. Walter F. Lloyd.

On Wednesday, March 15, 1860, after Morning Prayer and sermon, the corner-stone of St. Mark's Church was laid by Rev. Walter F. Lloyd.

July 20, 1860, Friday, St. Mark's Church was opened for Divine service. Rev. W. F. Lloyd read Prayers. Bishop Lee preached, administered the sacred rite of Confirmation and the Sacrament of the Holy Communion.

The following Vestrymen were elected at the organization: C. W. Laing, E. H. Sherman, A. H. Peaslee, J. S. Dimmitt, E. Blakeslee, Bedford Fisher, William R. Locke, Matt. Parrott and John J. Welsh.

The following Rectors have served the interests of the Church: Revs. W. F. Lloyd, John H. Eddy, Hale Townsend, Ezra Isaacs, William Campbell, Robert Trewartha and the present Rector—Rev. J. I. Corbyn.

Presbyterian Church.—The First Presbyterian Church of Anamosa was organized September 20, A. D. 1868, by a Committee of the Presbytery of Dubuque, appointed for that purpose, consisting of Rev. James McKean and Rev. J. L. Wilson and Ruling Elder S. F. Glenn. Those uniting in the organization were as follows: John McKean, Nancy A. McKean, Mrs. Pamela Yule and her two daughters, Arvilla Yule and A. Yule, Mrs. J. H. Fisher and Mrs. D. C. Tice. John McKean was duly elected Ruling Elder of the Church, and installed according to the usages of the Presbyterian Church. The meeting was held in the Baptist Church edifice. Rev. Jerome Allen was present and, by request, preached in the morning; Rev. J. L. Wilson in the evening. Rev. Jerome Allen supplied the Church temporarily with preaching during the fall and following winter. The first regular stated supply was Rev. Bloomfield Wall, a laborious and faithful minister, who remained with the Church for one year from August 1, 1869. During this year, the Church grew considerably in numbers, worshipping in what was then the court-room, where is now (1879) Miller's photograph-rooms.

Rev. Mr. Wall being removed at the close of the first year to the southern portion of the State, the Church was left vacant and remained so until 1871, when the Church secured, in connection with the then Presbyterian Church of Wayne, the labors of Rev. J. Nesbitt Wilson for the three successive years. After this time, up to the spring of 1878, the Church, although now left destitute of stated preaching, was supplied about once a month by Rev. H. L. Stanley, the able and accomplished Pastor at Wheatland, Iowa. During these years, the times were hard, emigration was against the Church, several of the most efficient members removing, and death thinned the ranks by the loss of several of the most pious and devoted members—the beloved Mrs. Ditto, Mrs. Pamela Yule and the accomplished Capt. F. C. McKean being of the number. Notwithstanding seemingly discouraging circumstances, the members seemed generally to cling with more tenacity to the faith so true to Christ and

the principles of representative republican church government, embraced in its order, as distinguished from absolute democracy on the one hand and the rule of a hierarchy on the other.

A Sabbath school has always existed in connection with the Church from the first pastorate of Rev. Mr. Wall, and weekly prayer-meetings upheld.

In the spring of 1878, having no house of worship, on invitation of the citizens of Strawberry Hill, the place of worship was removed to Strawberry Hill Schoolhouse, where services were held until the completion of the church building, November 17, 1878.

As a preparatory step to the erection of a church building, on May 5, 1878, Articles of Incorporation were adopted in due legal form, under the name and style of "The First Presbyterian Church of Anamosa." They were signed and acknowledged by the following persons: William T. Shaw, Joseph Wood, John McKean, Albert Higby, B. F. Smith, Abraham Everett and Eugene Carr.

The first Board of Trustees were John McKean, Joseph Wood, Albert Higby, B. F. Smith and B. G. Yule, of whom Judge McKean was elected President and Albert Higby, Secretary, with Joseph Wood, Treasurer. Col. William T. Shaw had most generously donated to the Church, for its use for building purposes, one-half of a block of lots. The Church at once prepared to erect a building. The contract was let to Messrs. Parsons & Foley, of Anamosa, on July 1, 1878, and the corner-stone laid shortly afterward by the Rev. Daniel Russell. The building was dedicated, free of debt, Nov. 17, 1878, just four months afterward, complete and finished, which speaks well for the contractors, the Church and the generous-hearted citizens who so liberally aided by their funds and sympathy.

The building is of brick, 28x48 feet, with ornate tower 10x10 feet, on the northeast corner, about sixty feet high. The stone work is of the finest Anamosa limestone, with which the building is elegantly trimmed. The style of the architecture is Gothic. The grounds are fenced and ornamented with walks and trees, tastefully arranged under the supervision of Joseph Wood. The bricks were selected by B. F. Smith from his kilns on Strawberry Hill. Col. Shaw aided much by his judgment in building matters.

The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. A. S. Marshall, of Marion, and was an able discourse.

The funds necessary to meet all indebtedness were raised at that time. The Church now seems to be in a fair way to prosper, for which the members and friends of the congregation are grateful, under the able pastoral care of Rev. Daniel Russell.

The Church is the youngest of the sister Churches of Anamosa, and has received much encouragement and sympathy from them in the passing years.

The Sabbath school has been under the Superintendency of the following persons: Capt. Francis C. McKean, Dr. Alex. McKean and John McKean, assisted by B. G. Yule, Calvin Hazlett and M. Wood.

Mrs. D. C. Tice, Miss Martha Allen and Miss Gertie Reece have presided at the organ in church and Sunday school.

No member of this Church, during its existence, has ever been suspended or expelled by the Session.

All who have died, so far as known, have departed in the glorious hope of life and immortality through Christ, our risen Lord and Savior.

Baptist Church.—The Anamosa Baptist Church society was organized June 26, 1858, with seven members, as follows: E. B. Alderman, Lydia A.

Alderman, Eliphiet Kimball, Mary E. Kimball, Jane Trester, Mary Baker and Anganet Swazee.

July 31 of the same year, Lavina Burlingham and Anna Saxby were admitted to membership. Rev. N. B. Homan was the first Pastor.

The whole number received up to September 1, 1879, is 196; number of members at that time, 88.

In 1868, the society erected a good and substantial church edifice, situated on Garnavillo street, north of Main. The dedicatory services were on Sunday, the 1st of March of the year 1868. The cost of the building together with the lot, was \$5,725, and remaining unpaid at the time of dedication, \$2,155.15.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. N. F. Ravlin, of Chicago, services being held morning and evening. The total amount subscribed during the two services was \$2,547, the whole amount of the debt, leaving a balance to the credit of the society.

The Rev. L. T. Bush is now supplying the pulpit with a view to locate as Pastor of the church.

Present officers: H. M. Remley, Clerk; I. H. Brasted, Treasurer; Trustees: H. W. Sigworth, John Rhodes and W. D. Litzenberg; Deacons, C. W. Coe and John Stewart.

In May, 1867, this society organized a Sabbath school, and E. B. Alderman was elected Superintendent, and served in that capacity for three years. H. M. Remley was next elected, and served three years. C. W. Coe was next elected, and served three years. H. M. Remley was next elected, and served three years. John Stewart was elected in 1879, and is the present incumbent of the office. There are fourteen officers and teachers, and an enrollment of seventy-six scholars. Contributions for the last year, \$58.80. The school is in a flourishing condition.

FIRST BURIAL IN THE ANAMOSA CEMETERY.

The first person buried in what is now the Anamosa Cemetery, was a child of John Leonard. Leonard's home was at Fairview, but he was working for some person in Anamosa (then Lexington), and his family was with him. His child died, and as there was no regular burying-ground, those who had previously died were buried on the hill-side back of what is now the dwelling of Matthews & Son, and back of the Midland Railroad track. The child was buried on the hill, and among the few scattered trees overlooking the Wapsie. All who died here in the years that followed were buried on the same hill, and, finally, in the year 1854 or 1855, the ground, which was the property of Mr. G. H. Ford, was laid out into burial lots. The ground, as stated elsewhere, was purchased by the Anamosa Cemetery Association.

ANAMOSA CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the citizens of Anamosa convened at the Methodist Church on the evening of the 11th of May, 1863, for the purpose of completing the above organization, G. W. Field, Esq., in the chair. C. R. Scott was made Secretary of the meeting.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft Articles of Incorporation, made a report through W. G. Hammond, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, which report was received and the Committee discharged. The Articles of Incorporation were, on motion, adopted *seriatim*, and signed by E. B.

Alderman, J. E. Friend, A. Spalding, D. Kinert, S. G. Matson, J. J. Dickinson, George W. Field, W. G. Hammond, H. L. Palmer, S. A. Pope, Jacob Gerber and C. R. Scott as corporators.

The Committee appointed on Cemetery Grounds, through J. J. Dickinson, Esq., reported progress, and the Committee continued under former instructions.

On motion, the Association proceeded to elect nine Trustees for the ensuing year. E. B. Alderman, W. G. Hammond, Alonzo Spalding, J. J. Dickinson, Israel Fisher, G. P. Dietz, J. E. Friend, C. R. Scott and G. W. Field were duly elected Trustees of the corporation.

G. W. Field, W. G. Hammond and C. R. Scott were appointed to draft by-laws for the government of the corporation.

The Secretary and Treasurer were instructed to open books for subscriptions.

The Association adjourned to meet again in one week.

On the 12th of May, 1863, Articles of Incorporation were filed for record with the Recorder of Jones County, Iowa, at 12 o'clock, M., and recorded in Book 22 of Deeds, Page 123.

Various propositions were received at different times for the sale of land to the Association, but no purchase was made until the 11th of May, 1864, when the grounds known as the "old cemetery" were purchased from G. H. Ford, together with adjacent grounds, embracing in all about fifteen acres, situated west of the city, on an elevated portion of ground at the junction of Buffalo Creek with the Wapsipinicon River. The situation is decidedly beautiful and romantic. The purchase was made on three, six and nine years' time, at 5 per cent, and the Association was made ready to make sales of the laid-out lots, and soon entered upon the work of laying out and improving the cemetery.

In 1869, under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Fisher, the whole ground was inclosed with a strong, pine board fence, and a roadway thirty feet wide cut around, inside the fence. On the east side, a strip of ground some thirty feet wide and two hundred long, leading to the cemetery grounds proper, was inclosed in the same substantial fence, and at the entrance-way was made a handsome double gate, twelve feet wide. These gates are hinged to massive pillars, and are kept locked. The pillars are octagons, some thirty inches in diameter, eighteen feet high, and are connected at the top with a broad and tasty arch, supported on neat brackets, and faced with the inscription, "Anamosa Cemetery," in raised block letters. The whole is neatly painted, and presents a pleasing appearance. At the right of the gate as we approach, there are flights of steps on either side of the fence, for the convenience of pedestrians. The whole expense, up to that time, for fencing, grading, etc., was \$517. Of this amount, the Association paid \$43.50; collected by subscriptions, \$373.50; appropriated by the Town Council, \$100; total, \$8517.

Since that time, the Association has, from time to time, made various improvements, and the city of Anamosa thereby has a most delightful spot for a burying-ground.

The present officers of the Association are: Directors, Messrs. Needham, Foxall, Schoonover, Heitchen, Shaw, Harvey, Peet and Newman; W. T. Shaw, President; A. Heitchen, Secretary; L. Schoonover, Treasurer, and George Bemrose, Sexton.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The above organization was chartered under the corporation laws of the State, on the 2d of March, 1861. A meeting for the purpose of organizing the

Society was held some time previous, and Timothy Flaherty and Thomas Fowde were appointed a Committee to provide a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Society. The report of the Committee was made and adopted, in due course of time.

The following is the preamble of the Constitution, and it gives expression to the objects of the association :

"Deeply impressed with the necessity of making provisions against the misfortunes and calamities to which the mutability of everything earthly renders us liable, we conceive it a duty measurably incumbent upon us, to form ourselves into an association for the purpose of ameliorating—so far as it is in the power of benevolence—the calamities by which we may be overtaken. Imploping the aid of Divine Providence to direct and guide us in our undertaking, we do hereby unite and associate, for the purpose of affording each other mutual assistance in the hour of adversity, of disease and of death. To accomplish the above design with order and regularity, we submit the following Constitution and By-Laws for our regulation and government."

The Constitution provides that the society shall be known as the "St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent Society," and that the members shall be practical Catholics only. The officers of the Society are a President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, two Stewards and a Door-keeper, who are annually elected by ballot, at the stated meeting in March.

The present officers of the Society are: Richard Welsh, President; M. McKeone, Secretary; John McManns, Treasurer; Timothy Flaherty, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.

The Society has a circulating library of about eight hundred volumes, many of them good standard works.

The best of harmony prevails among the members, and the Society is in a prosperous condition.

WESTERN SICK BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

This Association was incorporated July 7, 1879, by B. F. Shaw, J. C. Dietz, T. W. Shapley and G. D. McKay. Its place of business is Anamosa, Iowa. Its purpose is to afford insurance upon the mutual plan, against disability by sickness or accident. No sickness or disability of less than one week receives any indemnity. No policy-holder receives pay for more than twelve consecutive weeks of sickness during one year. All policy-holders are divided into three classes, A, B, and C. The first class carry an insurance of \$20 per week, the second of \$10, the third of \$5. The cost of insurance for the first year in each of these classes is \$20.50, \$10.50 and \$5.50, respectively. After the first year, assessments are made in case of each loss.

The plan of organization of the Association is to establish a division in all places where sufficient members reside to form a division. Each division shall choose five of their number as an Executive Committee, whose business it shall be to examine applications for insurance, decide upon cases of loss where doubt exists, and look after the division in their charge. Any male person between the ages of fifteen and fifty-five, who can present from a regular physician a certificate of perfect health may become a member. The Association has been organized but six weeks at this writing. It has met with one small loss. Divisions are about to be established at Davenport, Quincy, Keokuk and Burlington. The officers are: B. F. Shaw, President; J. C. Dietz, Vice President; T. W. Shapley, Treasurer; G. D. McKay, Secretary; M. L. Ross, Medical Director.



J. H. Heen

ANAMOSA SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

A society denominated the "Anamosa Scientific Association," was organized in the fall of 1878, and conducted with success during the winter and spring months of 1878-79, and bids fair to become a permanent organization. It was organized by the election of Dr. J. R. McLean, President, and Dr. A. V. Eaton, Vice President and Secretary. These two gentlemen, with the addition of Dr. E. W. Gawley, constitute an Executive Committee to supervise the conduct of the Association.

The following are some of the subjects treated upon during the winter: Two evenings were devoted to Geology, under the leadership of Dr. A. V. Eaton; two evenings to Fish Culture and its History, by Hon. B. F. Shaw; one evening each to the Eye and Ear, by Dr. J. R. McLean; one to Chemistry, by Dr. E. W. Gawley; one evening to the subject of Diphtheria, by Dr. E. Blakslee and others; one evening on the subject of Hygiene, by Dr. S. G. Matson; two evenings on Heat and Ventilation, by Judge J. S. Stacy; Photography was treated of by Mr. Miller, and other topics were treated upon, proving both entertaining and profitable.

Organizations of this character certainly ought to receive encouragement, as they furnish a means of disseminating useful knowledge. The "Inductive Philosophy" of Bacon is as true in the nineteenth century as it was in the sixteenth, and thought and investigation is the spirit of the age, and the man who does neither is not a proper factor in the nineteenth century.

ANAMOSA ART ASSOCIATION.

An Art Association was organized on the 8th of January, 1877, with the following officers and members: C. E. Littlefield, President; Mrs. J. S. Stacy, Vice President; Miss Zeolia Harmon, Secretary; Mrs. D. McCarn, Treasurer. Members—Nellie Fowler, Nellie Clancy, Belle Prouse, Mrs. C. A. Lee, Burritt Needham.

The object of the Association, as stated in the Constitution, is mutual aid in the study of art and æsthetic culture, the collection of art literature and such works of art or studies as might be deemed necessary for the progress of the society. The society has held its organization, but not in an active condition, the members pursuing their studies individually.

The first collection of pictures was made the last of August, 1879, consisting of over 200 paintings and drawings. Mrs. D. McCarn, 23; Mrs. C. A. Lee, 21; Mrs. J. S. Stacy, 14; Mrs. Nellie Gawley, 5; Burritt Needham, 6; Miss Belle Prouse, 2; C. E. Littlefield, 8; Miss Tirza Holt, 13; Miss M. Blakeslee, 2; Miss Lou Shaw, 15; Miss Nellie Clancy, 5; Miss Olive Shaw, 8.

A number of paintings and drawings were not catalogued.

At the request of the officers of the county fair at Monticello, and several of the citizens of Anamosa, a collection of 130 of the pictures was exhibited at the fair in September, 1879.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Anamosa Lodge, No. 46, A., F. & A. M.—This Lodge was instituted under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, in the month of June, 1854, and, with the exception of Anamosa Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O.

F., is the oldest secret society at the county seat. The dispensation was granted to E. H. Warren, Calvin Snow, A. J. Lewellen and others, and they were appointed to the offices W. M., S. W. and J. W. respectively, until a charter should be obtained and officers elected in due form.

The charter was obtained, and on the 28th of July in the same year, the following officers were duly elected: E. H. Warren, W. M.; A. J. Lewellen, S. W.; J. H. Fisher, J. W.; N. W. Stockhouse, Treasurer; W. W. Wilson, Secretary.

The following were the appointed officers: Calvin Snow, S. D.; G. W. Fisher, J. D.; R. F. Ringer, Tiler; W. Burley and O. Cronkhite, Stewards.

There are at present ninety members.

There have been ten deaths: A. B. Cummings, S. S. McDaniel, F. C. McKean, E. D. Rosa, Chauncy French, E. H. Warren, George B. Gavitt, David Stewart, N. H. Wood and J. H. Strode.

The following are the present officers: Robert Dott, W. M.; E. J. Wood, S. W.; J. B. McQueen, J. W.; L. Schoonover, Treasurer; T. R. Ercanbrack, Secretary; J. Heacock, S. D.; James Lister, J. D.; Mark Pell, Tiler; Mark Wetherell and H. Hollenbeck, Stewards.

Royal Arch Masons, Mount Sinai Chapter, No. 66.—The idea of establishing a Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons at Anamosa was first broached in the early part of the year 1872, and soon a petition was sent to the Grand High Priest for a dispensation, which was granted, and, on June 4 of that year, the Chapter was instituted. The charter members, numbering thirty-six, were as follows: T. R. Ercanbrack, J. D. Walworth, J. S. Belknap, Oscar Sherman, E. B. Alderman, R. McDaniel, L. Schoonover, Robert Dott, T. W. Shapley, William Lease, J. C. Dietz, John Wilson, Noah Hutchins, D. Stewart, W. C. Hodgins, C. French, E. Blakeslee, J. M. Canfield, G. B. Gavitt, S. C. Hall, W. W. Hollenbeck, F. E. Keyser, D. A. Peet, Charles Lewis, C. H. Lull, J. B. McQueen, F. C. McKean, John McKean, Alex. McKean, L. B. Parsons, J. A. Palmer, D. J. Stewart, F. H. Thompson, Wolfe Vehon, E. J. Wood and J. H. Williams.

The first officers of the Chapter were as follows: T. R. Ercanbrack, High Priest; E. B. Alderman, King; R. McDaniel, Scribe; L. Schoonover, C. H.; Robert Dott, P. S.; T. W. Shapley, R. A. C.; William Lease, G. M. Third V.; J. C. Dietz, G. M. Second V.; D. Stewart, G. M. First V., and Noah Hutchins, Sentinel.

The present officers are: T. R. Ercanbrack, High Priest; E. J. Wood, King; C. H. Lull, Scribe; D. A. Peet, Treasurer; J. H. Chapman, Secretary; L. Schoonover, C. H.; Robert Dott, P. S.; T. W. Shapley, R. A. C.; J. B. McQueen, G. M. Third V.; A. A. M. Frost, G. M. Second V.; James Lister, G. M. First V.; Mark Pell, Sentinel.

The representatives to the Grand Chapter have been T. R. Ercanbrack, E. B. Alderman, C. H. Lull and E. J. Wood.

Death has visited the Chapter but three times in the eight years of its existence. Those who have gone to take their degrees in a higher Lodge are David Stewart, C. French and G. B. Gavitt, and the loss has been felt quite severely, as they were among the best workers of the Chapter.

The total membership at this time (August, 1879,) is forty-three. Since its institution, but eighteen have been admitted. Eight have been dimitted, and have joined some other Chapter.

Mount Olive Community, Knights Templar (U. D).—Several of the members of Mount Sinai Chapter, No. 66, feeling that they wished to be

further advanced in the mysteries of masonry, resolved to establish a Commandery, and accordingly made application to the Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, State of Iowa, for a dispensation, which was granted them on May 31, 1879, and the following members were initiated and occupy the various offices of the Commandery in the order named: T. R. Ercanbrack, A. E. Martin, C. H. Lull, D. A. Peet, Lew Kinsey, L. Schoonover, T. W. Shapley, J. C. Dietz, E. J. Wood, John McKean, H. W. Sigworth, E. B. Alderman, E. Blakeslee.

The Commandery is now getting into working order, and has everything in readiness for its work, and the indications are for one of the most prosperous commanderies in the State.

Anamosa Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge is one of the oldest in this part of the State, and was instituted July 6, 1852. The charter members were: B. Beach, Pratt R. Skinner, S. J. Dunham, J. S. Dimmitt, J. W. Singer, Joseph Mann and H. C. Metcalf. The charter members now living are Joseph Mann, Pratt R. Skinner and H. C. Metcalf. The latter is still a member of Anamosa Lodge. There are seventy-one members at the present time, and the Lodge has initiated 237 persons since it was organized.

The first officers were: John S. Dimmitt, N. G.; Benj. Beach, V. G.; Pratt R. Skinner, Secretary; J. W. Singer, Treasurer.

The present officers are: Garrett Slingerland, N. G.; A. L. Eager, V. G.; John Moreland, R. S.; W. C. Monroe, P. S.; A. Heichen, Treasurer; Samuel Tucker, W.; John Foxall, C.; W. H. Symons, R. S. N. G.; D. M. Griffith, L. S. N. G.; L. B. Peck, O. G.; Frank Chapman, I. G.; J. P. Scroggs, R. S. S.; H. H. Monroe, L. S. S.; W. H. Ostrander, R. S. V. G.; R. J. Kelsey, L. S. V. G.

The Lodge owns its hall, which is well furnished, and there is a fund of \$1,500 at interest. The opportunities for benevolent purposes have been frequent, and the Lodge has always responded liberally. Her donation for outside public charities has averaged \$50 per year, while the amount paid for the relief of those who were members has been much larger; in one instance, \$50 were paid for the care of a brother in a single week. During the rebellion, much aid was extended to the families rendered indigent by the war. The members speak of the history of the Lodge with a degree of pride, and its long and continued prosperity is a just reason therefor.

McDaniel Encampment, I. O. O. F.—The Encampment was instituted March 6, 1866, with eleven charter members. The number of members at present is forty-five. The present officers are: Garrett Slingerland, C. P.; John Foxall, S. W.; L. C. Aldrich, H. P.; C. S. Cooper, J. W.; W. C. Monroe, Scribe; S. Needham, Treasurer; William Dickerson, S.; E. M. Harvey, G.; J. B. McQueen, First W.; Samuel Tucker, Second W.; W. L. Storey, Third W.; L. B. Peck, Fourth W.

Stella Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F.—In 1871, Anamosa Lodge, No. 40, had grown to considerable proportions, and some of the members regarded the idea of another Lodge with favor, as such a large body could not get along as well as a smaller and more compact organization. With this feeling, they took their cards from the old Lodge, and applied for a dispensation, which was granted and charter issued. The Secretary's book, under date of May 1, 1871, says: "At the first stated meeting of Stella Lodge, held at their lodge-room in Anamosa, Iowa, the Lodge was called to order by D. D. G. M. George W. Condon, who duly installed said Stella Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., pursuant to the laws and usages of the Order, with the following named brothers as charter members:

J. C. Dietz, R. McDaniel, J. B. McQueen, D. J. Bissell, H. O. Brown, Charles Lewis, James D. Perfect, John McKean, John T. Rigby, W. J. Sloan and A. S. Atkinson. After which, the following named officers were elected and installed: Noble Grand, J. C. Dietz; Vice Grand, D. J. Bissell; Secretary, R. McDaniel; Treasurer, J. S. Perfect." The Lodge immediately began work, and soon a fine organization was the result. Regalia and lodge-room furniture were purchased, and a neat lodge-room fitted up. The organization was always in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise; and, at the time of the Chicago fire, while many older Lodges sent small contributions, or none at all, this Lodge forwarded \$60.20 to the sufferers. Of all the deeds of charity done by this Lodge, we cannot speak, but the records show many. How money was loaned to members who were in need of help (in many instances without interest), is all spread upon the records, and much honor is due the members for their prompt responses to calls for help.

In 1877, the hall occupied by Stella Lodge, became too small for their needs, and, under date of November 20, 1877, we find upon the Secretary's book this motion: "Moved and carried that a committee of three be appointed to make some arrangements, or see what can be done in regard to renting or purchasing a lodge-room for the Lodge." From subsequent records, it appears that this committee did its work well, and it was acceptable to the society, as appears from the following, which is among the records of January 1, 1878: "Moved and carried, that the Trustees of this Lodge be requested to sign the notes and other papers necessary for the purchase of a hall (known as Eureka Hall) from W. T. Shaw." The hall was then unfinished, and considerable time elapsed before it was finished in a condition to be occupied; but, finally, everything was in readiness, and on the 1st of May, 1878, Stella Lodge was the proud possessor of as fine a lodge-room as was to be found in this section of Iowa. The total cost of hall and furnishings was nearly \$1,500.

The total membership at this time (August, 1879), is eighty. Since the organization of the Lodge, seventy-nine members have been admitted, and seven have withdrawn. "Death loves a shining mark," and has taken three of the best of the members of Stella Lodge, namely, F. C. McKean, O. B. Crane and G. B. Gavitt.

The present elective officers are as follows: T. M. Belknap, N. G.; J. B. McQueen, V. G.; I. H. Brasted, Secretary; A. V. Eaton, Permanent Secretary; S. Needham, Treasurer.

A. O. U. W., Anamosa Lodge, No. 56, was organized March 14, 1876, by District Deputy Heywood. The following were charter members: C. W. Cog, E. B. Alderman, R. A. Abell, William Stoddart, C. Hazlett, C. H. Bingham, J. W. Miller, J. S. Carter, R. L. Duer, J. V. Lewis, G. L. Yount.

Number of members September 1, 1879, sixty-two.

The Lodge is in a prosperous condition. There have been no deaths in this lodge.

Anamosa Lodge, No. 217, I. O. G. T.—This Lodge was instituted October 24, 1865, W. S. Peters, of Dubuque, officiating, and included the following charter members: J. D. Walworth, H. T. Curry, H. L. Palmer, John McKean, J. A. Palmer, L. T. Wilcox, E. W. Jeffries, E. M. Littlefield and G. L. Yount.

H. T. Curry was chosen the first W. C. T.

At the end of the first year, the Lodge included 143 members—ladies and gentlemen.

At a meeting held in the court room February 15, 1870, it was resolved to surrender the charter of the Lodge. The Order then adjourned *sine die*, to

come together on the call of seven members. The cause of Good Templars was neglected in Anamosa for several years.

The Order, however, was revived in May, 1876, at which time meetings were commenced in Shaw's Block. There were present at the meeting for re-organization, J. H. Barnard, Mrs. S. Needham, Mrs. M. T. Higgins, H. M. Remley and T. E. Booth. The Lodge was soon fully equipped and placed in good running order. It has enjoyed a prosperous condition ever since its resuscitation, and is now composed of eighty-nine members in good standing. The temperate condition of the city of Anamosa speaks favorably of the influence of this organization, which we believe is the only temperance society in the place. A Blue Ribbon Club was organized a year or two since, but proved short lived. The Order meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

The present officers include T. E. Booth, W. C. T.; Miss Josie Chapman, W. V. T.; G. A. Eldridge, Sec'y; Miss Laura Monroe, W. F. S.; Mrs. R. B. Condit, W. T.; Mrs. C. W. Coe, W. C.; Frank Buxton, W. M.

ANAMOSA DRIVING-PARK ASSOCIATION.

The above Association was organized under the Corporation Laws of the State, on the 5th of August, 1879.

The following is the published notice of incorporation:

"First. The name of the corporation is the "Anamosa Driving Park Association."

"Second. The general nature of the business of said Association is as follows: The purchase, improvement and fitting up of grounds to be used for fairs, agricultural exhibitions, for the training of horses, and for the purpose of a driving-park generally, with power to lease said grounds for the above said purposes and such other uses as the Executive Committee may determine.

"Third. The authorized capital stock of this Association is \$3,000, with power to increase the same to \$5,000, in shares of \$25 each, payable on the call of the President.

"Fourth. The time of commencement of said corporation is August 5, 1879, and the same is to continue for twenty years.

"Fifth. The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by one President, one Vice President, one Secretary, one Treasurer and five Directors, which five Directors, together with President and Secretary, shall constitute an Executive Committee. All of said officers shall be elected by the stockholders of said Association on the first Monday in January of each year.

"Sixth. The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation is at any one time to subject itself, is \$500.

"Seventh. The private property of the stockholders shall be exempt from the payment of corporation debts."

The following are the officers: N. S. Noble, President; J. P. Scroggs, Vice President; William McIntyre, Secretary; L. Schoonover, Treasurer.

Directors: George Watters, L. N. Pitcher, Patrick Washington, John Foley and Samuel Tucker.

WATER-WORKS.

At the time Anamosa was equipped with a system of water-works (1875), it is said to have been the smallest city in the United States thus furnished. Previous to the year mentioned, the city had no satisfactory protection against fires. Insurance rates were high in consequence, and a feeling of insecurity pervaded

the ranks of the property-holders. It was the opinion of various enterprising spirits that it would be cheaper in the long run to have ample protection at once. The Anamosa Water-Works Company was accordingly incorporated February 20, 1875, by J. C. Dietz, C. H. Lull, N. S. Noble, B. F. Shaw, M. Heisey, T. W. Shapley, J. G. McGuire, T. R. Ercanbrack, E. B. Alderman, H. C. Metcalf, J. H. Williams, Geo. Watters, E. Blakeslee and John Watters.

The capital stock of the Company was fixed at \$10,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$20,000. April 26, 1875, was passed an ordinance by the City Council of Anamosa which was in substance a contract with the Water-Works Company granting to the latter the exclusive privilege for twenty years, and an equal right with all others thereafter, of supplying the city of Anamosa with water to be taken from the Wapsipinicon River. The company was to put in three hydrants on Main street, at the corner of Garnavillo, Booth and Ford, and at any other points deemed advisable by the Company—there were to be five hydrants for the exclusive use of the city. In consideration thereof the city agreed, during the life of the franchise granted the Water-Works Company, to levy a tax of one-half of one per cent per annum upon all property located within 800 feet of the public hydrants of said company, and also to supply sufficient hose to throw water 800 feet. The contract also specifies that the minimum amount of water which shall be in the reservoir is 20,000 gallons. The paid-up capital stock of the Company is \$6,500. The Company has an indebtedness of \$8,500, of which \$6,000 is in ten-year bonds, drawing 10 per cent interest, and due in 1885. The Company have preferred to incur this indebtedness rather than increase the capital stock, confident in their ability to pay off the indebtedness, and then have stock that is really valuable. The officers are: M. Heisey, President; E. Blakeslee, Vice President; J. C. Dietz, Secretary, and G. W. Russell, Treasurer. Directors—E. Blakeslee, H. C. Metcalf, E. C. Holt, M. Heisey, B. Huggins, J. C. Dietz and D. A. Peet.

The works are built upon the Holly system with reservoir. The pumping engine is a thirty-six horse-power engine, and has a pumping capacity of 720 gallons per minute. The engine room is located upon the Wapsipinicon. The reservoir is upon the hill between the main part of town and the river. It is built of brick, and has a capacity of 100,000 gallons. The engine is ordinarily in use about three times per week, and is not kept in motion more than three or four hours at a time. The reservoir being seventy-five feet above Main street, the pressure is sufficient in case of fire to throw a stream of water over the highest building. The most inflammable fuel is kept at the engine-house, and the engine can be put in operation in eighteen minutes after an alarm of fire occurs. The pressure is then increased, and may be carried to 210 pounds to the square inch.

The Company have laid one and three-fourth miles of street mains, and have seven fire-plugs or hydrants. In addition to those on Main street already mentioned, others are located on the corners of Ford and First streets, Garnavillo and Carroll, and at Doan's Mills. The Company supply water to the State Penitentiary, one of the railroads, and to some forty-five private consumers.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Few cities of the size can boast of a more thoroughly equipped organization for protection against the ravages of fire than can the city of Anamosa.

The great conflagration on the 14th of February, 1875, convinced the citizens of the necessity of some provisions to protect themselves against a

repetition of such a sad catastrophe. Accordingly, on the 21st of July of that year the City Council passed an ordinance authorizing the formation of a fire department.

A meeting of citizens on the 3d of August, 1875, resulted in the organization of three fire companies under the provisions of the ordinance.

At present, the equipments of the different companies are furnished at the expense of the city, although it required some time to convince the Council of the wisdom of such a provision.

The present officers of the Fire Department are: J. H. Williams, Chief Engineer; E. M. Harvey, First Assistant; George L. Yount, Second Assistant.

Hose Company, No. 1—John G. Cudworth, Foreman; L. G. Clark and G. S. Peet, Assistants; S. I. Williams, Secretary; Charles Carter, Treasurer; number of members, twenty-two.

Hose Company, No. 2—John I. Van Ness, Foreman; W. J. Pavey, Assistant; E. M. Stickney, Secretary and Treasurer; number of members, twenty-two.

Hook and Ladder Company—L. C. Aldrich, Foreman; Frank Fisher, Assistant; B. Dott, Secretary and Treasurer; number of members, thirty-five.

Owing to the provisions for the use of hydrants of the Water-Works Company, an engine company is unnecessary. No fire has occurred since the organization of the Fire Department, within the reach of water, but that the same has been under control in a very short time. The entire business portion of the city is in comparative safety.

FIRES.

With one exception, Anamosa has been fortunate in not being seriously affected as the result of the ravages of the fire fiend.

On Saturday morning, March 27, 1869, a fire broke out in the blacksmith and wagon shop of Cook & Ragan, and the building was entirely destroyed. The loss was about \$1,200, partly insured.

On Friday night, April 26, 1872, the barn of Mrs. Isabella Hollenbeck, built at a cost of \$4,000, was destroyed by fire. The barn was insured for \$2,000. In the barn were three horses and a sewing machine wagon belonging to J. P. Craig. They were burned with the barn; no insurance.

On the 9th of June, 1872, fire did some damage to the residence of Mr. I. C. Lusk, injuring the building to the amount of about \$100, and also damaging the library of Mr. L. considerably.

Again on the 13th of the same month, fire destroyed the blacksmith-shop and storeroom of D. C. Tice. A. S. Atkinson's shop adjoining was also destroyed. Some damage was done to another building of Mr. Tice and its contents. The following were the losses: D. C. Tice, loss \$2,000, insured for \$700; A. S. Atkinson, \$3,000, insured for \$1,500; Fred Simons, \$150, no insurance; other parties, \$200, no insurance.

Again, July 10, 1872, the barn of Samuel Brunskill was burned. There was an insurance of \$200. The frame of this barn was built by G. H. Ford, in 1841, and was probably the first frame barn built in the county.

A number of small fires occurred between the above date and the 14th of February, 1875, when the "big fire of Anamosa" destroyed about \$12,000 worth of property.

The 14th of February, 1875, was Sunday. In the morning, at half-past 1, wild cries of "Fire! fire!" broke upon the stillness of the night, the

Congregational bell re-echoed the dreadful alarm, and in a few minutes hundreds of citizens were rushing in the direction of the lurid light of roaring and crackling flames bursting out of what was formerly known as the old "Court House building," occupied by A. N. Dennison, dealer in boots and shoes, and Emory Perfect, grocery dealer. There was only a slight breeze from the northwest, but the headway which the fire had attained and the combustible nature of the wooden buildings filling the space between the Union Block, corner of Main and Ford streets, on the west, and Frank Fisher's Block, at the foot of Booth street, on the east, rendered it almost impossible for the citizens to avail anything against the devouring flames. Not a dollar's worth of Dennison's stock of boots and shoes was saved. A few tools were snatched from the work-shop, by the way of the back door. Loss on the building, \$1,000, insured for \$500; loss on stock, \$3,000, insured for \$1,000. Mr. Dennison had added stock to the amount of \$800, only the week before. A new safe, containing about \$500 in greenbacks and Mr. Dennison's account-books, was badly damaged, but the money and books were found all right the next day. A fine line of samples belonging to W. E. Moss, of Balch & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Lyons, valued at \$400, had been left in Mr. Dennison's store and was destroyed. W. L. Story also lost tools to the amount of \$10.

Four barrels of kerosene oil and a lot of boxes were hurriedly removed from the back room of Emory Perfect's grocery, but nothing else was saved. Loss on stock, \$1,400, insured for \$1,000. The building was the property of Col. W. T. Shaw, was valued at \$1,200 and was an entire loss.

The next building on the east belonged to C. L. Holcomb, and was occupied by A. E. Parady, boot and shoe maker. Mr. Parady lost nearly everything. Value of building, \$500. Mr. Parady's loss was \$300.

Mr. Holcomb was also the owner of the adjoining building, occupied by D. H. Kelly as a barber-shop. Loss on building, \$300. Mr. Kelly's fixtures were nearly all saved, and his loss was but small.

Next came the post-office building, owned by B. L. Matson. Lew Kinert, the clerk, was sleeping in the office, and by reason of this fact the valuables were saved. Mr. Coe, the Postmaster, lost about \$50. The building was valued at \$600, and insured for \$400. Messrs. G. W. Strode & Son, jewelers, in post-office building, lost \$125, mostly in tools.

Still the flames swept onward, and A. H. Sherman's harness-shop went next. His stock and tools were saved with a loss of about \$75. The building was owned by H. C. Metcalf, and valued at \$800; no insurance.

J. Rhodes, the confectioner, was the next victim. He had recently repaired his building and placed therein a new stock of confectionery, canned goods, groceries, etc. The goods were removed, but not without damage. Mr. Rhodes' loss on building and contents reached \$1,000. In the second story lived Mrs. Gause and daughter. A piano, in being carried down, fell and was badly damaged. Loss on piano and household effects estimated at \$1,000. Mr. Rhodes' building was razed to the ground, in the hope of stopping the course of the scorching tongues of flame: but this seemed hopeless, and it was finally decided that the next building, belonging to Joseph Moore, must also come down, as it abutted against Frank Fisher's brick block, and there was danger anticipated from the heat and flames breaking and entering the glass front. But the fire had been raging two hours or more, and the masses of snow in the rear and in the adjacent gutter on Main street were rapidly melting and afforded considerable water. Water was dashed on by lines of men in front and rear, and finally the flames were under control. Mr. Moore's building was scorched



some, and otherwise damaged to the amount of \$400, before the onward march of the flames could be checked. In this building was the law office of King & Dietz, but their books, etc., were removed with but small damage. In the second story resided Mrs. S. Thomas and a little daughter, the former being confined to her room by sickness. They were safely transferred to other quarters, and their household goods saved with but little damage. Slingerland & Son, painters, occupied a room in this building, and suffered a small loss.

R. A. Markham, dealer in sewing machines, and Markham & Burgess, dealers in organs, etc., suffered a small loss by the fire. Mr. A. Heitchen also suffered a loss of about \$75. The total loss by the conflagration was \$12,000. Total insurance, \$2,900. The origin of the fire was unknown.

The people had been discussing the propriety of organizing a Fire Department, and the fire gave an impetus to that subject which that resulted in the formation of three Fire Companies.

STONE QUARRIES NEAR ANAMOSA.

The great economic value of these quarries deserves special mention. Those first opened to any considerable extent are upon the Buffalo, about two miles from Anamosa. They were first opened about twenty-five years ago, or in 1853, when stone was taken out to build what has been known ever since as Fisher's Mill, a grist-mill on the Buffalo, about a mile from the town. About that time, John Burheim, familiarly known as "Dutch John," bought a tract of land of 120 acres, and soon after commenced quarrying stone upon it, and this has been his chief employment ever since. During the time that has elapsed, he has taken out thousands of wagon loads of stone, furnishing for railroads, building purposes in Anamosa and surrounding country. He has also furnished large quantities of lime from this quarry. Eighty acres of this tract have recently been purchased by the State, and the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company have just completed an extension of their road to these quarries; and the State is now at work, with convicts, taking out stone for the Penitentiary. In the month of September and fourteen days in October (1879), Mr. A. E. Martin, the Warden, informs the writer, there were taken out sixty-seven car-loads, at a valuation of \$2,923.40, more than twice paying for the eighty acres purchased by the State, in forty-four days. The stone for the completion of the Penitentiary will be largely taken from these quarries.

J. A. Green, Dr. Clark Joslin and others own land in this locality, that is underlaid by stone presumably as good as any; and, now that railroad facilities are furnished, will most likely be developed at no distant day.

On the Wapsipinicon River, about two miles west from Anamosa, on the old Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, is a quarry that was operated some years ago by Krause, Shaw, Weaver & Co. They took out a large amount of stone and shipped to different parts of the State. They also manufactured a considerable quantity of lime; but stone found elsewhere proved to make a better article, and it was discontinued. This quarry is the first one bought by the State, and the State commenced taking out stone in 1872. From Mr. A. E. Martin, we obtained the following figures. The number of car loads of stone taken out from 1872 to 1879, is as follows: 1872, 218 car loads; 1873, 226 car loads; 1874, 337 car loads; 1875, 221 car loads; 1876, 304 car loads; 1877, 139 car loads; 1878, 384 car loads; 1879 to May, 224 car loads; total, 2,044 car loads; average value per car load, \$16.28, making a total value of \$33,376.32; total from both quarries, 2,111 car loads, with an aggregate

value of \$85,297.72. Besides this, the State has sold quite a large quantity of stone, but we were unable to secure the exact figures. The stone of this quarry is not exhausted by any means; but it requires so much more stripping that, for the present, other places furnish stone with less expense in this respect. With the above figures, it will be seen that the State has some substantial advantages in having the Penitentiary located so near this building material.

As we pass along the Wapsipinicon, about one-fourth of a mile, we come to the first quarry opened to any extent in this locality. It was opened by Henry Dearborn, he having taken out stone here to build himself a dwelling in Anamosa, also furnishing others for a like purpose. The quarry subsequently passed into the hands of Haines & Lewis, who owned and operated it for many years, making improvements in the way of building, etc., out of the stone taken from the quarries. They opened at two or more localities, and took out vast quantities of stone that went to different parts of the State. The quarries are now owned and operated by Martin Heisey.

About a half-mile from these quarries, near the railroad bridge across the Wapsipinicon, are the quarries owned by H. Dearborn, known as the "Stone City Quarry," opened in 1869. Mr. Dearborn owns 120 acres, a large portion being quarry land. He has shipped 500 car loads in the past year, and an average of 250 car loads for the years previous. He has furnished stone for the State Blind Asylum at Vinton; Insane Asylum, at Independence; Government Works, at Rock Island, and many buildings in Cedar Rapids and other places in the State. Mr. Dearborn has erected for himself a fine residence at this place, and is the Postmaster of "Stone City" Post Office.

We now cross the railroad bridge over the Wapsipinicon, and a short walk brings us to the famous "Champion Quarries," owned and operated by J. A. Green, consisting of over thirty acres, more than two-thirds of it quarry. Mr. Green opened this quarry in 1868, and can furnish stone in any desired form or shape, either rough, or dressed and polished. In 1876, he put in a machine, run by an engine, called a *rubber*, for the purpose of polishing stone. The height of this quarry, from where he commenced to the top of where he is now at work, is some eighty or ninety feet. For the years 1878 and 1879, he has shipped 2,000 car loads per year; the other nine years, the average production has been 800 car loads. Mr. Green has furnished large quantities of stone for the Government Works at Rock Island; Insane Asylum, Independence; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Council Bluffs; Anamosa Penitentiary, railroad companies, etc. In fact, he has furnished stone at points from Chicago to Dakota, from Minnesota to Nebraska, and some to Wisconsin.

Mr. Webb has a quarry a little further west, that has been worked for many years and has furnished some very excellent stone.

The quarries mentioned are the principal ones worked. Many more may be developed in the near future, and the supply is considered by good judges absolutely inexhaustible.

THE PIONEER TOBACCO RAISER OF IOWA.

Mr. N. S. Noble, of Anamosa, may properly be styled the pioneer tobacco raiser of the State of Iowa. He is said to be the first to engage in the cultivation of the tobacco-plant to any considerable extent, and the first who has made a success in the business. Mr. Noble was born and raised in Massachusetts, and early taught how to cultivate the tobacco-plant. From there he emigrated to Jones

County in 1855. In 1857 he was elected and served as Sheriff of the county one term. Soon after arriving in the county, he purchased some ground and began to raise tobacco. From that time to this, he has been engaged in the business. One of the greatest hindrances to a success in the business has been to overcome the prejudice against Western tobacco in the markets of the East. By a careful attention to securing quality and not quantity, Mr. Noble has succeeded in making his tobacco sell in their markets at the same prices as the products of the tobacco raisers of the East. In 1875 Mr. Noble associated with himself his nephew, Mr. George Noble, who was likewise educated to the business, and the two have continued the business together since that time.

They have under cultivation twenty-nine acres of land, one-half only being in use at a time. After two, or at most three crops, the half in use is set aside and seeded to clover and timothy, and the other half brought into requisition for tobacco raising. The crop of grass, the last year before using for tobacco, is plowed under, and thus the land is kept in a good state of cultivation. This is without doubt the cause of the success of Messrs. Noble. They do not exhaust the resources of their land and then expect to get good crops without restoring the fertility of the soil.

Their house for curing tobacco is a frame building 204x36 feet, with 14-foot posts, erected with special reference to good ventilation. The amount of the crop raised each year is about twelve tons.

They have devoted some attention to manufacturing here—at one time the whole crop, and more or less each year—but the major part is usually kept over one year and then sold in the Eastern markets.

Through the influence of the success of Messrs. Noble, others have been induced to cultivate the tobacco-plant, and its cultivation promises to make tobacco an important product of Jones County.

LIQUOR CONFISCATION.

As is well known, under the statutes of the State of Iowa, no license is granted to sell, as a beverage, any spirituous or fermented liquors, except native wines and lager beer. For a time, it was surmised by many that the statutes were being violated in this particular at Anamosa, as they knew they were in other parts of the State.

On Wednesday, March 1, 1871, at the above place, Sheriff Crane and Deputies P. O. Babcock and S. D. Parks, with several assistants, made a concerted descent upon five saloons, for the purpose of searching for whisky, brandy and other liquors condemned as beverages by the statute. The "raid" was successfully planned and as successfully carried out.

At each saloon, more or less "contraband beverages" were found and duly confiscated. The result was salutary, and the effect of its influence felt for a long time.

MARRIAGE INCIDENT.

The second marriage at Anamosa was that of a couple who ran away to get married. The young lady was the daughter of Clement Russell, who lived at Fairview. The young man was a tailor who happened to be living at Russell's for a short time, and the young couple met, fell in love and resolved to be married. One Sunday morning they came on foot to Anamosa (then only one house, belonging to G. H. Ford; the house, the one built by E. Booth, who sold it to Ford), and the Justice, Lathrop Olmstead, was there, and out in the

road, ten rods or more from the house, Lathrop married them. The parents of the young lady were incensed, and the newly married pair took their departure for Illinois.

EDMUND BOOTH.

To write the history of Anamosa and omit the name of Edmund Booth, would be to do injustice to a man of rare intelligence, extended information, broad and liberal culture, with clear and concise opinions on all important questions, and one whose long public life of industry and usefulness has extended over the entire period from the time of the early settlement of the county to the present moment, and one whose voice, directly or indirectly, has been heard on almost every question affecting the administration of the public affairs of the county, and one whose unflinching integrity has secured for him the full and complete confidence of all who know him, and which has made him an oracle on every disputed point in the early history of the county. In fine, to write the history of Jones County, particularly that portion pertaining to Fairview Township, with the name of Edmund Booth omitted, would be as unsatisfactory as "the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out."

A short biographical history is pre-eminently appropriate.

Edmund Booth was born at Springfield, Mass., on the 24th day of August, 1810. At the age of four years, he suffered an attack of that terrible disease, spotted fever, and, although his friends despaired of his recovery for a long time, the strong constitution inherited from his ancestors, who were of English and Scotch extraction, enabled him to survive the fever, but not without the loss of hearing and left eye. For a time, he was almost wholly deaf, and at the age of eight, his hearing was totally gone, and he has been entirely deaf from that time. It is owing to this fact that the life of Mr. Booth is so remarkable. Despite the loss of hearing, he continued to be able to speak for a time, quite well, and still is able to articulate so well as to be understood by those accustomed to hear him. It is with the pen, however, that he mostly makes known his opinions and purposes. His boyhood was spent on the farm at home. At the age of seventeen, he entered the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn., and graduated there four years later, and was appointed a tutor in the Institution. Remained in the capacity of teacher seven years. In 1839, he resigned, and moved to this State. Next year, in partnership with Col. David Wood, a brother-in-law who had then just arrived, built the first house at Dartmouth, and the first frame house in the county. In the winter following, Col. Wood died. The lands on all sides being included in the Mill Company's claim, Mr. Booth moved to the prairie near Russell's, and secured forty acres for a farm.

In 1841, he was elected by popular vote County Recorder, receiving all the votes in three out of four precincts, those of the Fourth, Farm Creek, being given to John E. Lovejoy. Was elected a second time two years later, and a third time, two years after that. In the middle of the third term, he retired, the Legislature having so changed the law as to unite the offices of Recorder and Treasurer in one person. Was nominated to the dual office, but declined. In the spring of 1849, went with the great overland emigration to California, his family remaining behind. Succeeded in California, and returned early in 1854. Opened another farm in Cass Township, but resided in Anamosa. In 1856, the *Eureka* was established, as described elsewhere, and he has since been on that paper, at first as editor, and afterward proprietor. Mr. Booth came West with little save a trunk full of books and one of clothing, his prosperity being the

result of industry and good management. Previous to the establishment of a post office (Pamaho, a mile west of Russell's), he was in the practice of going on foot to Edinburg, and afterward to Rome for mail. Always returned with hands and pockets full of papers, and was always a subscriber of leading Eastern journals until the establishment of the *Eureka*.

The part taken by Mr. Booth in conjunction with the *Eureka* is related elsewhere. The leading editorials have mostly been from his pen, and he has ever spoken with no uncertain sound. At the outbreak of the late civil war, Mr. Booth placed himself squarely and unequivocally on the side of loyalty to the General Government, and bravely battled for the preservation of the Union, doing as effective service as any one on the battle-field.

His leaders compare, many of them, favorably with those of the leading metropolitan papers of the country.

Mr. Booth, now sixty-nine years old, is hale and hearty, and is as bravely battling in the warfare of life as at any time heretofore. His industry, skill and unflinching perseverance, make him a glorious example of a true and genuine specimen of a Western man.

MONTICELLO TOWNSHIP.

This township, named after the home of Jefferson, is one of the northern tier of townships of the county, east of Castle Grove, the northwest township. The South Fork of the Maquoketa River enters the township near the northwest corner, runs diagonally across, and leaves the township some two miles north of the southeast corner. The Kitty Creek, a stream of considerable importance, enters the township from the south and unites with the Maquoketa near the city of Monticello. By means of these two streams and others flowing into them, the township is well watered, and water-power, for mill purposes, furnished the inhabitants.

Along the Maquoketa there is a generous supply of good timber, about one-fourth of the area of the township being timber-land. There are also a number of flourishing artificial groves in different parts of the township. The balance of the surface is mostly of the very best prairie land, and well settled and improved by intelligent and industrious farmers. The farmhouses are good, and the township makes a fine display of large and commodious barns. At sundry places is found an abundance of stone, and a number of quarries opened, which supply the wants of the people for ordinary uses, though the quality of the stone is much inferior to that furnished by the quarries near Anamona. Dimension stone is usually obtained at the latter quarries. The farmers have supplied themselves with the modern improvements in husbandry, and a number of cheese-factories and creameries are in a flourishing condition in different parts of the township.

The following were among the early settlers outside the city of Monticello, the metropolis of the township: David Ralston, John Stevenson, F. M. Hicks, Z. Farwell, Robert A. Rynerson, A. H. Marvin, W. H. Walworth, John Clark, Chauncey Mead, George George, William Clark, Curtis Stone, John White, Asa C. Bowen and others.

EARLY HISTORY.

The following in reference to the early history of Monticello is largely compiled from the writings of John Blanchard, editor of the *Monticello Express*, and from the "History of the City," written by M. M. Moulton, Mayor of Monticello for the year 1869, published the same year by G. W. Hunt, editor of the *Express* at that time.

The fall of the year 1836, forty-three years ago, Daniel Varvel and William Clark made the first settlement upon the present site of Monticello. Young and hopeful, they had pushed far away from the settlements to the outer verge of civilization, to make their fortunes and found for themselves new homes.

The scene spread out before the sturdy pioneers was one of surpassing loveliness. It was that of a fertile wilderness, instinct with beauty and pregnant with promise. The wide prairies "stretching in airy undulations far away," their sunny ridges and fertile slopes glowing beneath the brilliancy of the autumn sky, the beautiful Maquoketa and the smaller, but not less beautiful Kitty Creek, gliding beneath the overshadowing bluffs, and bordered with forests, upon the foliage of which the early frosts had spilled their golden stain. It was as the Garden of Eden lapsed into primeval wilderness and solitude, with no man to till the soil. Those were among the times of frontier life that characterized the settlement of this vast region between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Those times that tried men's souls are, for the most part, passed away. The trail of the Indian no longer marks the native prairie, and the smoke of the wigwam is no more seen along our bluffs. No more will the twang of the bow-string or the crack of the rifle startle the solitude of the wilderness; for a new race and a greater civilization have come in. We question if it entered into the anticipations of the pioneers, Varvel and Clark, that before they passed the prime of life, they would see spring up in that primitive wilderness a flourishing little city, with busy streets, imposing business blocks, elegant private residences, railroads, telegraph, mills, and all the elements and evidences of an enterprising and growing community.

By the time the winter had set in, Varvel and Clark were comfortably lodged for the season in a log cabin, prepared to bid defiance to tempest and frost, to savage and wild beasts. The entire winter was spent in lonely and monotonous seclusion; but as both were experienced and ardent hunters, and game plentiful, it is to be presumed that their situation was not without its compensation. We venture to say they were not likely to forget their first winter's experience in what is now the rich and flourishing county of Jones, then an inhospitable and wild region.

Mr. Varvel was a native of the State of Kentucky, and Mr. Clark of Ohio. Both men worked for some time in the lead mines in the vicinity of Dubuque, before locating here. Early in the following spring, 1837, Richard South settled here, his wife, who accompanied him, being the first woman who came to soften the rude hardships of frontier life with domestic comfort and home-feeling that only woman's gentle presence can bestow.

During the summer following, T. J. Peak, B. Beardsley, James McLaughlin and Thomas Galligan moved hitherward, settling in this vicinity. The first breaking was done this year, Mr. Varvel being the first man to upturn the virgin soil of the rich prairie land in this section.

During the summer of 1838, T. J. Peak was married to Miss Rebecca M. Beardsley, this being the first marriage solemnized in the young colony, and

the first in the county. In that early day, circumstances and conditions were far from favorable to those who would a-marrying go. Obstacles were to be overcome, such as the devotees at the shrine of Hymen, in these later times of easy marriages—and equally easy divorces—little dream of. In this case, the ardent bridegroom was compelled to journey to Sugar Creek, in Cedar County, a distance of sixty-five miles, to procure a license. Mr. Peak is an honored citizen of Monticello still, and both he and his excellent wife now rejoice in the results of their early labors.

On the 7th of December, 1838, a preliminary meeting was held at the house of Barrett Whittemore, of Bowen's Prairie, to consider the best method of securing a regular county organization. The object of the meeting was not, however, accomplished until the 24th of January, 1839.

In the same year, 1839, occurred a noteworthy episode in the history of the settlement, or, as Artemus Ward would have said, "two episodes." We refer to the birth of twins in the family of Mr. Richard South, already mentioned. The children were of opposite sexes, healthy and promising, and their advent was considered, under all circumstances, a happy omen, auguring a rapid growth and gratifying prosperity for the little colony. In this year, also, the first contract for carrying the mail between Dubuque and Iowa City, via Monticello, was secured by Hon. Ansel Briggs, who afterward became the first Governor of Iowa upon its admission to the sisterhood of States. By this route, settlers occasionally received intelligence from the outside world, but the place had not yet attained the distinction of a post office, and the mail was distributed directly from the pocket of the carrier.

In the year 1840, Daniel Varvel was married to Margaret E. Beardsley. This was after the organization of the county. Near the same time, Edmund Booth was married to Miss Mary A. Walworth. There were but three marriages in the county during the year, the third being that of a Mr. Dawson.

The first post office was established here in 1841, and William Clark was appointed Postmaster. Monticello was particularly favored in the matter of mail facilities, considering its tender age, there being a weekly mail from Dubuque to Iowa City, the latter at the time the capital of the Territory of Iowa. The seat of government was located there in 1839, by the commissioners appointed by the Territorial Legislature to make the selection. It was in 1841 that Mr. James Skelly moved into the settlement. During the year 1839, the famous highway known as the "military road," was surveyed, built and bridged, and put into excellent condition, entirely at the expense of the national Government. (The completion of the work took one or two years.) During the year 1844, Frink & Walker, the great stage firm, put on a four-horse daily coach between Dubuque and Iowa City. In the year 1849, the first doctor, W. B. Selder, of Indiana, came and settled in Monticello. The first schoolhouse was erected in the year 1849, the lumber being hauled from Dubuque, and the house built by five of the leading citizens, to wit: Daniel Varvel, John Stevenson, Joseph Clark, Dr. W. B. Selder and George Gassett. Of these, Stevenson and Gassett are dead. Dr. Selder lives at Webster City, and Daniel Varvel lives in Woodbury County, Iowa. The first blacksmith-shop was started in 1852, by a Mr. Dunlap. From that date to 1854, the settlement grew apace. Men of intelligent foresight and enterprise were added to the rapidly increasing population. The county, which, in the year 1838, had but 241 inhabitants, in 1854 numbered 6,075. In the year 1853, Monticello may be said to have begun its existence as a separate and distinct community, though previous to this time, it had become a village of some note and considerable promise. The credit of

organizing, i. e., first platting the village into town lots, laying off streets, etc., belongs to G. H. Walworth and Daniel Varvel.

The village at the time of which we write, was located along the military road, considerably east of the site at present occupied by the business portion. D. S. Dewey moved to Monticello from Waukegan, Ill., this year, and commenced the erection of a dam and saw-mill, adjoining the site now occupied by the East Monticello Grist-Mills. This year, also, A. Holston built the Monticello House, and John W. Moore opened a small store. The original plat contained sixty-three lots, Mr. James Finton, now deceased, becoming the purchaser of Lot No. 1. The price of lots at the time was but a small portion of what is now asked and received. During the year 1855, T. C. West erected a building for the sale of dry goods, groceries, and such general merchandise as is required in a country store. In the summer of the same year, John Taber was made the first Justice of the Peace, he receiving his commission from the County Judge. In this year, also, Dewey's saw-mill was burned. In 1856, D. C. Quimby was appointed the first Notary Public. In 1857, the first wagon-shop was started by Frank Reiger. Changes were going on continually and the town was rapidly growing in importance and repute. The year 1858 was one of the most memorable in the history of the embryo city. It was during this year that the question of building the Dubuque & South Western Railroad was first brought before the enterprising, wide-awake, and far-seeing business men, to whose industry and intelligent forethought Monticello owes much of its present prosperity and importance. The most liberal and substantial support was accorded the important project, and through the energy and spirit of the people along the route through the county, it was pushed actively forward, so that the work was actually begun in the same year in which the enterprise was first suggested to the people. As will be readily supposed, the inauguration of such an enterprise, and the sure prospect of the speedy opening of a public thoroughfare of such inestimable value and importance gave a wonderful impetus to the town. Immediately, a new addition to the town was surveyed and platted, called the Railroad Addition. Lots were taken with astonishing rapidity and at figures largely in advance of former prices. New buildings were erected in all directions: a lumber-yard was started by J. L. Davenport; work was begun upon East Monticello Flouring-Mills, by Mr. Dewey, already mentioned; the township was organized into a school district, under the school law of the State; Monticello Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., was instituted; activity was the order, "go-ahead" the watch-word, pride in the town and perfect faith in its future, the prevailing sentiments of the day.

The year 1859 was signalized by the completion of the railroad to this point. Trains, however, did not commence to run regularly across the bridge until the next year, the first freight being delivered in the month of January, 1860, in the shape of several car loads of lumber. This event was rendered additionally noteworthy by the arrival of a class of emigrants whose introduction could very easily have been dispensed with. We refer to the *rats* which were brought from Dubuque in those freight cars, the first of that long-tailed, troublesome species of the genus "varmint" ever seen in Monticello. The main part of the old school building was erected that year. Fred Grassmeyer started the first tin-shop in the basement of a dwelling-house on Main street. Peak & Hogg opened a dry-goods store west of the railroad and near the depot. The first grain warehouse was erected this year by E. B. Kinsella & Bro. C. E. Wales also came on and opened a dry-goods store in company with William





Olin Whittom

Merriam. In August of this year, the first attorney, A. J. Monroe, Esq., settled in Monticello. He is now City Attorney.

The prosperity of the town was now assured—changes were frequent and the population rapidly increasing. In 1864, Bradstreet's Addition was laid out and platted, July 7, with fifty-nine lots; Turk's Addition, platted October 6, with forty-six lots. During this year, M. M. Moulton built the first exclusively brick building, 503 First street. In 1866, Varvel's Addition was platted, with twenty-eight lots, making in all 275 lots in the city.

On the 17th of September, 1867, Monticello was incorporated as a city, under the general incorporation laws of the State.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

1867—Mayor, S. Y. Bradstreet; Recorder, F. J. Tryon; Treasurer, C. E. Wales; Marshal, E. L. Gregg. Councilmen—S. R. Howard, N. P. Starks, P. O. Babcock, J. L. Davenport, C. E. Wales.

1868—Mayor, S. Y. Bradstreet; Recorder, C. W. Gurney; Treasurer, S. R. Howard; Marshal, H. G. Buel; Street Commissioner, L. H. Warriner; City Attorney, M. W. Herrick. Councilmen—P. O. Babcock, M. R. Gurney, S. G. Frost, S. R. Howard, Fred Grassmeyer.

1869—Mayor, M. M. Moulton; Recorder, C. W. Gurney; Treasurer, I. L. Simington; Marshal, D. F. Magee; Street Commissioner, Simon Chamberlin; City Attorney, A. J. Monroe. Councilmen—S. R. Howard, John O. Duer, G. W. Condon, A. W. Hibbard, H. H. Starks.

1870—Mayor, M. M. Moulton; Recorder, C. W. Gurney; Treasurer, I. L. Simington; Marshal, D. F. Magee; Street Commissioner, S. Chamberlin; Assessor, G. S. Eastman; City Attorney, A. J. Monroe. Councilmen—John O. Duer, A. W. Hibbard, L. Palmer, G. W. Condon, S. R. Howard.

1871—Mayor, George W. Lovell; Recorder, C. W. Gurney; Treasurer, M. L. Carpenter; Marshal, S. Jewett; Street Commissioner, L. H. Warriner; Assessor, G. S. Eastman; City Attorneys, Monroe & Moulton. Councilmen—S. R. Howard, L. Palmer, John Gibson, S. Y. Bradstreet, W. H. Proctor.

1872—Mayor, G. W. Lovell; Recorder, M. W. Herrick; Treasurer, John O. Duer; Marshal, D. F. Magee; Street Commissioner, S. Chamberlin; Assessor, G. S. Eastman; Weighmaster, John Feehan; City Attorneys, Monroe & Moulton. Councilmen—H. D. Sherman, Otis Whittemore, F. J. Tryon, W. H. Proctor, John A. Chandler.

1873—Mayor, C. E. Wales; Recorder, H. M. Wright; Treasurer, John O. Duer; Marshal, P. J. Wright; Street Commissioner, J. S. Fuller; Assessor, G. S. Eastman; City Attorney, A. J. Monroe; Weighmaster, W. Hogg. Councilmen—W. H. Proctor, William Schodde, Matt Noyes, B. Stuart, Cyrus Langworthy.

1874—Mayor, C. E. Wales; Recorder, R. P. Smith; Treasurer, C. Langworthy; Marshal, William Joslin; Street Commissioner, J. S. Fuller; Assessor, G. S. Eastman; City Attorney, A. J. Monroe; Weighmaster, S. Calkins. Councilmen—S. R. Howard, T. J. Peak, John McConnon, Volney Hickok, George Stuhler.

1875—Mayor, G. W. Trumbull; Recorder, George H. Jacobs; Treasurer, C. Langworthy; Marshal, P. J. Wright; Street Commissioner, S. Calkins; Assessor, G. S. Eastman; City Attorneys, Monroe & Herrick; Weighmaster, J. G. Wood. Councilmen—B. F. Groesbeck, G. W. Garlock, John McConnon, T. J. Peak, F. J. Tryon.

1876—Mayor, H. D. Sherman; Recorder, F. B. Bonniwell; Treasurer, Theodore Soetje; Marshal, M. M. Moulton; Street Commissioner, Norman Starks; Assessor, N. W. Austin; City Attorney, M. W. Herrick; Weighmaster, J. G. Wood. Councilmen—A. R. Doxsee, T. A. King, John McConnon, S. R. Howard, H. L. Servoos.

1877—Mayor, F. J. Tryon; Recorder, C. W. Gurney; Treasurer, Theodore Soetje; Marshal, M. M. Moulton; Assessor, N. W. Austin; Weighmaster, J. G. Wood; Street Commissioner, W. King; City Attorney, M. W. Herrick. Councilmen—John McConnon, H. L. Servoos, T. A. King, W. A. Holston, C. A. Whiting.

1878—Mayor, G. W. Garlock; Recorder, C. W. Gurney; Treasurer, L. Palmer; Marshal, M. M. Moulton; Assessor, N. W. Austin; Weighmaster, J. G. Wood; Street Commissioner, W. King; City Attorney, M. W. Herrick. Councilmen—B. D. Paine, S. Kahn, H. H. Starks, S. Y. Bradstreet, Isaac Rigby.

1879—Mayor, B. D. Paine; Recorder, J. R. Stillman; Treasurer, G. L. Lovell; Marshal, M. M. Moulton; Street Commissioner, Ed. West; Assessor, F. Burnight; Weighmaster, J. G. Wood; City Attorney, J. Q. Wing. Councilmen—S. E. Sarles, John McConnon, Fred Grassmeyer, W. A. Holston, F. J. Tryon, N. W. Austin.

MONTICELLO IN 1879.

The flourishing little city of Monticello is situated near the geographical center of the township of the same name, at the junction of Kitty Creek and the South Fork of the Maquoketa River, and also at the junction of the Dubuque & Southwestern and Davenport & Northern Railways. (The above roads have recently been purchased and are now operated by the C., M. & St. P. Company.)

A portion of the city is situated on the east side of the Maquoketa, and called East Monticello. The Monticello Flouring-Mills, together with a small number of dwellings, constitute the principal part of the city east of the river. The site of the town on the west side is a remarkably delightful and pleasant one. The surface is comparatively smooth and unbroken, just enough of undulation to relieve the monotony of an entirely level surface. Fine farming country stretches out in every direction from the town, and, with the water-power furnished by the above streams, the advantages of the city are such as to warrant a belief that its growth will continue for some time to come. The "Diamond Creamery" of H. D. Sherman & Co., situated here, supplies a long-felt want to the dairy interest of the farmers in this vicinity, and demonstrates by its growing importance that the people of an agricultural district cannot afford to neglect this class of manufactures. Other manufacturing interests are attracting attention, and some are already in operation. The city is supplied with most excellent water from an artesian well, 1,192 feet deep, and hydrants are found at all principal points. The water is pumped from the well by a steam-engine, and carried to a reservoir nearly one hundred feet above the railroad on the hill west of the town, and thence is conducted to all parts of the city. With a well-organized fire company and an inexhaustible supply of water, the danger from the ravages of fire can be but slight.

The display of elegant private residences, handsomely located, the numerous commodious but less pretentious dwellings, the fine display of business houses and the magnificent public-school building, with a number of neat and

tasty church edifices, give to the city a very attractive appearance. The principal streets are well macadamized with stone from the adjacent quarries: the walks on the main thoroughfares are broad and commodious, and the city wears an air of permanence and prosperity. At present writing there are 3 newspapers (one German), 1 graded school, 5 church edifices, 1 circulating library, 2 banks, 2 railroad offices, 7 dry-goods stores, 11 exclusively grocery stores, 4 drug and book stores, 3 hardware stores, 2 clothing stores, 2 merchant tailors, 4 restaurants and confectioneries, 4 flour and feed stores, 3 furniture stores, 3 undertakers, 3 millinery stores, 4 dress-making establishments, 1 business college, 1 tile manufactory, 1 brickyard, 1 glove and mitten factory, 1 foundry, 2 machine-shops, 1 barb-wire factory, 1 broom and turkey-duster factory, 1 flouring-mill, 3 wagon and carriage factories, 2 agricultural implement stores, 2 lumber-yards, 2 art galleries, 2 news depots, 2 dealers in organs and sewing machines, 3 jewelry stores, 2 harness-shops, 2 livery stables, 1 feed barn, 6 blacksmith-shops, 4 boot and shoe stores, 5 shoe-shops, 3 insurance offices, 3 meat markets, 2 barber-shops, 4 hotels, 1 creamery, 2 cooper-shops, 1 ice dealer, 9 physicians, 5 dentists, 6 lawyers, 2 auctioneers, 2 elevators, 3 grain warehouses, 2 coal-yards, 7 contractors and builders, 6 live-stock and grain dealers, 3 tin-shops, 2 gunsmiths, 1 marble yard, 7 secret societies, 1 military company, 1 fire company, 1 cemetery association, and 11 saloons.

The inhabitants are principally American, and number about two thousand. The census of 1875 gives the population as less than one thousand, so that the population has either very rapidly increased or the census of that year was carelessly taken. The writer has been assured by several persons that the census of that year was universally deemed inaccurate.

The citizens of Monticello are a live, wide-awake, enterprising appearing people, and the town is decidedly *Western* in its characteristics.

EDUCATIONAL.

No people have more deserved to secure the full benefits of the magnificent public-school system vouchsafed to the inhabitants of the growing State of Iowa, than have the enterprising citizens of the little city of Monticello. The present school-building, with all its modern appointments, commands the attention and admiration of all who visit the town, and speaks volumes in testimony to the enterprise and intelligence of the people of Monticello and vicinity. The circulating library, the property of the Ladies' Library Association, is but another proof of the literary taste and appreciation of the refining and culturing influences to be secured by reading the standard publications of the present and past centuries. The liberality of the citizens in thus putting into the hands of the young the means of securing a liberal education, is pre-eminently praiseworthy, and for which unborn generations will rise up and bless the generosity of the founders of these enterprises.

The first schoolhouse was provided in 1849, thirty years ago. An old house standing outside of the present limits of the corporation was purchased and moved into the village, and, with lumber hauled from Dubuque, modified and changed into a schoolhouse. The building, though small, was sufficiently commodious to answer the wants of the growing generations until the year 1858, when the township was organized into a township school district, under the new law, and another building was erected, in 1859, on the site of the present one, 36 feet long by 24 feet wide, and two stories high.

It was thought by some at the time to be wildly extravagant on the part of the School Board to expend means so recklessly as in the erection of a building of such enormous proportions, and some there were who could see no use to which the second story might be put.

Not many years elapsed until it was found that, with all the extravagant expenditure, the building must be enlarged, to meet the growing wants of the district. Additions were made from time to time, and the building made sufficiently commodious to meet the demands of the school-going population, until two years ago, when it was deemed necessary and advisable to erect a building of sufficient capacity to meet the wants of the growing city for some time to come, and at the same time, to make it a standing testimony of the architectural taste and enterprise of the citizens.

The building erected is a magnificent structure, three stories high, and stands on First street, with a frontage of seventy-eight feet. It also faces a north-and-south street on the west, frontage sixty-eight feet. The school fronts on Grand street. The lower story constitutes what is called the Opera House, and is finished in an elegant manner. The auditorium is arranged in the form of an amphitheater, the long circles of chairs, rising one above another, afford the best facilities for seeing and hearing. The ceiling and walls are richly frescoed, and a twenty-four-light chandelier in the center, with abundant side-lamps, illuminates the hall with a pleasing brilliancy. Four doors open on the two streets, and the amphitheater, which is capable of seating 600 people, can be easily emptied in three or four minutes at most.

The second and third stories are for school purposes, containing eight rooms, averaging about thirty-one feet square, and sufficient to accommodate 550 pupils. The rooms are furnished with Andrews' improved single seats. The cost of the building, entire, was about \$17,000; furniture, \$3,000. The bonds of the district to the amount of \$12,000, running ten years, at 10 per cent, were sold at a premium of 3 to 4 per cent.

The building is surmounted by a dome in which has been placed a town clock, costing \$625 complete. The entire structure wears an appearance of solidity and harmonious elegance that does great credit to the architect and the Board of School Directors. It is an enduring monument to the intelligence, cultivated taste and liberality of the city and school district of Monticello.

The following persons constituted the Board of Directors at the time of the organization into a School District, in 1858: Sumner Hopkins, President; Lucian Rice, Vice President; W. H. Walworth, Secretary; S. J. Tucker, Director Subdistrict No. 1; Michael Hofacre, Director Subdistrict No. 2; A. H. Marvin, Director Subdistrict No. 3; J. C. Lawrence, Director Subdistrict No. 4; Chauncey Mead, Treasurer.

By a vote of the people, the city of Monticello was made an independent school district, in the 1877.

The following persons constitute the Board of Directors for the year 1879: Col. John O. Duer, President pro tem; R. P. Smith, Secretary; Capt. M. L. Carpenter, Treasurer; H. D. Sherman, C. E. Wales, John McConnon, H. M. Wright, M. M. Moulton, Directors.

The following are the corps of teachers for 1879:

Prof. Luther Foster, Principal, at a salary of \$100 per month.

Miss Kate Curtis, Assistant Principal, at a salary of \$40 per month.

Miss M. A. Wright, First Grammar Department, at a salary of \$40 per month.

Miss Alfa Campbell, Second Grammar Department, at a salary of \$35 per month.

Miss Alice Gurney, Third Grammar Department, at a salary of \$30 per month.

Miss Pink Duer, Fourth Primary Department, at a salary of \$30 per month.

Miss Franc Moulton, Third Primary Department, at a salary of \$30 per month.

Miss Mollie Grassmeyer, Second Primary Department, at a salary of \$30 per month.

Miss M. Herrick, First Primary Department, at a salary of \$30 per month.

Fletcher Burnight is janitor at a salary of \$25 per month. The school year consists of nine months.

THE PRESS.

In 1865, the citizens of Monticello having confidence in the permanence and prosperity of the town, and in view of their appreciation of the influences of the press as an educator and leader of public opinion, began to agitate the propriety of establishing a local newspaper. The matter met with so much approval that material was procured and an office established. On the 10th of July of that year, the first number of the *Monticello Express* was published. Mr. O. D. Crane, editor and proprietor. On the 15th of February of the same year, the office passed under the management of Mr. James Davidson, who continued the publication of the *Express* until the 8th of August, 1867, when Scott & Howard became proprietors. Soon after, Howard disposed of his share to Scott, who in turn sold to N. G. Sales, but Scott continued as editor until the 4th of April, 1868, when Sales sold to G. W. Hunt, who continued as editor and proprietor about four years. On the 4th of March, 1872, Hunt sold the office to the Monticello Press Association, W. H. Walworth, Treasurer, and John Blanchard, editor and manager, and, after a brief period, Mr. Blanchard became editor and proprietor, and continues such at present writing. The *Express* is an eight-column folio, and is published weekly on Thursday. From the first it has been a pronounced Republican paper, and, notwithstanding the frequent changes in proprietorship, the circulation has steadily increased.

At the time that Mr. Blanchard took charge of the office, they were issuing about twenty quires, and now the issue is more than double that number. Under the present management, the paper is ably edited, and is remarkably aggressive and outspoken in its policy. Mr. Blanchard is a ready and vigorous writer, and the power and influence of the *Express* is growing more and more extended every year.

Monticello Liberal.—The first number of the *Monticello Liberal* was published at Monticello on the 19th of September, A. D., 1872, by the Monticello Printing Company, with G. W. Hunt, editor and manager. The paper was published under the auspices of the Printing Company for about two years, when Mr. Hunt became the editor and proprietor, and has continued such from that time forward. The *Liberal* is an eight-column folio, and is published weekly, on Thursday. The mechanical work is well and neatly done, and the editorial department well conducted. The *Liberal* supported the Independent party during the Greeley campaign, and since that time the political complexion of the paper has been Democratic. The office is well supplied with material in its jobbing department, and receives a good share of patronage.

On the 19th of November, 1873, at the instance of the people at the other end of the county, Mr. Hunt began the publication of the *Wyoming News*, and

continued its publication for about a year, and then disposed of the enterprise to P. D. Swigart, who changed the name to *Wyoming Journal*. The *News* was neutral in politics.

The publication of *Die Freie Presse*, a German weekly newspaper, commenced at the *Liberal* office on the 20th of December, 1877, Mr. Hunt editor and proprietor. *Die Freie Presse* is one of the official papers of the county, the statutes making it such because it is the only German newspaper published in the county.

Mr. Hunt has had a long editorial experience, and the *Liberal* and *Die Freie Presse* have their appropriate share of the newspaper patronage of the county.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—It cannot be ascertained when the first sermon by a Methodist minister was preached in Monticello. It was occasionally visited by itinerants, but no regular appointment was made until 1861. In that year, Rev. J. Williams preached on the circuit which embraced Monticello. The membership was small and very much scattered. In 1862, Rev. G. Stanley was the preacher in charge, and the society increased its numbers. In 1863, Rev. J. S. Eberhart was the Pastor. During the year, the present church edifice was erected. Previous to this time, the society worshipped in the schoolhouse. At the time, the membership was about fifty. In 1864, Rev. H. C. Brown was Pastor, and, in 1865, he was re-appointed. The society now became a station, with about ninety members, and paid \$500 salary. In 1866, Rev. F. W. Vinson was appointed to the charge, and during his administration the membership increased to ninety-five. His salary was \$800. In 1867, Rev. H. H. Fairall was Pastor, with a salary of \$950. During the year, a large two-story parsonage was built, costing \$1,300. In 1868, Mr. Fairall was re-appointed, with a salary of \$1,000. During his administration, the membership increased eighty—fifty by conversions and thirty by letter—making a total of 175. During the two years, the Church paid out for improvements, benevolent purposes, ministerial support and contingent expenses, \$3,500. In 1869, C. C. Symons was appointed Pastor, and served one year. He was succeeded by Thomas Thomson, who also served one year. In 1871, F. X. Miller was appointed Pastor, and served three years. J. S. Eberhart was also Pastor for three years. The present Pastor is Rev. J. L. Paine, who is on his second year.

There are at present 130 members, and thirteen probationers. The following are the Trustees of the Church for 1879: Dr. I. H. Phillips, A. E. Chesterfield, C. E. Marvin, M. W. Herrick, Robert Young, Elijah Austin, G. H. White and Mrs. A. P. Moore. Class Leaders—J. G. Wood and N. W. Austin. Stewards—J. B. Smith, John Moody, N. W. Austin, William Joslin, George W. Condon, Samuel G. Harris and Henry F. Taylor.

The Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition, and has an average attendance of eighty-five. N. W. Austin is the Superintendent.

The Church is free from debt, and is in a good flourishing condition.

German Reform Church.—On the first of April, 1870, Rev. G. Rettig came to preach to the Germans at Monticello and vicinity. Four German families in the town professed to believe in the creed of the German Reform Church and were anxious to have regular services, as there was no other German Church organization in the town. They rented a place on First street from Mr. Ch. Siebenthal and fitted it for church purposes. A temporary organization

was made; Mr. G. Stuhler was chosen Elder, and Mr. Ch. Siebenthal, Deacon. For four and a half years, divine service was held in the above-mentioned locality. A regular Church was formed April 12, 1874, with Rev. G. Rettig, Pastor; Mr. G. Stuhler and Mr. Thomas Guyan, Elders; Mr. Andrew Ambuhl and John Weibal, Deacons. After the room on First street had been sold, preaching was continued in Marvin's Hall for one year. A resolution was passed to build a sanctuary, and a lot was purchased for \$200 on Cedar street. From Marvin's Hall they moved to Kinsella Hall. A commission was appointed to get subscriptions for building a church edifice. Mr. G. Stuhler, Gerhart Eiler and Thomas Guyan were chosen Trustees October 19, 1874. The corner-stone of the new church was laid June 27, 1875, and the church edifice dedicated October 31, 1875. January 23, 1876, Rev. G. Rettig resigned and Rev. A. Kern, of Helvetia, W. Va., was called to the pastorate. He remained with the Church one year and five months, and was succeeded October 31, 1877, by Rev. John F. Graf, of Palmyra, Mo., who serves the Church at present. During his ministry, the Church has paid all its debts on the church building and built a fine parsonage. The present membership numbers about eighty.

Congregational Church.—The earliest public Congregational ministrations in Monticello were begun by Rev. E. P. Kimball, June 16, 1860, his salary being mainly paid by the American Home Missionary Society. At this time, it was commonly reported that there was not a praying man in the village, which was probably true. There were, however, a few praying women. The meetings were held in the Monticello Schoolhouse.

The earliest formal step toward organizing the Church was taken September 18, 1860, at a meeting held in the Monticello Schoolhouse, pursuant to a previous call. A resolution to organize under the name of the "Congregational Church of Monticello" was passed, and articles of faith and a form of covenant were adopted. The Church was duly organized November 13, 1860, by an Ecclesiastical Council, convened at the schoolhouse in Monticello, and composed of ministers and delegates representing the following Congregational Churches: The Church at Bowen's Prairie, at Dubuque, at Anamosa and the Church at Cass. The following are the names of those who at the time united as members: E. P. Kimball, Betsey A. F. Kimball, John White, Elizabeth A. White, Celeste E. Wales, Lyman P. Hoyt, Sarah Hoyt, Sarah A. Higby and Mrs. E. J. Leach.

At a regular meeting of the Church, held January 2, 1862, it was voted to circulate a subscription to secure funds to build a church edifice. The effort was not successful. Subsequently, the matter was taken up by the citizens in connection with the members of the Church, and a subscription to the amount of about \$1,000, with promises of \$300 more. Circumstances unfavorable to the project shortly afterward arose, and the matter remained at a stand-still till the summer of 1866, when a new subscription was circulated and pledges to the amount of \$1,800 secured. Lots were secured, but nothing was done that year further than laying the foundation walls and bringing upon the ground a portion of the materials. Plans of the edifice were submitted by Mr. C. C. Walworth, of Boston, and were adopted. Mr. Walworth subscribed \$500 for the enterprise, and afterward increased his subscription to \$1,000. He also presented the architectural plans and specifications without charge. The cost of the building, according to the design agreed upon, was estimated at \$4,000. It was soon after learned that owing to the advance in material, the cost would reach \$6,000, unless the plan be modified. Mr. Walworth then secured a modification of the design. The

foundation walls were then remodeled, the work being begun on May 1, 1867. On the 14th of the same month, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone took place, and was conducted by the Rev. D. J. Jones, Pastor. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Jones and Rev. J. Allen. The edifice was in due form dedicated on Sunday, January 27, 1868. After services, a debt of \$1,800 was canceled by \$2,200 pledges. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago. The American Congregational Union donated \$500 to aid in building. The Congregational Society, auxiliary to the Church, was duly organized December 26, 1865, F. J. Tryon being in the chair. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. This society is composed of members of the Church, and of such adult male persons of good moral character as pay \$3 annually for the support of preaching. Its function is to co-operate with the Church in holding and protecting the property, and supporting the minister.

The ministers who have served the Church since its organization are Rev. E. P. Kimball, who resigned in 1863; Revs. Isaac Russell, S. A. Benton, J. D. Jones, J. K. Nutting, J. D. Bell, William Leavitt, Loren W. Brintnall and D. Jenkins, the present Pastor.

This Church is in a prosperous condition, and now has a membership of 106. It is what might be called the liberal church of the town, and is decidedly progressive. This is especially so under the administration of the present Pastor. Mr. Jenkins is a young man of good scholastic attainments, and broad and liberal in his public ministrations.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

An organization with the above title was organized at Monticello November 25, 1867. Officers were elected and a Constitution and By-Laws adopted. For some years, the society grew and flourished, at one time having an excellent reading-room and, apparently, doing much good. Like most similar organizations in towns of the size, it grew and flourished for a time, and then declined and, eventually, ceased to exist.

WATER-WORKS.

In the summer of 1877, a stock company was organized, with Hon. George W. Lovell, President, and had for its object the securing of good water privileges for the inhabitants of the city of Monticello. A well was sunk near the depot to the depth of nearly twelve hundred feet, with the hope of securing a flowing well, but the hopes of the company were not fully realized. An abundant supply of water was secured, but it rose only to within forty feet of the surface. The funds of the company being exhausted, nothing was done for the space of about eighteen months, when the company sold out its interest in the well to the city for the amount of their investment, \$3,200, the city agreeing to pay the same to the stockholders in the way of water-rents, in installments of 10 per cent each year, for ten years, without interest. An open well to the depth of the surface of the standing water was dug, walled and cemented, and a contract was let to George F. Blake & Co., of New York, to put in a pumping apparatus, whereby the water could be pumped and carried to a reservoir on the hill west of the city. A reservoir was built and neatly inclosed, at the place named, with a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand gallons. The pumps and necessary appendages have been put in place, and water-mains laid to the principal parts of the city, and everything has been pronounced a decided

success. The water is excellent, nearly as soft as rain-water, and two or three degrees warmer than that of ordinary well-water. The supply seems to be entirely inexhaustible. The entire cost to the city of the Water-Works, thus far, has been about \$16,000.

The following officers have been duly appointed: S. Y. Bradstreet, Superintendent; Dexter Page, Engineer. Commissioners—S. Y. Bradstreet, Chairman; B. D. Paine, S. E. Sarles, M. M. Moulton, Dexter Page.

The primary object of the company who inaugurated the enterprise has been consummated, and the city has a full supply of good water. From the water-mains, surface pipes are being put in at the present writing, and everything is eminently satisfactory.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Monticello Fire Company was organized in the year 1872, with a membership of forty-five. The company for some time were supplied with buckets only, and dependent upon no other source for water than that afforded by the cisterns and wells of the city. The following officers were elected at the organization: J. A. Chandler, Foreman; N. W. Austin, First Assistant; Dexter Page, Second Assistant; James Young, Third Assistant; George Whiting, Secretary; C. A. Whiting, Treasurer.

An engine, hose and hose cart and the necessary equipage for a first-class fire company have been procured, and the organization has been kept in good working condition, and at sundry times has rendered effective service in staying the ravages of fire.

Owing to the facilities afforded by the water-works of the city, the use of the engine is not necessary, except at points more than a thousand feet from a hydrant. The present officers are: Dexter Page, Foreman; Isaac Grover, First Assistant; Fred Simons, Second Assistant; William C. King, Third Assistant; Peter Young, Treasurer; Robert Young, Steward; O. B. Rundle, Secretary. The company numbers about fifty men.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Monticello Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Monticello, Jones County, on the 16th of March, 1858, by J. J. Dickinson, W. D. D. G. Master, assisted by Bros. Johnson, Belknap, Lukins and Warner, of Anamosa Lodge, No. 40. The Lodge was instituted in the afternoon. After the ceremonies had been concluded, the following officers were elected and installed, according to the prescribed form of the Order: J. J. Brown, N. G.; A. Moulton, V. G.; M. M. Moulton, Secretary; W. B. Selden, Treasurer; T. C. West, W.; D. McDonald, C. Petitions were received and acted upon from six applicants. In the evening, three candidates being present, they were initiated into the mysteries of Odd Fellowship. After the installation of appointed officers, W. D. D. G. Master Dickinson delivered an address. The organization was made under favorable circumstances and has ever been in a prosperous condition. The charter members were Aaron Moulton, M. M. Moulton, Abram Everetts, J. J. Brown, E. H. Warren. The officers for the year 1879, are: W. M. Preston, N. G.; Seth Fowler, V. G.; G. W. Condon, Secretary; John Rigby, Treasurer; Elijah Austin, Warden; C. Henry, Conductor; Clark Byam, R. S. N. G.; Judson Tucker, L. S. N. G.; J. B. L. Caldwell, R. S. V. G.; F. A. Coyle, L. S. V. G.; William Tuel, R. S. S.; P. H. Conner, L. S. S.; F. S.

Duger, I. G.; James Harrison, O. G. The Lodge occupies a well-furnished hall and has money at interest.

Burns Lodge, No. 173, A. F. & A. M.—Instituted, U. D., January 18, A. D. 1865, A. L. 5865, and organized under charter of Grand Lodge of Iowa, June 21, 1865, A. L. 5865, at Monticello, Jones County. First officers—Brothers H. D. Sherman, W. M.; M. R. Gurney, S. W.; C. E. Wales, J. W.; H. Rosa, Treasurer; J. A. Chandler, Secretary; E. T. Mellett, S. D.; S. R. Howard, J. D.; Simon Morton, Tiler. The Lodge was organized under favorable auspices, the members contributing \$375 to furnish hall, etc. M. M. Moulton was the first to receive the Master Mason's degree in this Lodge, April 12, 1865. The Lodge has continued to prosper, and, up to the 1st of November, 1879, had conferred the degrees upon eighty-three persons.

The first death in the Lodge was that of Brother S. Hopkins, an old veteran Mason, in March, 1867, next followed in the same month Brother C. McClosky, then Brother H. Bledsoe, the first petitioner for Masonic Light in Burns Lodge. Rev. R. H. Northrop died of consumption and was buried in Burns Lodge Lot in Monticello Cemetery. Brother Peter Karst died of cancer at Sand Springs, Iowa. Brothers David S. Dreiblebis and Hugh L. Matthews were young Masons and lived but a short time to enjoy the benefits of the Order. Worshipful Master P. H. Babcock is the only presiding officer lost by death. Brother Sandford Jacobs died after a long and lingering illness.

The Lodge has been liberal in its benevolent expenditures, and continues in good working condition and shares a large measure of prosperity. The officers for the year 1879 are as follows: Brothers Luther Foster, W. M.; B. D. Paine, S. W.; W. A. Holston, J. W.; John O. Duer, Treasurer; S. L. Gardiner, Secretary; George L. Lovell, S. D.; Joseph E. Nye, J. D.; Samuel Kahn, S. S.; Clark Byam, J. S.; M. M. Moulton, Tiler.

The history of Burns Lodge and Trinity Commandery was furnished by Sir Knight S. L. Gardiner, though we give it much abridged.

Monticello Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M., U. D., instituted March 2, 2398, A. D. 1868, and organized under charter of the Grand Chapter of Iowa October 16, 2398, A. D. 1868. This Chapter was the parent of the Anamosa Chapter. Among the first petitioners for the degrees in this Chapter were M. R. Gurney, S. R. Howard and Joseph E. Eaton. Up to that time there were but six Royal Arch Masons in Monticello.

First Officers—H. D. Sherman, E. H. P.; G. W. Miller, E. King; M. M. Moulton, E. Scribe; S. L. Gardiner, Secretary; W. P. Crowley, C. H.; P. Stone, P. S.; O. T. Richmond, R. A. C.; W. L. Winter, Third Vail; R. C. Shiinn, Second Vail; J. C. Huntoon, First Vail; J. P. Embree, Tiler.

The Chapter is in good condition, financially and otherwise, with a membership of thirty-four. Officers for 1879—M. R. Gurney, H. P.; W. W. Calkins, King; Samuel Kahn, Scribe; R. P. Smith, Secretary; John O. Duer, Treasurer; B. D. Paine, C. H.; Luther Forster, P. S.; S. R. Howard, R. A. C.; J. A. Chandler, G. M. Third Vail; H. M. Wright, G. M. Second Vail; Isaac Rigby, G. M. First Vail; M. M. Moulton, Tiler.

Trinity Commandery, No. 16, Monticello, Iowa.—This Commandery is the parent of the Commandery at Manchester, Delaware County; Patmos Commandery, at Marion, Linn County, and the Commandery at Anamosa. Trinity Commandery started out with an expensive outfit, said to have been the best in the State, costing about \$500.

The funds were loaned by charter members, and were paid back to them in about a year from the time of organization, December 9, 1869. It is now

self-sustaining, its money at interest and annual dues more than meeting current expenses. This Commandery donated \$25 to the yellow-fever sufferers in 1878. Hard times has temporarily checked the growth of the Commandery. There has been but one death in this Commandery in the ten years of its existence—Sir Knight Porter H. Babcock, a good officer.

The first officers were: Sir Knight H. D. Sherman, E. C.; Sir Knight Samuel L. Gardiner, Gen.; Sir Knight Charles E. Wales, C. G.; Sir Knight Isaac L. Sinnington, Prel.; Sir Knight James Davidson, S. W.; Sir Knight F. C. Brown, J. W.; Sir Knight Thomas R. Ercanbrack, W.; Sir Knight Jonathan Piper, Treas.; Sir Knight M. M. Moulton, Recorder.

The officers for 1879—Sir Knight Silas M. Yoran, E. C.; Sir Knight Samuel L. Gardiner, Gen.; Sir Knight S. R. Howard, C. G.; Sir Knight C. E. Wales, Treas.; Sir Knight M. M. Moulton, Recorder; Sir Knight R. P. Smith, S. W.; Sir Knight D. E. Pond, J. W.; Sir Knight S. S. Farwell, St. B.; Sir Knight E. T. Mellett, S. B.; Sir Knight James Davidson, Warder; Sir Knight H. D. Sherman, Sentinel. Continuation of membership—1875, M. O. Warriner, Justin Shapley, Luther Foster; 1876, Edwin Blakslee, H. V. White, C. E. Merriam, D. A. Peet, C. N. Dietz, F. B. Bonniwall.

William Tell Lodge, No. 391, I. O. O. F.—Organized April, 1879, and works in the German language. The officers and charter members were: Samuel Kahn, N. G.; Emil Schneider, V. G.; John Wybel, Treas.; John Grum, Sec.; J. Snyder, Warden; G. Snyder, Conductor; Geo. Shaffer, R. S. N. G.; H. W. Baade, L. S. N. G.; A. Guler; R. S. V. G.; J. Snyder, L. S. V. G.

Monticello Lodge, No. 4, A. O. U. W.—This Lodge was duly organized January 15, 1876, with the following charter members: Dr. I. H. Phillips, Wilson Jenkins, G. W. Miller, J. R. Stillman, G. W. Garlock, S. F. Bentley, J. Q. Wing, John Blanchard, N. W. Austin, W. E. Herrick and O. B. Rundle. Number of members at present writing, seventy-five. The object of the organization is co-operative life insurance. The Lodge has lost three members since it was organized, and paid in each case \$2,000. Weekly benefits have been paid to those who were entitled to the same, and the Lodge kept in a good, prosperous condition.

The present officers are: N. W. Austin, P. M. W.; S. G. Harris, M. W.; C. A. Whiting, Foreman; H. C. Suhr, Overseer; J. B. Smith, Recorder; J. R. Stillman, Financier; W. W. Calkins, F. S.

Monticello Lodge, No. 14, of the Iowa Legion of Honor.—The object of this organization is quite the same as that of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, only that the work of the Legion of Honor is confined to the State of Iowa. This Lodge was organized on the 8th of May, 1879, with forty-two charter members. The present officers are: J. B. Smith, President; S. G. Harris, Vice President; J. R. Stillman, R. S.; M. M. Moulton, F. S.; H. Suhr, Treas.; G. W. Miller, Doorkeeper; Fred Simons, Sentinel. The Legion of Honor may pay at the death of a brother \$4,000, if there is that number of members in that class, while the Ancient Order of United Workmen pay only \$2,000. The Legion of Honor pays no sick benefits.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Monticello Ladies' Library Association.—The circulating library association, under the auspices of the ladies of Monticello, was organized in 1867, with the following officers:

Mrs. S. Y. Bradstreet, President; Mrs. W. H. Proctor, Vice President; Mrs. G. W. Miller, Treasurer; Mrs. S. Langworthy, Secretary.

The following were the charter members: Mrs. Maria Bradstreet, Mrs. Stephen Langworthy, Mrs. William H. Proctor, Mrs. G. W. Miller, Mrs. James Davidson, Mrs. W. H. Walworth, Mrs. C. E. Wales and Mrs. F. S. Dunham.

A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted for the government of the Association, and the society began its work without a dollar in the treasury.

Festivals and other means were improvised from time to time, and the proceeds used in the purchase of books. Through much that was discouraging the Association has passed, and, at present writing, secured for the use of those willing to pay the trifling sum of \$1 per year, a good library of about seven hundred volumes. There are a goodly number of standard works in the library, and the Association is now in a more prosperous condition than at any previous time. An examination of the books warrants the belief that they are well cared for, and that a goodly number are read by appreciative readers.

The Association is a valuable auxiliary to the educational forces of the city, and the ladies of Monticello deserve especial commendation for their literary taste and perseverance in a cause so meritorious.

The present officers are: Mrs. F. S. Dunham, President; Mrs. S. R. Howard, Vice President; Mrs. J. R. Stillman, Secretary; Mrs. G. W. Miller, Treasurer.

Monticello Cemetery Association.—This Association was organized as an incorporate body on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1866. The following are the names of the incorporators: E. P. Kimball, M. M. Moulton, W. H. Walworth, D. T. Gardner, S. R. Howard and J. P. Sleeper. M. M. Moulton, W. H. Walworth and E. P. Kimball were elected the first Trustees of the Association; Mrs. B. A. F. Kimball, Treasurer.

On the 24th of June, A. D. 1866, the Trustees purchased for the Association, of Mrs. George George and husband, two acres of land, and Mrs. George donated an acre, the whole to be used for cemetery purposes, and the one acre donated by Mrs. George is always to be held for the free use of the poor. The land is situated about a mile east of the city of Monticello, on the main road leading to Scotch Grove.

At a meeting of the Association on the 20th of December, 1866, the Treasurer made the following report:

Amount collected, \$283.15. Paid for land, \$150; for lumber, \$105; for nails, \$8; for work, \$7.50; for deed, etc., \$5.50.

The first officers continued to act until the 25th of June, 1873, when the following were duly elected: Trustees, H. D. Sherman, Samuel G. Gardiner, M. M. Moulton and C. E. Wales; Treasurer, John O. Duer. Cash capital, \$61.69.

The work of improving the cemetery was now commenced. The grounds were surveyed, lots properly divided, the whole newly fenced, the streets and alleys graded, and an evergreen tree planted at the corners of each lot, making a living corner-stone. From that time forward, the grounds have been kept in a neat and tasty manner, much to the credit of the Board of Trustees.

The money to purchase the land, improve, etc., was raised by subscription, largely through the efforts of Mrs. B. A. F. Kimball and Mrs. Fred Grassmeyer. The subscriptions were in sums varying from 50 cents up to \$25, donated by Joseph Baker. M. L. Carpenter gave \$20; H. Rosa, \$16; F. Grassmeyer, \$12, and many others donated liberally.

Monticello Union Park Association.—On the 13th day of April, 1874, a meeting was held at the office of C. W. Gurney, in Monticello.

and the following Articles of Incorporation were adopted and an organization effected :

Articles of Incorporation of the Monticello Union Park Association :

I. We, the undersigned, hereby form ourselves into a joint-stock company for the purpose of purchasing forty acres of land in the town of Monticello, county of Jones and State of Iowa, fencing and fitting the same for the purpose of a driving-park and fair-grounds.

II. This company shall be known and designated at the "Monticello Union Park Association," and its principal place of business shall be at Monticello, Jones County, Iowa.

III. The business to be transacted shall be the holding of fairs and exhibitions, and leasing of said grounds to such other societies and for such other purposes as the Executive Committee shall determine.

IV. The capital stock of said company shall consist of \$3,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each; each share to be entitled to one vote in the election of officers and the transaction of other business of the company. Said stock to be paid in on call of the President.

V. This Association shall commence on the 13th day of April, 1874, and shall continue twenty years.

VI. The officers of this Association shall be one President, one Vice President, one Secretary, one Treasurer and three Directors, which three, together with the President and Secretary, shall constitute an Executive Committee. The annual meeting of said Association shall be held at Monticello on the second Monday of April in each year, at which time all the above enumerated officers shall be elected, to hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

VII. The indebtedness of this Association shall at no time exceed \$1,000.

VIII. No private property of stockholders shall be liable for corporate debts.

IX. The Executive Committee shall have power to make all by-laws and regulations necessary for the government of the Association.

Dated at Monticello the 13th day of April, 1874. Filed for record December 26, 1874.

Names of stockholders: M. L. Carpenter, S. C. Langworthy, Hiram Tarks, G. S. Eastman, George Stuhler, Birdall & Acker, Joseph Clark, L. Waushara, John Lorentenzen, M. M. Benedict, S. S. Farwell, Philip Kuhns, George Haines, J. W. Skelly, G. W. Lovell, C. E. Wales, Theodore Soetje, William Schoddy, Fred Grassmeyer, Gill & Noyes, S. R. Howard, N. M. Smith, John O. Duer, P. O. Babcock, A. J. Monroe, Gurney & Davidson, Henry Babbe, M. A. Rice, F. M. Hicks.

The following Board of Directors were elected for that year (1874): John O. Duer, P. O. Babcock and Joseph Clark. C. E. Wales was President, and C. W. Gurney, Secretary.

The present officers are: M. M. Benedict, President; G. S. Eastman, Vice President; John O. Duer, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors—G. Haines, M. Noyes and S. R. Howard.

The Association has purchased forty acres near the city of Monticello. The grounds are well fitted up for the use of the Association. The entire cost of purchase and preparation has been about \$3,000. The estimated value of the property of the Association at this time is \$4,000.

JONES COUNTY MILITIA COMPANY.

Company D, of the Ninth Regiment Iowa National Guards, was enlisted at Monticello on the 17th of June, 1878, under the Military Code of the State. It has always been a maximum company from the first, composed of sixty-seven men. J. Q. Wing was unanimously chosen Captain; Ed M. Thompson, First Lieutenant, and Dugal McDugal, Second Lieutenant. These officers were commissioned by Gov. Gear on the 23d day of July, 1878. Dugal McDugal was dismissed the service, and William C. King elected Second Lieutenant in his stead.

Capt. J. Q. Wing was elected Colonel of the Ninth Regiment on the 16th of August, 1879, and Lieut. Thompson took command of Company D. It is

expected that Lieut. Thompson will be promoted to the captaincy, and that other promotions will be made in regular order.

Company D is armed with the best breech-loading needle guns, and neatly uniformed.

In 1878, Company D was called upon to unload a car load of tramps that had taken possession of a train on the Davenport & Northern Railroad. The work was well accomplished in a short time, although the company had been organized but a short time. The company is one of the best drilled in the military service of the State. A number of the old veterans of the late war are members of the company.

JONES COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Jones County Agricultural Society owns property, in the way of buildings, to the amount of about \$1,500, on the grounds of the Park Association.

The present Agricultural Society was organized at Monticello in the year 1874, with the following officers: S. S. Farwell, Monticello, President; E. V. Miller, Viroqua, Vice President; C. W. Gurney, Monticello, Secretary; A. M. Loomis, Wyoming, Treasurer.

It is proper to state that an Agricultural Society was organized many years ago, and the meetings were held on the grounds near Anamosa. For a number of years the Society was a success, but, for some reason, the interest abated, and finally the Society failed to hold annual meetings, and virtually ceased to exist.

The present Society began without a dollar in the treasury, and now owns property to the amount of about \$1,500, on the grounds of the Monticello Union Park Association. The meetings of the Society have been a success thus far, and a liberal amount of premiums have been paid at the annual exhibition.

The following are the officers for the year 1879: Wm. M. Starr, Castle Grove, President; S. L. Gilbert, Onslow, Vice President; S. M. Yoran, Monticello, Secretary; F. O. Ellison, Wyoming, Treasurer.

THE PRINCIPAL FIRES.

The first fire was that of D. S. Dewey's two-story frame saw-mill, at East Monticello, in March, 1855; loss, \$4,000, no insurance.

In April, 1864, the two-story shop and horse-stable of N. W. Austin, was burned. Loss on building, \$500; contents, horse, \$100; tools, hay and grain, \$100; one horse belonging to Mr. Ketchum, \$100. Total, \$800. No insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Austin had been prosecuting witness in a certain liquor suit, and is supposed to have lost his shop and barn as a result.

In May, 1864, the frame stable of G. Slade was destroyed by fire. It was Sunday evening, just after services had commenced at the M. E. Church, that the fire was discovered. Several prosecutions had been commenced against the saloon keepers for the illegal sale of intoxicating beverages.

Some parties had hid a keg of whisky in the stable, where it was found by some boys, who had been taking a "nip" from it daily, and they concluded to take a *swing* before attending church, and, as it was dark, lighted a match that they might see; the match fell into the dry hay, and the building was in flames in a moment. Loss on building, \$500; contents, \$100; one span of horses, \$200. Total, \$800. No insurance.

July 5, 1864, the restaurant and saloon owned and kept by J. P. Sleeper, was destroyed by fire, and was a total loss of about \$2,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by fire-works on the 4th.

A fire occurred on the 26th of July, 1868, and was supposed to be an incendiary fire. The following buildings were totally destroyed: M. M. Moulton's two story building on Lot 503; loss, \$2,000. Loss to Odd Fellows' Lodge, \$200; loss of Good Templar's Lodge, \$200. Insurance, \$800; H. D. Sherman's butter in the cellar, \$500; no insurance.

H. M. Wright's bookstore; loss on building and contents, \$2,000; fully insured.

C. A. Whiting's barber-shop; loss on building and contents, \$2,000, also fully insured.

October 12, 1869, occurred another incendiary fire, and four buildings were destroyed, viz.: W. E. Berry's saloon, loss \$2,000, insured, the building was occupied by Warriner & Monroe, loss to them, \$200; no insurance.

McCormick & Kennady's store and contents, loss \$2,500; fully insured.

N. M. Smith's drug store; loss on building and contents, \$2,500; no insurance.

The building owned by Dr. Smith, occupied by J. Davidson with post office; loss on contents, \$200; no insurance.

Gardiner & Dunham's building, damaged to the amount of \$1,000; fully insured.

December 9, 1869, a partial loss by fire of C. A. Whiting's drug store; loss on building, \$500; fully insured.

C. J. Conley's loss on contents, \$1,000. This fire was supposed to be the result of incendiary causes.

January 23, 1870, C. E. Wales' residence was damaged about \$1,000; fully insured.

April 14, 1870, Mr. Reiger's building was damaged by fire about \$800; insured.

Damage to the Hany Building and contents (grocery), \$1,400; insurance, \$450.

Meat market of William Peterson, building and contents, \$1,000; no insurance.

W. Stambaugh's hardware store; loss on building, \$1,000; loss to M. Haran on contents, \$5,000; fully insured.

December 12, 1871, E. E. Burdick's tenement house at East Monticello; loss, \$800; insured.

February 11, 1872, loss by fire of Hibbard, Frost & Wood, of frame flouring-mill, \$14,000; no insurance.

Dexter Page's foundry and machine-shop building; loss, \$1,500; no insurance.

E. B. Kinsella's warehouse burned; loss, \$500. Loss to Pat Hopkins on contents, \$150; fully insured.

John Kinsella's warehouse; loss, \$500; also insured. Langworthy & Holt, contents in same, \$1,500; insured.

Pat Washington's warehouse; loss, \$700; no insurance. Hake & Rohn, grain in same, \$1,000; fully insured.

A. J. Monroe's barn; loss, \$150; not insured.

B. Stuart's barn; loss, \$100; insured for \$50.

W. E. Herrick's tools in mill; loss, \$100. E. Grissenger's tools in mill, loss, \$100. The mill was set on fire in the night.

March 28, 1872, A. J. Monroe's barber-shop and law office; loss, \$500; insured.

April 23, 1872, D. L. Norcross' dwelling-house; loss, \$800; insured.

September 29, 1877, a dwelling that belonged to the estate of David Young; damaged by fire, \$500; insured.

February 27, 1879, stone flouring-mill of H. S. Pope & Bro.; loss, \$8,000; insured for \$5,100.

March 28, 1879, brick residence of D. S. Kinsella; loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,500.

June 5, 1879, tin-shop of F. S. Dunham; damage to building, \$500; damage to contents, \$3,000; fully insured.

Dr. Myrick's office contents; damages, \$50. Dr. Henry's office contents; damages, \$50; no insurance.

Damage to Mrs. Derbin's dwelling, \$100; damage to contents, \$400; fully insured.

August 15, 1879, damage to James Young's residence, \$100; insured.

There have been a few other losses by fire, but the dates and amounts we were not able to get.

The above facts and figures were furnished us by M. M. Moulton, Esq.

WYOMING TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the southeast part of the county, north of Oxford, the southwest township. The most of the surface is rather broken: there is a strip of prairie on the south side, and some prairie land in the northwest corner, which is level or beautifully undulating. A ridge, commonly known as the Brainard Ridge, runs through about the center of the township from west to east, along which there are fine farms and good substantial buildings. The northeast corner is principally timber-land, with an occasional slope of prairie interspersed among it.

The farms, buildings, orchards and other improvements in the township, indicate a thriving and industrious people.

The thriving town of Wyoming is situated in the southwestern portion of the township, and a portion of the town of Onslow is situated in the northeast, four miles from the city of Wyoming.

EARLY REMINISCENCES OF WYOMING AND VICINITY.

BY DR. M. H. CALKINS.

[The following in reference to the early history of Wyoming and vicinity was prepared and read by Dr. M. H. Calkins, during the "Wyoming House Lecture Course," in April, A. D. 1878. The corrections necessary, owing to the changes that have taken place since that time, have been made by the Doctor, also, so that the statements are reliable and trustworthy. We are thus placed under obligations to Dr. Calkins for one of the most valuable and entertaining chapters in the history of Jones County. We regret to be obliged to somewhat abridge this portion of the early history for the want of space. Much that would be very entertaining is necessarily omitted; but we have endeavored to retain all the historical facts. The Doctor, whose biography appears elsewhere, is a



M. H. Calkins M. D.



strong and vigorous writer, and, at times, expresses himself with much rhetorical effect. From the fact that the important facts of history of the schools and churches are given by Dr. Calkins, no separate history of them will be given.—EDITOR.]

"The early history of any community is seldom preserved for posterity. A generation lives, acts its part, passes away, and little is known of the details of the operations by which grand results were reached. Every generation views the results of the preceding one in their totality and condemns in jobbing lots, or at wholesale lauds. Could we have access to that book where time records the acts of men, it would be an easy task to write the history of the past. But when, in antiquarian research, we are compelled to rely upon the treacherous memory of the living whose knowledge is often derived from tradition, it becomes an arduous task and is often inaccurate. In my search for items of early history, I have not found a man who has kept a record of the passing events in which he was engaged, and which so often interest posterity. Memory alone has been relied upon, and hence some of the statements I shall make may be incorrect. Memory cannot always be relied upon, particularly in reference to dates. The young look forward, and time seems long. The old glance backward and time seems short, and the date of interesting occurrences is often misplaced. This arises from the fact that no record is kept.

* * * * *

"Nearly four decades have passed and have been marked on eternity's dial, during which the events I am about to relate, have transpired.

"The first decade began in 1839, and could be easily summarized. It was a noble struggle of a few men for homes. The second decade, begun in 1849, was filled with stirring events and noble progress. The third was nobler still, for to the victories of peace were added the laurels of war for our nation's life, in which the citizens of this township acted a noble part. Nine-tenths of the fourth decade have flitted away with progress marking every step, and every step keeping time with improvement's rapid march. To-day I must speak of these different epochs as a single group in Time's great calendar. If I shall succeed in rescuing from the fast receding past some incidents connected with the early history of this township, my object will have been accomplished.

"The hardy pioneer, struggling with the various disadvantages incident to life on the frontier, has little time and less inclination to mark the changes connected with the growth and development of a wilderness into 'a land that buds and blossoms like the rose.' The great changes which time, with its various agencies, is producing around him, are not realized, and the interest that the future will take in reviewing the past is hardly thought of. He is busy with the present and its necessities, generally struggling with poverty, but buoyant with hope. He expects to secure a home and be surrounded in a short time with the charms of good society, educational and religious privileges, in the enjoyment of wealth and the full fruition of early hopes. He carries with him the impress of the institutions of the locality where he lived, and fosters them. They are the institutions of civilization, and often of refinement. He expects to be overtaken by the car of progress, laden with the golden fruits of society. Religious privileges and educational advantages he expects will follow, with all the charms and blessings they confer. Like Moses, in some respects, he views the promised land; unlike him, occupies it; like him, time is not given to share in its full glory. Dilapidation and decay are distanced by the outstretched arm of improvement, its polishing hand; and soon,



very soon, in this new world and on these fertile prairies, beside these pure streams of limpid water, with an atmosphere laden with health-giving influences, noble farms spread out before the admiring gaze of the tourist, who, in these later years, for the first time visits these fertile valleys. He beholds lowing herds of splendid cattle feeding upon nature's broad pastures, or ruminating by the side of well-filled racks and mangers. He listens to the contented grunt of large droves of squealing porcines, fed with a prodigal liberality. He notes the symmetry of the different grades of vast numbers of noble horses; wonders at their perfection and adaptation to man's various tastes and uses. He sees vast fields of luxuriant grain, and calculates in all these departments there is enough to supply the demands of a population a hundred-fold more dense. He beholds buildings that denote homes of ease, wealth and luxury, comfort and refinement, thriving towns and prosperous cities, with all their allurements for good and subtle entanglements for evil, arise as if by magic, and these, with the choice farms, transform the prairie in all its grand magnificence and wild beauty, with its aboriginal inhabitants wilder still, the running deer, the leaping elk, the beast of prey, the whistling quail, the whirring hen, emblems of the wilderness where civilization has never disturbed the wild beast in his lair, or the birds in their aerial flights have never been frightened by the sharp report of the sportsman's gun and its reverberating sound. In a single word, these emblems of primeval wildness have been supplanted by the benign influences of a Christian civilization, transforming and reclaiming, with all their moral power. Remember that nearly all this change has been wrought within a half-century. I refer to the Great West—the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

"The first permanent settlers of a new country are a hospitable people. As I said, they are in pursuit of homes and with those who come for this laudable object, actuated by this noble purpose, controlled by immutable principles of right, every arrival of upright citizens is welcomed with a warmth of friendship, the genuineness of which is never questioned. No mere formal friendship welcomes the arrival of the sturdy and industrious emigrant to the frontier home of him who is patiently waiting for civilization to drive the wild beasts and the barbarous Indians from the vicinity of his home. The elk and the deer, the wild beast and untutored savage, and the white man who has fled from violated law and outraged society will occupy the same country, but when enterprise, science, art, religion, with all the paraphernalia of reclaiming civilization approaches, the wild beasts flee, the red men scatter, and the outlaw, like the Arab, folds his tent and is gone. Domestic animals take the place of wild beasts. Thrifty husbandry supplants the chase, the schoolhouse tells of educational interests; the church, with its spire pointing to realms of everlasting light, proclaims faith in Him who died for all. The dead are buried with religious rites, while to the living is taught a lesson by the side of the open grave, of the brevity of human life. The savage was buried, too, amid barbarous whoops, expecting to go to the happy hunting-ground, where his gun would be his boon companion and the chase his everlasting pastime. Permanent homes have been established where lived the wandering tribes of America. The land that was a wilderness, 'flows with milk and honey.' The arts are cultivated, science encouraged, industry honored, worth appreciated, religion fostered. What a change! We call it CIVILIZATION. Space will not permit us to pursue this train of thought longer. I have alluded to these changes in order to show the vast difference between the present with all its beauty and attractiveness, and that condition that existed at the time of the advent of men who still live in our midst. But little more than the time



allotted to a single generation has passed away, during which all these changes have been produced. We wonder at this rapid transformation. We consider that this change, this rapid march of civilization, is but a nucleus around which shall gather in the coming future, nobler deeds and more grand achievements.

* * * July 27, 1839, there came into this township an emigrant band, composed of fourteen persons, counting men, women and children, and they came to stay. They came as pioneers, as an advance-guard of what was to follow. They looked upon this valley covered with tall and luxuriant grass, they noted the crystal waters of these pebbled streams, correctly estimated the fertility of the soil, and anchored their prairie schooner beneath the shade of this adjacent grove and became the sovereign lords of Wyoming Township. They were sheltered in that primeval bower and charmed with birds' enchanting songs. Mrs. Lillie's house now stands where was the first pitched tent that covered the first civilized man that made this valley his permanent home.

* * * "In that band of fourteen persons there were four stalwart men, three fearless women and seven helpless children. Around them on every hand were beasts of prey—bears, wolves, panthers and wild-cats. Deer, elk and buffalo hurried from their presence. There were also birds and prairie-hens. The stealthy tread of the Indian was often heard, and his lurking presence more often suspected. The Indians were great beggars, but seldom stole anything till they were about to depart for some other quarter. When they were about to leave, and were packing up their traps, they would not institute very rigid inquiries in reference to the ownership of any article that came in their way. Things that were worthless, and those that were valuable, all shared the same fate. Thou shalt not covet, was a doctrine of which they knew but little, and cared less. Thou shalt not steal, was not a fundamental doctrine in their creed. But they practiced from the precept, "He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an"—Indian. While they were staying around, they would not even shoot a prairie-hen from your corn-crib without asking permission. They seemed to be far above stealing chickens, even if they were wild, and, in this respect, were superior to some of their white successors.

"These first fourteen settlers all came in one wagon, and were drawn by three yoke of oxen. They had a few cows, a few head of young cattle and three dogs. They came from Indiana, and, after crossing the Mississippi, followed up the Maquoketa Valley, and found a few settlers below Monmouth, in Jackson County, where there were large tracts of Government land, but they had taken Greeley's advice in advance, and were going West. Leaving the settlement below Monmouth, they came up through the timber and out on to the prairie, near where Morse and son reside. Here they fastened a log behind their wagon to make a mark by which they could retrace their steps, if they desired to do so. Then striking out boldly into the tall prairie grass, leaving all previous marks of civilized man without knowing what they might encounter, not expecting to see the face of a white man till they should return, they started out on this unknown prairie sea in pursuit of a spot which, in after life, they might call by that name always dear—home. By the aid of imagination, we can see them stand on the summit of yonder hill, beneath a scorching July sun, and look across this fertile valley to the cool shade of the grove in the rear of our town; then, with vision leaving the grove, to the right they could look up the valley of the Great Bear till the prairie was lost in the horizon of the West, where azure blue and prairie green were blended. What scene on nature's great

panorama could be more lovely, what spot more inviting, where a place more beautiful? Sheltered from fierce westerly winds and northern blasts by a magnificent grove of sturdy oaks and tall hickories clothed in summer's grand drapery, where the sun's first morning ray warmed, and the shade intercepted the noontide heat: the pure crystal waters of Little Bear Creek flowing along its margin, an outlet for bubbling springs from earth's internal streams, a soil of unsurpassed richness, a landscape beautiful to look upon: the monotony of its distant view broken by hill and dell, and running stream, and forest tree: the luxuriant grass bending, waving, surging before the prairie breeze like billows of the sea, whose crests were capped with indigenous flowers of rare fragrance and beauty, its virgin soil ready to laugh a harvest whenever tickled by the plowshare and scratching harrow of the husbandman. Here were the elements of future wealth, and on the margin of this primeval forest was erected the first home in Wyoming Township. When we review the past to that time, how forcibly do we realize the language of Whittier:

"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves,
Where soon shall roll a human sea."

"These were the times that tried men's souls some and women's more. We can hardly imagine the deprivations these pioneers must have endured, their nearest neighbors being ten miles away. No saloons to visit, no store in which to lounge, no dry-goods boxes on which to sit and whittle, no school, no taxation (what a comfort), no milliner to charm and fascinate with bonnets in the four seasons' latest styles, no dressmaker to fit the human form divine and make it a little more divine, no tailor to make your suits in the latest fashion, no barber to shave the down from the anxious youth's lip or color the mustache of the veteran who would disguise age with youth's beauty. They were a distinct people, and except the Indians and wild beasts, there were 'none to molest or make afraid.' When the scanty supply of provisions they had brought with them was exhausted, they were compelled to retrace their steps along the log-beaten track they had made to the settlement in Jackson County, purchase grain and go to Dubuque to have it ground. There was honey in the land, but no locust with heavenly manna scattered by the bountiful hand of Omnipotence. The staff of life must be brought from afar. Fourteen persons were thus to be fed, where no raven proclaimed the interposition of Providence, and no supernatural power produced food with which to maintain life. Energy, decision and firmness were necessary to provide sustenance, when situated so remote from the haunts of civilized life.

"This isolation could be endured in summer: but when winter came with its icy desolation, and the earth was covered with the white frost of crystallization, lonely indeed must have been this immigrant band. The log-beaten track obliterated by the fallen snow, and communication with those distant neighbors made exceedingly hazardous. Disease invaded the realm of this people the first year, and a little child a year old was taken from the parental embrace to fields of everlasting light. It was a pioneer from this section to the unknown realm of immortal glory. It was the first link in an ever-lengthening chain that binds Wyoming to heaven. A little grave was dug near Mr. Hanna's residence, and there silently was borne the mortal remains of David Pence's child. A few friends gathered around that silent grave and dropped the grief-laden tear upon that rude coffin. No minister with uncovered head, in priestly garb or sacerdotal robes, stood there to pour the oil of consolation into those

wounded hearts. No lesson was enforced on the brevity of life or the evanescence of things sublunary, no finger pointed heavenward, no voice proclaimed, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' There, on that ridge of land running out into the prairie, like a promontory into the ocean, was this grave made. The mother followed a few years later; the father afterward gave his life to his country, and no brother or sister is left to shed tears of sorrow over the unmarked grave of this first victim of the relentless destroyer. I will add, no doctor tried to assist Nature's recuperative powers, and you may say, if you like, that the death was probably natural.

"James Van Voltenbergh was the patriarch of these first settlers, and with his wife and nine children, one son-in-law, one daughter-in-law, and one grandchild, whose death we have mentioned, made up the fourteen persons. Of these, there are five still living. Joseph, in Decatur County, a voluntary exile from the land of his fathers, not sold into captivity by jealous and envious brothers; while in an adjoining township, still lives Taylor and his wife, and also Peter and Dan. They have long since dropped the patronymic name, in part, and are now known by the more euphonious and simple cognomen of Van. The old name took in number, one more than half the entire alphabet, and one less than half of the whole number of letters.

"The first meeting these people had the privilege of attending was five miles beyond Cauton, and thither the three women wended their way on foot, the men were too busy to leave, there was too much to do, and these three unprotected women started out to hear 'the glad tidings of great joy.' The first day, they went as far as Mr. Beers', ten miles east of here, the next day went to meeting and back to Mr. Beers', and the next day came home, having traveled on foot more than thirty miles to hear the Gospel. The preacher was a Presbyterian. The first meeting in this township was held at Van's. The preacher was a Presbyterian, and his text, 'Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no physician there?' This was in 1842. The audience was not large, and probably not very fashionably attired; but they could listen to the preacher, as he unfolded the great truths of the Gospel, explained the grand plan of salvation, and told of the rich mercies of redeeming grace, a balm for every wounded soul, and pictured the everlasting beauties of a 'home over there.'

"This isolated condition was favorable to the development of feelings of dependence. At that time, the inhabitants of the township were less than two score. They felt their dependence upon each other, were mutually interested in each other's prosperity, and mutually expected to share hardships and enjoy the happiness in store for them. The minister before alluded to was traveling through the country, perhaps a missionary looking up the sheep that had wandered from the fold. Here he halted and broke the bread of life acceptably to those spiritually famishing people; continued his journey, sowing the seed, but not knowing what the harvest would be: his name forgotten, his theme cherished, his lesson remembered. The next minister was Moses Garrison. He belonged to the United Brethren, and organized the first church in Wyoming Township. The organization was effected at James Van's, and the meetings held there about three years. After this time, the Campbellites effected an organization, and the Society of United Brethren was abandoned, some of its members going to the Methodists, some to the Campbellites, and some went—God only knows where. In 1844, the North Mineral Society was organized by Joel B. Taylor, then in the interest of the Methodist Church. He was a young man, whom Conference has since honored with prominent and

responsible positions. He is still a watchman on Zion's Tower, and proclaims the Gospel at Belle Plain, in this State. I allude to this Church as a part of the early history of this township because this whole region was tributary to that organization, and there was built the first church edifice in all this vicinity. It was not remarkable for its architectural beauty, but it sheltered early Christians from pelting storms, was a place for them to assemble together to hear the preached Word, where prayer was wont to be made. It was situated in Clay Township, and was a kind of religious Mecca, where religious pilgrims wended their way from a large region of country round about. The north part of this township furnished several Gospel guns, who met there regularly for target practice, the hardened sinners being the targets. Some of them fired solid shots of truth, while others hurled empty, screeching, bursting shells, the fragments of which hit by accident, but sometimes did fearful execution. There were Thomas and Joel B. Taylor, father and son, the former gone home; J. D. Williams, now living at Ackley; James Johnson, living at Camanche; John B. Nichols and Otis Cutler, gone to their reward, besides many others from other places round about. I have been told that the wicked were sometimes very turbulent over there, and it has ever been said that the professedly pious too sometimes wandered from the paths of moral rectitude. On one occasion, it is said that an old preacher, in rebuking those who were indecorous in their behavior, said it seemed to him as though the worst 'helements' in society congregated there. It has long since ceased to be a place where God is worshiped. The development of the country has made new centers for business and religious worship, and the church has been torn down and moved to this township, near the residence of old Mr. Conally. It has been rebuilt, much improved, and is as useful as well as ornamental structure in the neighborhood. In it are held many religious meetings by clergymen located in the vicinity, and from it the dead are buried in an adjacent cemetery.

"Old Mrs. Van Voltenbergh died in 1846, aged sixty-five years. Her's was the first funeral sermon preached in the township. Rev. John Sterling was the minister, who lived in the big woods beyond Rome, or Olin, as it is now called. Old Mr. Van Voltenbergh died in 1853, aged eighty-five years.

"William Knight moved into this township in 1840, about a year after the first settlement was made. I have not been able to learn much of his antecedents. The whole family left this part of the country many years ago, and located in California, where Mr. Knight died. He first located on the farm owned by S. G. Franks, then where Henry Aldrich resides, then on the farm owned by J. B. Wherry, and from here moved to California. I said he came in 1840. There may be some mistake about this, for there are some reasons for believing that he was here at the time of Noah's flood, and he might have been Noah himself. He would tell with great candor of seeing this valley deeply submerged with water, and tradition says he boasted of having swum from the present residence of Henry Aldrich to this hill, with a log-chain around his neck. For aught I know, this valley might have been the theater of Jonah's wonderful exploits, and Mr. Knight might have been Jonah himself, or, if the doctrine taught by some is true, he might have been the whale that swallowed Jonah; at any rate, he had a very large mouth. In conversation, he was vehement and boisterous, but is said to have been quite a kind-hearted man. His wife was entitled to the lasting gratitude of many of the earlier settlers. On many and oft-repeated occasions, she visited the sick and afflicted, ministering to their necessities, and

alleviating their sufferings. *She was a useful woman*, and this simple sentence tells more than would a whole volume written in the interests of fashion.

"Johnson Knight and Anna Simpson were the first persons married in the township. Who performed the ceremony, whether it was a wedding in high life or not, what the bridal presents were, or how many cigars it took to prevent the boys from "serenading" them, I have been unable to ascertain. The bride probably thought that Knight was not always darkness. The Knight boys were very useful in breaking up and subduing these primitive prairies. Ten yoke of oxen, hitched to a plow that turned a furrow three feet wide, was a terror to the indolent rattlesnake, and a caution to the Indian to 'stand firm under.' Indeed, it looked a good deal like business to a white man to see ten yoke of oxen drawing a plow that was turning a furrow a yard wide, not guided by human hands, the oxen being driven by a man on horseback, with a whip that looked like a long fishing-pole, with a lash for a line, big enough to hold Jonah's whale. To those of us who, in early life, were accustomed to plow in the stony and stumpy grounds of the East, with fields so small that our heads became dizzy with frequent turning, it looked strange to see a furrow as straight as an arrow, a mile in length, turning over the rich, black prairie soil that had been enriched from year to year by deposits from the decay of its own productions, adding the fertilizing wealth of unknown ages to its latent productive resources. On every acre of this prairie land were tons of roots of various grasses, woven and interwoven so as to form a fibrous mass, which, when exposed to the air and warmed by summer heat and moistened by summer showers, decayed, adding their fertilizing influence to the great future's useful vegetation. In those primitive days, the ox did the greater part of the work connected with farming. The almost universal use of the horse for domestic purposes is a modern innovation in this region. Twenty or twenty-five years ago, it was a very common thing to see six or eight yoke of oxen with an empty wagon attached, coming to town. It looked a little extravagant, and a waste of power; but remember, when men were breaking prairie then, there were no pastures to put cattle into, and, if the plow needed repairs, the whole force had to go with it.

"The first sod that yielded to the plowshare in this township was about where Green street is located, and commenced at the creek and ran east to where stands those cottonwood trees in the road, north of S. G. Franks, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. There were no cottonwood trees there then: those trees are of later growth. The Indian must have thought that the world was being turned upside down, as he witnessed the rolling-over of the prairie sod. Little did his untutored mind contemplate the great process of civilization that was being begun. Little did he dream that that was the beginning of a process that, in a short time, would change the productions of the soil of this valley, from grass that was used only to kindle the prairie fire, to fields of golden grain for the use of man and beast, and help develop this Western country and give it the grand name, 'the granary of the world.'

"FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE.

"The first schoolhouse in the township was built half a mile east of S. G. Franks' residence, in 1844. The size was 12x14 feet, and was made of logs. Silas Garrison was the teacher, the number of scholars seven, the price was \$8 a month, the teacher boarding himself. The Indians were much delighted with school, and would often go in to visit it, and, I suppose, note its progress.

They seemed to be superintendents of the institution generally, and after becoming satisfied with its workings, would give the Indian grant and leave.

"FIRST STORE.

"The first store opened in the township was where Daniel Cooley now lives, or in a framed building standing in front of his present fine residence. The merchant was M. Q. Simpson, and, I think, he was once Sheriff of the county. There was talk at that time of laying out a town at that place, but like many such projects in the West, ended in talk. That part of Jones County now embraced in the townships of Washington, Clay, Scotch Grove, Madison and Wyoming, was first organized under the name of Clay Precinct, and the first election held at Abraham Hostetters, on Farm Creek, north of Walter's Mills. I have been informed that at the third election there were twenty-one votes polled from the territory now constituting the five townships before mentioned.

"ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

"Pierce Township was organized April 3, 1854, at the house of William Stuart, now the residence of John Lamey. I judge from the town records that the organization of a township was a very simple affair. The electors of what is now Wyoming Township assembled at the house of Mr. Stuart, according to previous notice. From what authority the notice emanated, I know not, but it was called for the purpose of organizing a township and holding one of the semi-annual elections. The meeting was called to order, and the venerable Nathan Potter, who died in the summer of the present year (1879), at eighty-six years of age, was called to the chair. He was a man of sterling integrity and genuine worth. He moved into this township from Jackson County in 1853; was formerly from Ohio. He leaves within our borders one son, James Potter, and one daughter, the wife of E. M. Franks. The electors then proceeded to the election of Judges of Election, which resulted in the choice of Thomas Green, William Stuart and George Vaughn. Thomas Green, a native of New York, moved from Indiana to Jones County, and settled in the Big Woods in 1840. He attended the first land sale held in the Territory, at Dubuque. In 1852, Mr. Green moved in this township and bought William Knight's claim for the sum of \$1,340. This claim consisted of a log house and the frame of a new house, standing on the flat, north of J. B. Wherry's barn, with eighty acres of land fenced and twenty-five acres broke, and all the land that joined him. Mr. Green moved the frame of that house on to the hillside, completed it and lived in it nearly twenty years. In it he probably entertained as many persons with prodigal hospitality as any man in the township. That house is still doing service as the residence of H. H. Peck, in Madison Township. Mr. Green entered the land on which is located the town of Wyoming in 1852. He soon became the most extensive farmer in Wyoming, and brought into the township the first reaper. It was one of McCormick's best, a huge thing, painted blue. Its reel rolled around and looked like an ancient, ponderous overshot wheel. It was vastly superior to the Armstrong reaper, that had been in use so long before. It took four horses to draw that machine, but in its track was left the smooth stubble and the well-arranged gavel. Mr. Green is the only survivor of those three Judges of that first election. He recently went West. George Vaughn, the father of Philander Vaughn, died the same year, on the farm now owned by Elizabeth

Aldrich. He came to this town in 1853 from Ohio. William Stuart went to California several years ago, where he died. He came to this town from Ohio in 1853. The Clerks of that election were Hezekiah Moore and L. W. Stewart. The former was at one time engaged in the mercantile business in this town and now lives in Canton. The latter is the proprietor of the Keystone Mills, and has been honored by the people in Jackson County with a seat in both branches of the State Legislature. After the election and qualification of these officers, the election was held for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, County Fund Commissioner and township officers. Nathan Potter was the first Assessor, and Seaborn Moore and W. H. Holmes, Justices of the Peace; R. Durgin, A. J. Perrin and Samuel Conally were the first Trustees; Hezekiah Moore was the Township Clerk; Sedley C. Bill and Thomas Silsbie, Constables. The number of votes polled was sixty-three. Of that number, two have gone West, twenty are in the vicinity and twenty-seven have joined that throng going to the pale realms of shade. The record of the subsequent elections tells its own story of the rapid settlement of the township. In 1855, there were 109; in 1856, there were 166; in 1859, there were 184, indicating an aggregate gain in three years of 600 people in a single township. Elections were then held twice a year. They doubtless considered them a good thing, a sort of holiday, and it seems a little strange that while they were enjoying this inherent right of an American citizen to such an extent that they did not extend that right to the females. This is the only evidence I have seen of selfishness on the part of early settlers.

"I have not been able to discover any reason why the township was called Pierce, but suppose it was from the fact that Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was at that time President of the United States, and a majority of the voters were Democrats and they desired to magnify his great name, and, hence, called the township Pierce. The position the President assumed in reference to the Missouri Compromise line and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, alienated many of his former friends and exasperated his former opponents, and may have been, in part, the real reason why the name was changed in order to blot his name from the future records of the township. In the winter of 1856-57, a petition was circulated and numerous signed, to have the name of the township changed. The petition was sent to Judge Holmes, he being the Representative from this county, who introduced a bill in the Legislature to have the same changed from Pierce to Wyoming.

* * * * * Compared with Wyoming, Maquoketa and Anamosa are quite ancient towns, and a distance of forty miles intervenes. There was an actual necessity for the location of a town between the places to accommodate the mechanical, manufacturing and commercial wants of a large section of country that would soon resound with the activities of various industries. Land-sharks and speculators had often looked upon the possessions of Thomas Green with covetous eyes, as a natural place to build a town, being equidistant from the towns mentioned, while north and south there was hardly a town between Dubuque and Davenport. Before the town of Wyoming was located, building had commenced in anticipation of such an event. The main road, and, in fact, the only road in this vicinity as traveled, was from east to west, and was a continuation of the road from the top of the Hill at Mr. Elwood's, east across the north end of our cemetery and north of J. B. Wherry's orchard, and connected with the road running south of R. B. Hanna's farm. In 1854, on this road near the corner of J. B. Wherry's orchard, William P. L. Russell (now in Chicago), built a small building in

which he lived and kept a store. I don't suppose his stock of goods was equal to that of the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, or that of Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, but he did sell sixteen pounds of sugar for \$1, and not very good sugar either. About one year previous to this, William H. Vaughn had built a blacksmith-shop a little north of Russell's store, on the southeast corner of Barton Loomis' farm. You will readily see that the two first buildings erected in Wyoming were not in Wyoming at all; you will also see that the first buildings were for business. This embryo town was called Marshfield, after one C. J. Marsh, who was represented to have influence with a railroad company, then in its formative stage. A post office was established, also called Marshfield, and Mr. Russell duly installed Postmaster. Thus, with Mr. Green's house for a hotel, Mr. Russell's for a store and post office, and Vaughn's blacksmith-shop, the town was a fixed fact and almost a Western city. Strange as it may seem, with all these evidences of a town, men would pass through this hatching city just emerging from its prairie shell, and not see it or hear its business peep. John Tasker, living on his farm three miles north of here, accidentally heard of a town, not far away, having sprung up almost by magic. One day he thought he would go down to Marshfield and see the town, transact a little business and become acquainted with the business men of the place, and, if possible, learn how soon his farm would be engulfed in the growing city. So ornamenting his shoulders with a plow-lay to be sharpened, and his pockets full of letters to be mailed, he started off across the prairie on foot.

"Wrapped in thought and lost in meditative mood, he passed along through the town without seeing hotel, post office, shop or store till he arrived at the residence of A. W. Pratt. Here he called, and in Scotch accents inquired the road to Marshfield. Mrs. Pratt, with a broad smile, told him he had just passed through the town. She little thought, as that smile wore away, that she had been laughing in the face of one of Wyoming's future statesmen.

The public highway being north of Mr. Green's house and building beginning there, with the subsequent laying-out of the town where it is, explains why Mr. Green's barn always seemed to be in the front yard of his old house. It was supposed then that the town would be built on the ground occupied in the year 1877 for the Fourth of July celebration. In 1854, the Iowa Central Air-Line Railroad Company was organized with S. S. Jones, of Illinois, as President. Starting from Sabula, on the Mississippi River, a line was looked up running to Maquoketa, thence to Anamosa, Marion and west to the Missouri River. Application was made to Congress for assistance, by way of a land grant, which was obtained in the spring of 1856, and Lyons made the point from which to leave the Mississippi River. Everything now seemed to be on the high-road to prosperity in the whole country that was to be tributary to the business of this contemplated road. Land advanced in price, and he who had a few forties was soon to be a millionaire, while he who had an eligible town site possessed a golden Mecca, where those who worshiped at Mammon's shrine would congregate and fill his pockets with gold in exchange for land in parsimonious parcels. A corps of engineers had been over the line proposed and permanently located it, and the valley of the Big Bear Creek was considered the route.

"J. A. Bronson, from Wyoming County, N. Y., visited this section in June, 1854, and bought of Thomas Green the pre-sent town site at \$14 per acre, and, with his brother, B. K. Bronson, and C. J. Marsh, laid out the town of Wyoming in the winter of 1855, intending to call it Marshfield.

People abroad not knowing why it was called Marshfield, thought it must be a wet, marshy country, and the name on that account was a little obnoxious. Emigrants were pouring into the State by thousands, all intent upon locating in the best town or on the best lands. Bronson would go away from home and meet people looking for places to settle. He would, in glowing terms, represent to them the advantages of this town and the beautiful country around. It was wonderful to see the enthusiasm he would manifest in describing the beauty and fertility of his chosen spot. It was painful to see his disappointment and chagrin when they would timidly ask 'If the name of his town indicated the general condition of the country?' The disappointed look soon changed to one of indignation as he almost fiercely replied, 'No, sir.' 'The poet,' said he, 'may sing "What's in a name," if he choose, but, unless we change the name of our town, its prospects will be ruined.' Wyoming, Waverly and Westfield were suggested. Some said, 'Call the town Bronson,' and James A. quickly replied, 'I am too modest for that.' Bronson favored Wyoming. He had lived in its fertile valley, and his childhood's home was associated with its euphonious memories in the far East. It was familiar both in history and song. In history it is connected with one of the bloodiest massacres in the annals of American barbarity, while in song it is commemorated in sweetest melodies. These were the reasons why the name of the town was changed and Wyoming substituted for Marshfield. It was never recorded as Marshfield, but by common consent was to be called and known by that name. I was speaking of the Old Air-Line Railroad, but digressed a little to speak of Wyoming and its name. In the summer of 1856, work was commenced along the whole line, from a few miles west of here to the Mississippi River. To do this work there came quite an army of sturdy laborers with pick and shovel, with scraper and cart. They were ready to make the 'crooked straight and the rough places smooth,' upon which to lay the iron track for the hoofless steel, as with panting breath he should obey the commands of commerce and respond to dictates of the hurried traveler. On Pleasant Ridge there grew a mushroom town. There was a hotel, a shop and store and many shanties, too. Irishmen with wit and brogue were as thick as fiddlers are said to be in Tophet's roar. The winter was terrible, the cold exceedingly severe. Horses died from exposure and were taken to the 'dump,' the engineer computing their value by the yard. Toes, fingers and noses were frozen and strong men cried as they were hurried to the cut and dump.

"Money became scarce, our hopes to zero dropped;
The price of land and corner lots fell;
And envy said: "That's Wyoming's knell."

"We saw the laborers 'lay down the shovel and the hoe;' we witnessed the departure of long lines of carts and shanties piled thereon, while something seemed to say:

"The Old Air Line is dead,
And Bronson's hopes have fled."

"The town on Pleasant Ridge was gone, and of all that busy throng who labored there, there are left but the Lameys—Michael, Thomas and John. Of those who labored in the valley, and made yonder grass-covered roadbed, there is left but one—John Gorman, one of Hale's wealthy and enterprising farmers. S. S. Jones, of Illinois, was the President of that railroad company, and his course in connection therewith was the subject of much animadversion along the line of the contemplated road. He afterward became a spiritualist, and was shot some months ago in Chicago, by the husband of his alleged

paramour. Whether his apparent duplicity was intentional, accidental, or unavoidable, I am not prepared to say. But if he was guilty of one-half of the misdemeanors alleged, he is probably sojourning where an interview would be very uncomfortable.

"I said the town of Wyoming was laid out in the winter of 1855. In February of that year, A. G. Brown brought the first load of lumber into the town. It was for J. M. Smith & Chapin, who had made arrangements to build a cabinet-shop, and for this purpose built a part of what is now the Valley House. It was raised the 15th day of April, and Ogden's old store building, on the corner opposite, was raised on the 17th day of May. When completed, it was occupied by J. A. Bronson as a store. Neal Brainard & Sons built the back part of what is now the Bissell House the same year. These were the first three buildings in the town. Then Russell moved his store over. Many will recollect the building when I state that it was the one occupied by the Rev. Peter Woodard as a cooper-shop in after years, and stood between D. E. Brainard's house and Irving Green's old drug-store. During this summer, Mr. Russell built a house that looked some like a grain car, a little west of George Milner's. A man by the name of Corliss built a house on the lot now owned by C. A. Wildy. Compared with its base, its altitude was fearful. H. C. Gleason built part of the house of Mr. Shibley. The Hood mansion was built in the fall of the same year. It was built for a hotel, and was kept by John Wright. It stood on Main street, opposite John A. White's residence. A blacksmith-shop was built on the vacant lot of Mrs. Perkins. Early in the history of Wyoming, there was manifested a commendable interest in the education of the young. On the first Monday in May, 1855, the electors of School District No. 4, Pierce Township, met for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year. The district then embraced a large extent of territory. The records show that A. G. Brown was elected Secretary, and A. W. Pratt, Treasurer. From this latter circumstance, I judge that a part of Madison Township was included in the school district. At that first meeting, the electors resolved to build a schoolhouse. At an adjourned meeting, it was resolved that said schoolhouse should be located between the west line of Pierce Township and Bear Creek, and near the line dividing J. A. Bronson's and Thomas Green's land, and should not cost to exceed \$500. The 28th of August following, the contract for building was awarded to W. J. Brainard, he being the lowest bidder, for the sum of \$580. At a subsequent meeting of the electors of the district, this action was ratified, and the schoolhouse was to be completed by the 1st of November. It was located on the corner east of W. T. Fordham's residence, and was a very plain, barn-like structure. It served a twofold purpose, viz., as an institution of learning and a house of worship. The first winter, W. H. Alden taught the young idea how to shoot. The number of scholars was fifty-nine, and they came from the Wapsie's stormy banks, the mineral prairies of the north, and from Madison City on the west, then Wyoming's formidable rival. Here they were taught the mysteries of science by the Massachusetts teacher. He has since turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and his broad acres of well-tilled fields, commodious house and capacious barns tell us of his success in other departments than as an educator. Meetings were held in that house sometimes day and night. That winter there was a powerful revival. Stevenson was the Methodist preacher in charge, and he called to his aid Gospel men of local notoriety in other parts of the township. The interest became so great that the school was suspended for a time, so there might be held meetings during

the day. The schoolhouse was the only house of worship for five or six years, and on Sunday it was kept warm from early morn till late at night, to give different persuasions time to preach the Gospel, ventilate their creeds, and dwell upon their peculiar dogmas. There were represented two branches of the Presbyterians, the Methodist, and United Brethren, with an occasional discourse from some other denomination. They seemed to mix up very harmoniously, and why should they not? They had in view one object, actuated by one hope, stimulated by one faith, they looked forward to one everlasting home. In matters of belief and church, they seemed to act upon the maxim, 'You compliment my dogma and I will compliment yours,' and all was harmonious. I recollect one sermon in particular that I heard in that old schoolhouse; the subject was 'Hades.' I give the preacher's own pronunciation, but I have heard scholars say that 'Ha-des' is correct. With classic lore he told of the Greek derivation of the word, and in graphic phrase pictured death, the grave and the invisible beyond. It made a wonderful impression upon me, which was dispelled the next day when I accidentally discovered him borrowing a load of wood from a neighboring grove without liberty. Yet I think he ought not to be censured, for the winter was cold and the brethren had neglected to furnish the necessary material to keep him and his helpless children warm. I mention this incident not as being a reproach upon the preacher, but to teach the brethren a useful moral lesson, viz., that ministers, though warmed within by grace divine, need something more material with which to warm their shins and cook their dinner. In the spring of 1864, a small addition was made to the schoolhouse, and, in the spring of 1867, it was burned to the ground and all the people said amen. During that summer, the present school building was erected at a cost of nearly \$9,000, including the lots on which it stands. It is more useful than ornamental. During the summer of 1856, there was built Mrs. McClure's house, Irving Green's drug store, Haines' old store building, Newcomb Williams' house, Chester Johnson's blacksmith-shop. Where Phil. Alberry lives, Thomas Taylor built Swigart's house; Roach, Miss Julia McClure's house; Cook, the lower part of Mr. Close's house, Haines' house, Lowell's blacksmith-shop, now Grindrod's, John White's house, the house that stood in front of Spitzer's new residence, and the house where Ned Luke recently lived; the two latter were built by the Rev. 'Fillibuster' Walker. Rev. Horace Holmes built on the lot where Mr. Peck resides, the old house having been moved, and is now owned by Mr. Wilkins. My old house was built, now owned by Frank Richards. The same summer William P. L. Russell and J. A. Bronson commenced building the Bronson Block, now owned by Spitzer & Bronson, and nearly completed the walls before winter. The uncertain condition of the railroad prospects and the hard times were a serious blow to Wyoming. Bronson's Block stood like an old haunted castle. People thought there must be a railroad or there would be no town, and it was several years before prosperity seemed to perch upon our banner. The financial crisis of 1857 found the people struggling under an incubus of debt incurred in time of prosperity. The stringency of the money market, the low prices of all kinds of agricultural products, put an embargo upon most contemplated improvements.

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"THE METHODISTS.

"The Methodists held their first meeting in Thomas Green's barn in June, 1855, and formed a class. It was then a part of Mineral Creek Circuit, and

Joel B. Taylor was the preacher in charge, and J. G. Dinmitt was the Presiding Elder. I think the latter was a sound man on some theological points. I once heard him say that 'a lazy man was one of God's nuisances,' and I consider that a point in theology too much neglected. The Church has been very prosperous from its first organization, and very harmonious since the completion of its church edifice. For ten years, the meetings were held in the schoolhouse. They would all agree quite pleasantly, would talk, sing and pray with fervor, and wish for a house of worship. They were willing to give both time and money to procure a church edifice; but when location was talked, there was always trouble. On the hill, in numbers, they were the strongest. On the flat, they felt the omnipotent power of money. That little stream, innocent, in itself, to the brethren on the hill was a perfect terror. To the brethren on the hill, that flat was worse than the Slough of Despond, described by Bunyan; while to the brethren on the flat, that hill was worse than the Hill Difficulty, described by the same author. I have seen men go down to Jordan's stormy river more complacent than those brethren would approach the little rivulet. In the early history of the town, there was a great, but not always commendable, rivalry between the two sections. Where stand those brick blocks, the pride and ornament of the village, was considered way out of town, and yet they were hardly a stone's throw from what was then considered a wonderful place of business. In its business relations, this rivalry entered the Methodist Church, and for a long time prevented them from building a house of worship. Various expedients were resorted to to reconcile the inharmonious elements. At one time, it was thought best to raise the subscription and let that locate the church. * * * * *

Bishop Haven said that 'every town has some building or structure that denotes its folly.' This Methodist Church building came near proving the rule true in reference to Wyoming. It had been built for a mill, by a stock company. The war and other circumstances caused the work on the mill to be stopped when the walls were up and the roof partly on. Here it stood with its windows open, but not as now—toward Jerusalem. Owls, doves and bats found homes in its attic. Its basement was filled with cribs of corn; but no famine made a demand for it, and part of it, at last, was fed to swine in the cellar below. Tired of its dilapidated look, the stockholders, with one or two exceptions, proffered to donate it to the Methodist society, if they would finish it for a church. The offer was accepted, the vestibule added, the Church united, and, as the result, we have this comfortable, convenient and almost elegant church. It was dedicated by the Rev. A. J. Kynett September 3, 1866. Who the first officers of the Church were the records do not tell. J. B. Taylor, Stevenson, A. Bronson, F. Amos, H. Bradshaw, J. Scholes, J. H. Todd, H. Taylor, R. Hawn, L. Catlin, G. R. Manning, W. A. Allen, B. C. Barnes, L. Taylor, H. H. Green, W. E. McCormac and J. A. Kerr have been Pastors. No minister has died, while ministering to this Church, since its organization. Two local preachers have died, who, in the early history of the Church, did much to encourage and sustain it. They were Rev. Ansel Brainard and Rev. Thomas Bronson. Both had long been identified with the Church, were ripe in years and rich in faith.

"PRESBYTERIANS.

"The Presbyterian was the first church edifice in the town or in the township. The Rev. George E. Delavan, then living at Maquoketa, having occasion to pass through Wyoming, was pleased with its location, and, upon his

representations, the Rev. James H. Spellman, a home missionary, came here to look up the interests of Zion, in connection with the organization of a Presbyterian Church.

"On the 17th day of May, 1857, a society was organized, as preliminary to the organization of a Church. A constitution was adopted, and Joseph Bryan, John Morse and Emmons Leonard, elected Trustees; A. W. Pratt, Treasurer, and A. M. Loomis, Clerk. The Rev. George E. Delavan became the Pastor. Articles of Incorporation were adopted April 8, 1859. The organization was effected at the house of A. W. Pratt. A. M. Loomis, A. W. Pratt, Jeremiah Gard, Thomas Haines, Sr., and A. M. B. Stiles were the members who signed those Articles of Incorporation. The Church thus consisted of six members. Four of them had passed the meridian of life, and two were young and full of hope.

"Capt. Loomis is the only one left in our midst to tell the old story of the organization of that Church, by those half-dozen men. How widely divergent have been their paths. Pratt, in Massachusetts; Bryan, gone West; Haines, gone North; Stiles, in Chicago; Gard, moved to Kansas in the spring of 1878. He felt the infirmities of age, and remarked to the writer that he had only a little while to stay, and if the boys could do better in Kansas, he was willing to go. He died there in the fall of the same year. He was an upright man, a good neighbor and a sincere Christian. He organized a Sabbath school on Pleasant Ridge, and was the efficient Superintendent. His last meeting with his school was very affecting, and seemed more like a father bidding adieu to a family, than simply a neighbor moving away. He was not afraid to die.

* * * * * When the news of his death was received here, every heart was sad, and all, with one accord, said, in sober accents, 'Uncle Jerry died among strangers.' In Kansas, he organized another Sabbath school, and died with harness on.

"He had been twice married, and twice he had followed to the grave his partners. He left one daughter and four sons. He had lived in Wyoming nearly a quarter of a century, and had reached nearly fourscore years.

* * * * * During the summer of 1860, the old church edifice was erected. The Rev. Trowbridge, of Dubuque, laid the corner-stone, with proper ceremonies. An excavation has been made in the stone, where the records of the church, a copy of the *Eureka* and several other articles, were deposited in a sealed box. Mr. Delavan, the Pastor, was untiring in his efforts to build that church. He wrote, begged and worked, until his efforts were crowned with success. He witnessed the gradual rising of its walls with pride and pleasure, till the last brick was laid and the last flourish given by the mason's trowel. With one blast from the breath of Omnipotence, those walls were razed to the ground. The faithful gathered around to view the ruins, and with philosophic and pious mien, in solemn chorus, said

"It was to be,
It's God's decree
From time's beginning."

"Fondly cherished hopes were blasted. The numerical and financial feebleness of the Church almost made the idea of rebuilding hopeless. Standing on one corner of those ruins, Mr. Delavan, with uplifted hand, said: 'With God's assistance, these walls shall be rebuilt.' His untiring energy was again called into activity. He visited remote parts of the county, enlisted the

sympathies of men and women abroad, and again had the satisfaction of seeing those walls rising in place. * * * * *

"Mr. Delavan was the only minister that has died in Wyoming while sustaining pastoral relations to any of the churches, and he deserves very honorable mention in connection with the growth of Wyoming and its moral and religious development. He was an active worker in the field for the benefit of his fellow-men. The first winter after he came here, he organized a library association, and succeeded in gathering together quite a number of volumes of valuable books. He also caused to be read a paper. It was a semi-monthly publication, and was edited and read by a person appointed at each meeting, thus giving the editor two weeks to write his editorials. It was called *The Iris*. * * * * *

"Some time in the fall of 1860, Mr. Delavan was attacked with bleeding at the lungs. He continued his ministrations after he became so weak that he could not stand while he preached; but, sitting in his chair and breathing with difficulty, he proclaimed the great truths of the Gospel. I remember going in to see him one morning, just as he was finishing his breakfast. He said to his wife: 'Get the Bible, and we will have our usual family worship.' She replied that she was fearful he was too much prostrated. Said he: 'I can acknowledge God.' Then, sitting in his chair, he devoutly implored the divine blessing upon his family and all mankind. March 18, 1861, he passed serenely from earth to receive the reward of the faithful, and his funeral was the first religious service held in the church he had labored to build. He was a man of marked ability, a thorough scholar, and, in his intercourse with men, exhibited very many of those excellencies that should adorn and embellish Christian character. His widow was left with four small children, in very limited circumstances. Trusting in the widow's God, she has done nobly. One son and one daughter are well situated in Pittsburgh, Penn.: one daughter is the wife of the junior editor of the Anamosa *Eureka*, and the youngest son is the editor and proprietor of a prosperous newspaper in Greene County, Iowa.

"The widow lives at Hopkinton, Iowa, and is at work for 'The Master.' Her time, voice and pen are freely given for the benefit of the Sunday school and missionary work. Her 'Bible Readings' evince a thorough knowledge of that book and a sincere belief in its wonderful teachings. Her addresses are remarkably clear, and show an order of talent that would grace any pulpit in the land. The ministers who followed Mr. Delavan as Pastors were Revs. George R. Carroll, J. L. Janes, A. K. Baird, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Goodale.

"Mr. Janes, while temporarily preaching at Floyd, was attacked with cerebro-spinal meningitis, and died suddenly. He was brought here for burial. His connection with the Church as Pastor had been so recent, his many acts of kindness and generosity, his faithful preaching, his social manners, and all relations, whether as Pastor, friend or neighbor, endeared him to the people, whether in or out of the Church, and he was followed to the grave by a mourning community, who realized the great loss, but were consoled by the thought that it was his gain. His widow lives in our midst, esteemed and respected. Benevolent, generous and kind, with health much impaired, she patiently waits to 'enter into the joy of the Master.' The son is a successful physician, and lives at Newark, N. J. The daughter is the energetic and talented wife of E. B. Champlin, Esq., of Wyoming.



J. A. Bronson

“ UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

“This Church was organized November 4, 1859, by the Rev. Jonathan Stewart, with twenty members. Samuel Coburn, Jesse Barrett and J. W. Wherry were the first Elders. Coburn and Barrett are gone and Wherry alone of that trio is left. Of this organization, I have but a few incidents to relate; but, in passing, will simply state—their church was built without ostentation; they sing the Psalms of inspiration, and mind their business with admiration.

“The first preacher I recollect connected with this denomination, was John Anderson, a young man from Washington County, N. Y. He preached here before the Church was organized. He was sent out as a supply, was quite young, but his sermons were ripe with thought and careful preparation. He preached good sermons full of beauty, pathos and power, one of which I well remember. His subject was ‘The Judgment Day,’ and from the storehouse of thought and the elevated planes of imagination, with Gospel truth and eloquent zeal, he portrayed the scenes of that awful day. He warned, admonished, entreated, and if any of those who heard him receive the reward of the workers of iniquity, it will not be the fault of John Anderson. L. J. Crawford, J. U. McClenahan and William Donaldson have been the installed Pastors.

“ BAPTIST CHURCH.

“The Baptist Church, which, in the early history of Wyoming, had an existence here, was organized on Pleasant Ridge, at the house of Judge Holmes, by his father, Rev. Luther Holmes, in 1852. In 1858, it was transferred to this town, where it retained an existence without any settled Pastor until 1862. At its organization, there were six members. The largest number connected with the Church at any one time was twenty-three, of whom two were united by baptism and the rest by letter. The Church was feeble; the removal of some and the death of others diminished their number, and, after a struggle of nearly six years, the organization was abandoned.

“Rev. Luther Holmes located on Pleasant Ridge in 1851, and died in 1858. He was among the first resident ministers in the township. During his residence here, his ministrations partook much of the character of our itinerant preachers. In winter, private houses, and summer, the groves, were used for Church purposes. His name is remembered as one of the early Christians who taught both by precept and example. He died at the age of seventy years.

“I would be glad to mention various associations that had an existence, but space forbids. Wyoming had its prosperous Lyceum, flourishing Literary and Library Association, Horse Protection Society, often called Vigilance Committee, its object being as stated in its constitution, ‘to ferret out offenders and bring them to justice.’ * * * * * The organization of these societies in all new countries is almost a necessity. They are a terror to evil-doers, and the horse-thief and blackleg flee from the ‘wrath to come.’

“The old Iowa Mutual Insurance Company was formed here, just how early I cannot tell, but should say about 1857. Milton Briggs was the Company, and there were a few men they called Directors. The stock was represented by energy, perseverance, and determination, and its surplus capital was invested

in what is commonly called 'cheek.' It was astonishing to see what an amount of this commodity could be bought with so small a surplus. It was a good thing for Wyoming, and brought to our town many men and considerable money. It loaned money, and when its affairs were wound up, there was no one to receive its indebtedness, or look after it, and that clever old statute of limitations paid it. It favored the education of the young, and for this purpose built a large schoolhouse in our town, and would have made it more ornamental, if it had not been for short-sighted School Directors. It discharged its obligations with fidelity and paid its losses promptly. It might have been doing business yet, but it was alleged that legislation was unfriendly, and its affairs had better be wound up.

"In the spring of 1856, Thomas Green and Mr. Bodenhoffer built a steam mill in the north part of the township. It has been torn down and removed. It furnished lumber for most of the buildings that were being erected at that time, and there is not a farm for miles around but what is fenced with lumber, more or less of it coming from that mill.

"In our early history, all merchandise was brought in wagons from various points on the Mississippi River; afterward, London became the great shipping point. In wet seasons, it was a severe task to get across the Wapsie Valley and over some of the miry sloughs, both this side and beyond. For years, we looked and hoped for a railroad connection directly east. At length, with aid to the amount of \$40,000, the Davenport & St. Paul road was finished through our town in the year 1871.

* * * * * The Midland Railroad was finished through the north part of the township the same year, and the town of Onslow commenced. By the two railroads, our citizens have access to all points, north, east, south and west.

* * * * * "The first doctor who lived on this town plot was Dr. Edwards. He came in the spring of 1856. Of his antecedents, I know nothing; of his skill, I am entirely ignorant; but it was said he bought a fine pacing horse of Nick Countryman. One day, he paced out of town, and Nick's estate would be glad to know if he is pacing yet.

"Among the first merchants were J. A. Bronson, Irving Green, Gilbert & Kelly, Hendricks & King, B. K. Bronson, S. M. Bronson, A. G. Brown, A. Bronson, S. K. Tourtellot, J. B. Allen, Hezekiah Moore, Charles Gilbert and George Foote, Benjamin Stiles, L. D. & D. E. Brainard. The first tinner's name was White, and his shop was in the back part of A. H. Persons' house. The latter was the first artist in the town, and his rooms were at the house of Mr. Thomas Green. R. S. Williams was the first successful brickmaker, and to him Wyoming is greatly indebted for its brick blocks and dwellings. His stores, halls and galleries, and shops of various kinds, speak of merited success. The first hotels were kept by Brainards, and in the business they got up a corner. Uncle Ansel and Daniel E. were cornered where the Valley House stands, and Nial and his sons were cornered where the Bissell House stands, and L. D. was cornered out on the prairie, a mile east of town, but running a hotel.

"I have mentioned the earliest settlers, or those who came in 1839 and 1840. It is a short list and I repeat it: James Van Voltenbergh, with his sons Joseph, Taylor, Peter and Dan, David Pence, William Knight, Garrisons, Simpsons.

In 1842, John B. Nichols, the father of our druggist, moved on what is now called South Prairie, and located on the farm now owned by Mr. John Byerly.

He was the first settler in that vicinity. In the summer of 1842, he cut logs, and drew them out on the prairie for a house. His farming occupying his time for a few days, his track on the prairie was no longer visible, and he lost his logs. A second lot of logs shared the same fate. When he drew the third set, he took occasion to mark the road so that he could find them. You can judge that there was pretty tall grass over there. He is said to have killed seventeen rattlesnakes one morning before breakfast.

"In 1844, Joel B. Taylor and Seaborn Moore moved here. Taylor located where Peter Byerly lives; his father came a few years later. Seaborn Moore was formerly from Georgia; but he had been living in Indiana and Illinois long enough to get himself and family thoroughly filled with a real genuine ague, and he left that country to find a spot where the ague was unknown. Those of you who know where he located will readily conclude that the ague would never find him. It was a very secluded spot in the northeast corner of the township. There were two ways to get there. You could follow up a narrow, crooked, rocky ravine from toward Monmouth, or you could go over through the brush toward Canton. No matter which way you went, you could always tell when you were most to Esquire Moore's. When you had gone just about as far as you could get, you felt very certain that you were pretty near Mr. Moore's. There was no ague there. A pure spring of crystal water came up among the rocks. Lightning had a peculiar attachment for that place, and often manifested its power. There were in the family father, mother, seven boys and two girls. Some of them, however, were married, and all became stout and robust. In after life, five of those boys enlisted to fight the battles of their country and against the the oppression of the native heath of their father. Those five boys were as successful in dodging rebel bullets on battle-fields as they had been heaven's artillery in the rocky ravine at home. Mr. Moore was the first Justice of the Peace in the township.

* * * * *

"John Tompkins came to Wyoming in 1846, and is one of the few who has retained his first location. Sables Tompkins, the father of Stillwell, came in 1848. He or Thomas Green built the first barn in the township; both were built the same year. Mr. Tompkins was killed while trying to load a log on to a sled in 1862. John T. Lain, the father of Samuel, came into Wyoming in 1849, and located on the farm now owned by Roderick Spencer. He sold his claim afterward to Sweet and Lindsay, who claimed to be doctors; but it is said to be a question whether they were engaged in that laudable business or stealing horses. He died some years ago. His widow is still in our midst, tottering under the infirmities of age.

S. C. Bill, O. J. Bill, L. D. Brainard and G. W. Fawcett came in 1851, and located on Pleasant Ridge, and chained their wagons to the trees to keep them from blowing away. They had heard of Iowa's balmy breezes and thought they would anchor their prairie schooners to some trees and thus secure a footing on *terra firma*. They were the first settlers on that ridge, and came from Ohio. They had traveled from the Buckeye State in wagons, during one of the wettest seasons ever known, and when they got on to that ridge, they probably thought it like Mount Ararat, and they took possession of it. L. D. Brainard pitched his tent on the Stephen Hamilton farm; also entered some timber-land in the east part of the township. This timber had been claimed by some one from Jackson County, and the Claim Society from that county came up to notify L. D. that he must get off that land. He heard what they had to say, and then in language almost profane said, 'By the long wars, we

have six rifles and plenty of ammunition. You undertake to drive me away from here and we will show you that we know how to use them.'

* * * * *
 "He never heard of that Claim Society again. Brainard built a saw-mill on Bear Creek, which was the first in this vicinity. He went West several years ago. W. H. Holmes and Amos Robbins came the same year. The latter shot himself a few years later. Mr. Holmes is still in our midst. At the first election in the township, he was elected Justice of the Peace; has since been Representative, Senator, County Judge and State Treasurer, and is now our obliging Postmaster.

* * * * *
 "Samuel Conally, Sr., and Benjamin Wilson came into the township in 1851. In the two families, there were twenty-two persons; and they are all living except one. Thomas Conally went to California and died; all the rest remained in Iowa and lived. Mr. Conally lives on the land he then bought. He is eighty-eight years old, and I believe is the oldest person in the township, and is one of the few survivors of the of the war of 1812.

* * * * *
 "Samuel Conally, Jr., lives in the first frame house that was built in the township. It is the house where George Gilbert formerly lived.

"W. S. Johnson came in the spring of 1852, and William Stuart, in the fall of the same year; both located on the ridge. Mr. Johnson was at one time a Representative in the Iowa Legislature. He died a few years ago, in Connecticut, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He leaves three sons in Wyoming, and one (the Doctor) in Connecticut. Mr. Stuart was the first Postmaster in the township. The post office was at his house, and was called Pierce; it was established in 1853. As before mentioned, Mr. Stuart went to California and died.

"William Ingles came that year, and located in the east part of the township. Walter Trimble and James Tabor came the same year. The former is dead; the latter lives in the southeast corner of the township, on a well-improved farm, and is said to have the largest orchard of any man in the State. John Russell and John Sim were among the immigrants that year. The former lives in Clay Township, but the prominent offices he has held make him familiar to us. He has been a member of the Legislature several terms, and Speaker of the House of Representatives and State Auditor. In the fall of 1879, he was elected State Senator, to represent Jones and Cedar Counties. His companion, John Sim, lives on the farm he bought from Uncle Sam, near Onslow, and is spending the decline of his life in ease and retirement. He is one of the noblest works of God—an honest man.

"Truman Eastman, the father of Joel, was among the arrivals that year and located on the ridge; he died several years ago. His widow still lives on the old homestead.

"Nathan Potter, Joseph and Hiram Wheeler, and Charles Gardner came in 1853.

"Mr. Stingley located the same year on S. G. Franks' farm, and Widow Seals on the land now owned by Charles Johnson and W. J. Brainard. John Miller came that or the next year, and bought and improved the west part of R. B. Hanna's farm. The house has been removed.

"Benson Stunkard and S. J. Pence also came that year. The latter planted the first large orchard in the township, and, unlike many others, he stays to enjoy its fruits. E. B. Nims came that year, and located where his

widow now lives. William Tasker was also one of the settlers who came in 1853. He lived on a farm a little east of Onslow, a lonely bachelor, until he found grace with Paul. His brother, John Tasker, came soon after, and has been much interested in county politics, and has been a member of the House of Representatives. Elijah Edwards, on Beers' Creek, was among the first settlers of the township. Old Mr. Paul, the father of all the other Pauls and of both of the Taskers' wives, came about the same time, and located on what is now called South Prairie. He spent the decline of a well-spent life honored and respected, and surrounded by more children grown to mature years than often falls to the lot of man. He died at the house of his son John, some years ago, at the age of seventy-eight. The evening before he died, he sent for me to come and see him. When I sat down by his bedside, he said, with his native politeness, 'I do not wish to take any medicine; excuse me. I sent for you to come and tell me how long you thought I would probably live.' The fluttering pulse told that life was fast ebbing, but his mind was clear and serene. No tremor shook his frame at the thought of death's cold embrace. He had laid his treasures 'where moth and rust do not corrupt.' Before the morning sun had shed his rays on the beauties of earth, the spirit of Henry Paul had gone to the realm of everlasting life. I have thus sketched some of the early settlers up to the organization in 1854. The rapid increase after that prevents further details.

* * * * *

"Most of us, ere we reach the half-century stake in Wyoming's progress, will have finished our course. A few of those in middle age will be permitted to linger on the threshold of the second half-century of our history, among the increased beauties, enjoy the more exalted privileges, and appreciate better the early sacrifices of those who were pioneers in molding, fostering and directing the early career and institutions of the township of Wyoming."

WYOMING IN 1879.

The flourishing town of Wyoming is very pleasantly situated in the southwestern portion of the township of the same name, and numbers at least a thousand souls, nearly all of whom are Americans. The place was settled by emigrants from the States of New York and Ohio. The Bear Creek runs through the town and joins the Wapsipinicon River, about four miles from the corporation limits, and affords something of a water-power for the use of the inhabitants. The business portion is on the east side of Bear Creek, and the business houses being built of brick give to the place a good substantial appearance. The public-school building and the church edifices are plain, simple and commodious, and bespeak that the inhabitants prefer convenience and comfort above useless display and architectural ornament. The place was incorporated as a city in 1873.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

1873—Mayor, M. H. Calkins; Recorder, T. E. Patterson; Treasurer, E. Perkins; Marshal, L. V. Brainard; Street Commissioner, J. W. Milner; Trustees—B. H. White, D. L. McDaniels, S. W. Johnson, T. M. Wilds and W. J. Brainard.

1874—Mayor, M. H. Calkins; Recorder, C. S. Gilbert; Treasurer, J. B. McGrew; Street Commissioner, J. W. Milner; Marshal, J. H. Countryman;

Assessor, L. F. Hartson; Trustees—S. W. Johnson, B. H. White, D. L. McDaniels, T. M. Wilds and W. J. Brainard.

1875—Mayor, John Waite; Recorder, T. E. Patterson; Treasurer, W. T. Fordham; Street Commissioner, John A. White, Sr.; Assessor, A. B. Holmes; Trustees—D. L. McDaniels, W. J. Brainard, T. M. Wilds, S. W. Johnson and Lansing Hoyer.

1876—Mayor, J. A. Bronson; Recorder, P. D. Swigart; Treasurer, A. B. Holmes; Trustees—W. H. Holmes, A. M. Loomis, M. H. Calkins, W. J. Brainard and O. L. Thompson.

1877—Mayor, J. A. Bronson; Recorder, P. D. Swigart; Treasurer, O. M. Watson; Assessor, Ansel Bronson; Street Commissioner, William Ireland; Trustees—W. J. Brainard, A. M. Loomis, A. E. Spitzer, T. R. Marshall and H. Arnold.

1878—Mayor, A. E. Spitzer; Recorder, P. D. Swigart; Treasurer, W. T. Fordham; Assessor, Ansel Bronson; Street Commissioner, John A. White, Sr.; Trustees—J. A. Bronson, J. White, Sr.; L. Hoyer, C. S. Gilbert and H. Arnold.

1879—Mayor, R. S. Williams; Recorder, A. L. Trumbull; Treasurer, C. C. Horton; Assessor, Ansel Bronson; Street Commissioner, John A. White, Sr.; Trustees—A. E. Spitzer, A. E. Allen, F. O. Ellison, S. W. Johnson, A. M. Loomis and H. Arnold.

The present officials are opposed to the sale of intoxicating beverages, and no saloons are licensed in the town. There are three churches, one graded school, one newspaper, one national bank, three dry-goods stores, one merchant tailor, one clothing store, one exclusively grocery store, two restaurants and groceries combined, two drug stores, one flour and feed store, two harness-shops, two shoe-shops, two millinery and dressmaking establishments, one furniture store and undertaker, two meat markets, two hardware stores, one livery stable, one lumber-yard, one barb-wire factory, one machine and wagon shop, two blacksmith-shops, one cooper-shop, one barber-shop, one steam flouring-mill, one creamery, one agricultural implement store, two hotels, three doctors, four lawyers, two dentists, one architect and builder, one railroad office, one express office and no saloons.

The people are thriving and industrious, and the prospects of the town flattering. The Wyoming Creamery is situated here, and is a valuable acquisition to the town, which is well situated to secure the trade of a large and fertile agricultural district.

Wyoming Journal.—The first newspaper published at Wyoming was in December, 1870, by A. L. Smith, and was called the *Wyoming Journal*. Smith continued the publication until March, 1872, and then moved his office to Anamosa and began the publication of the *Anamosa Journal*, the history of which is given elsewhere. After the lapse of a few weeks following Smith's removal to Anamosa, Rev. E. Skinner purchased material and established a newspaper office, and began the publication of a weekly paper, also entitled the *Wyoming Journal*. Mr. Skinner filled the chair of editor and proprietor for some months, and sold the office to N. W. Woodford, who continued the publication something more than a year, and abandoned the enterprise, and the office reverted to Rev. Mr. Skinner. For a time no paper was issued, when the office was purchased by Messrs. Hunt & Howard, the publication resumed, but the name was changed to *Wyoming News*. After a brief period, Mr. Hunt became the sole proprietor, and the publication was continued to the close of the first volume of the *News*. Again for a time no paper was published.

In January, 1875, P. D. Swigart purchased the office of Messrs. Hunt & Skinner, and resumed the publication of the *Wyoming Journal*, and still continues as editor and proprietor. Politically, the *Journal* maintained the principles of the Republican party during its early years of publication, and until the time when Mr. Hunt took control, and during his administration it was neutral on political matters. Since 1875, under the present management, it has maintained an independent standard, and has had but little to say in reference to political matters; Mr. Swigart aiming to furnish a local newspaper for the people of Wyoming and vicinity, and deeming it not advisable or necessary to espouse the cause of either political party. The office of the *Journal* is well supplied with material in the jobbing department, and enjoys a good local patronage. The circulation, though not large, is increasing steadily; and there is reason to believe that the *Journal* has secured permanent footing, and will continue to prosper as the years go on.

Wyoming Lodge, No. 147, I. O. O. F.—Instituted January 4, 1867. The first officers were: W. T. Fordham, N. G.; Robert Hanna, V. G.; C. C. Horton, Secretary. Officers for 1879: F. O. Ellison, N. G.; C. C. Horton, V. G.; L. F. Hartson, Secretary; L. J. Richards, Treasurer. The Lodge has a membership of thirty-five, owns its hall and furniture, and has \$300 at interest; has on hand about \$100, and is in a good healthy condition.

Keystone Lodge, No. 206, A. F. & A. M.—Organized at Wyoming, under dispensation, February 2, 1867, and under charter, June 5, 1867. The first officers under the charter were: O. E. Aldrich, W. M.; A. G. McGrew, S. W.; A. B. Stiles, J. W.; R. Gilbert, Treasurer; Truman Gilbert, Secretary; John A. White, Jr., S. D.; John Paul, J. D.; R. L. McCune, S. S.; C. C. Horton, J. S.; Ed Smith, Tiler. The present officers are: C. H. Johnson, W. M.; C. S. Shepard, S. W.; Charles Pawson, J. W.; C. C. Horton, Treasurer; T. B. Reynolds, Secretary; M. M. Van Horn, S. D.; W. H. Peck, J. D.; H. B. Littell, Tiler. The Lodge has a membership of seventy-one, owns its hall, which is well furnished, and also owns an adjoining hall, which is used for refreshment purposes, etc.

Wyoming Lodge, No. 109, A. O. U. W.—Organized March 29, 1877, and elected the following officers: H. H. Green, P. M. W.; W. J. Chamberlain, F. O. Ellison, G. F.; T. R. Marshall, O.; M. E. Hurd, Recorder; A. M. Loomis, Financier; W. J. Brainard, Receiver; C. C. Horton, G.; E. B. Wherry, I. W.; L. W. Norton, O. W. The Lodge has a membership of thirty-five, and is in good working condition. Since organization, the Lodge has sustained but one loss, that of Mr. W. E. Hurd, to whose widow was paid the sum of \$2,000.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the second tier of townships from the south, west of the township of Wyoming. The surface in general is smooth and unbroken, in parts rolling, and there is a range of low hills extending east and west through the center. There is but little timber in the township, and the inhabitants depend in a measure on the adjoining towns for wood for fuel. The farmhouses are good, the farms well cultivated, and the soil as fertile as in any part of the county. Bear Creek crosses the southern part from west to east, and a branch of Mineral Creek has its source in this township. The township makes a fine display of good schoolhouses, and the employment

of good teachers bespeaks a commendable interest in the education of the rising generation.

Among the early settlers were Mr. Scriven, who settled in the township about the year 1855, at the place where the village of Onslow now stands. He is now dead and the family is scattered: one daughter is now living on a part of the old farm, the wife of Alex Clark, also an old settler.

Amos Gilbert settled a half-mile north of Onslow. He died two years ago.

Fred Dockstader settled a quarter of a mile west of Onslow, and C. C. Himebaugh on the farm next west of him.

Mr. Crouse, a German, settled in the extreme north. He died some years ago.

Jacob Bender and his brother Thomas settled in the south part of the township.

Horace Fay founded what was once the village of Madison in the southwest.

These are perhaps all those who might be properly called pioneers.

A few years later, the following persons were added to the settlers of the township: H. Bartow, William Hawley and family, Henry Cross, John McDonald and brothers, John Anderson, James Tuttle, M. O. Felton, John and Willard Niles.

THE VILLAGE OF ONSLOW.

The village of Onslow is in the northwest portion of Wyoming and the northeastern part of Madison, a part in both townships. E. M. Franks, who settled in Wyoming Township some years ago, and became a large land-holder, was the proprietor of the town. The site was laid off into lots and the village begun, in the spring of 1872, on the completion of the Midland Branch of the Chicago & North-Western Railway to this point. Mr. Franks died two years ago.

The site is a pleasant one, and Onslow has been an important shipping-point on this railroad. The prosperity of the village has been materially affected, in its commercial interests, by reason of the ravages of fire. No less than three destructive fires have occurred in the business portion during its seven years existence. There are three good church edifices in the village, the Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Roman Catholic. The Rev. Mr. Goodale, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Wyoming, supplies the Presbyterian pulpit at Onslow, and the Rev. Charles P. Mathers, of Center Junction, the Methodist pulpit. The inhabitants of the village are nearly all Americans, and the support of the Catholic Church is principally from the surrounding country. There is a good public school of two departments, and a commendable spirit of enterprise characterizes the inhabitants of the village. There is one large general store, one hardware store, two drug stores, one grocery store, one furniture store, one agricultural implement store, one lumber-yard, one grain elevator, one confectionery store, one millinery store, one art-gallery, two blacksmith-shops, two wagon and repair shops, one cheese-factory, one livery stable, one hotel, one meat market, one harness-shop, two doctors, one dentist, one lawyer, and one saloon.

The stockyards are first-class, and a good deal of shipping is done. The village is not incorporated and numbers about two hundred and fifty souls.

CENTER JUNCTION.

This village, of about the same size as Onslow, is situated on the same railroad in the northern part of the township of Madison, and also at the junction

of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad with the Midland. This village is quite near the geographical center of the county, and it is owing to this fact and the railroad junction, that it was named Center Junction.

The proprietors of the town were Kinsey Elwood, James A. Bronson, S. W. Johnson and John M. Squares, and the village began its existence in the fall of 1872; the year in which the Midland Railroad was completed through the township. John M. Squares has since purchased of the other proprietors their interests, and now owns the vacant lots, as well as the most of the lands adjoining the village. Owing to railroad facilities, Center Junction is a good shipping-point. The village has a good public school, and there are two church edifices, owned by the Presbyterian and the Methodist societies. The Presbyterian Church was recently dedicated, is built of brick, and is an ornament to the village. The Pastor is the Rev. Daniel Russell. The Pastor of the Methodist Church is Rev. Charles P. Mathers, and the society has a neat and commodious house of worship. There are two general stores, one drug store, one hardware store, two restaurants, one millinery store, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon and repair shop, one tin-shop, one hotel, one creamery, two depots, two express offices, one harness-shop, two grain warehouses, stockyards, two doctors and no saloons. The Postmaster is Zuri G. Isbell.

Lodge No. 245, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Center Junction in 1872, and has a membership of 35.

Lodge No. 160, A. O. U. W., was established in the spring of 1878, and is in a prosperous condition. The Lodge has had no losses since it was established.

Much of the early history is similar or identical with that of Wyoming Township, and is given at length by Dr. Calkins, elsewhere.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

This is the southeastern township of the county. The Wapsipinicon River enters the township from the west, at about the center of the north and south line, and, crossing diagonally, leaves the township about a half-mile west of the southeast corner. The township, like all others in the county, is well watered. Along the Wapsipinicon there is sufficient timber for the ordinary uses of the inhabitants. Much of the land that was too wet for farming purposes years ago, now constitutes a part of the best land in the county. The township is well settled by emigrants from the Eastern States, and there is quite a large settlement of Bohemians.

John Bryan, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, was the first settler on the north side of the river. He left Ohio with his family in 1847, and came to Iowa and settled in Linn County, whence he moved into Oxford Township in 1849, where he still resides. He did the first breaking on the north side of the river. The first settler on the south side of the river was a Mr. Strong, the father of William Strong, who settled there the year before Mr. Bryan settled north of the river. Among those who came about the same time that Mr. Bryan did, were L. Wallston and family and Samuel Coon and family. These, with Bryan and Strong, were the only inhabitants in the township until 1850. In that year, William Bowers and family came and settled in a log cabin near the river, and was driven from his home for a time during the high-water season of that year. In the fall of 1852, Miles Carter

came into the settlement and bought out William Bowers and opened up what is now one of the largest farms in the county. He died some years ago, and Ira and Julius Carter carry on the farm, which comprises about a thousand acres. About the time that Carter settled here, John Waite and Francis Bennett, with their families, came and settled in the western part of the township. Bennett was drowned in the Wapsipinicon, and John Waite resides in Wyoming. He was attacked with paralysis a year ago, which rendered him entirely speechless. About 1853, Peter Moore, John Wherry and William Bratten, with their families, settled in Oxford Township, and James Bollen, now deceased, came in soon after. Clement Guthrie and George Rathbone also settled in the town not far from the same time.

From this time on, the settlement of the township was rapid, and now it is one of the most populous in the county, aside from those in which there are large towns.

OXFORD JUNCTION.

The village of Oxford Junction is situated about a mile north of the river, near the center of the township, and at the junction of the two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and contains near two hundred inhabitants. The site was laid off into village lots in 1871, by John Bryan. Since that time, two small additions have been laid out: one by Bryan and one by George Wilson. The C., M. & St. P. Company recently purchased land at this point, and the machine-shops, etc., for those divisions are to be located here. This gives to the village an air of importance, and the prospects of its improvement are quite flattering. Already building has commenced, and another addition is to be made to the town soon. The village now contains one school of fifty pupils, a recently established newspaper, one church, erected by the Lutheran Church society four years ago, three dry-goods stores, one drug store, one hardware store, one restaurant, two meat markets, one harness-shop, three grain ware-houses, two wagon and blacksmith shops, three shoe-shops, one hotel and three saloons.

OXFORD MILLS.

This village, of near the size of the Junction, is situated on the south bank of the Wapsipinicon, a mile south of the above place. Its name is derived from the flouring-mill erected here about the year 1857, by Messrs. Courtwright & Lathrop. It is a three-story wood building and contains the modern appointments of a first-class mill. The property has changed hands at sundry times, and is owned by S. F. McDonald, Esq. The Wapsipinicon at this point affords an excellent water-power, which, if utilized more fully, would greatly benefit the town. Messrs. Cartwright & Bristol are the proprietors of a large general store; there are two drug stores in the village, one public school, and the Methodist Church society has a good house of worship. There is also a hotel and the usual shops found in a village of the size.



HALE TOWNSHIP.

This township was named in honor of the Hon. J. P. Hale, at the suggestion of Daniel Garrison, who was the first settler of the township. The township of Hale is situated west of Oxford and east of Rome, in the southern tier of townships in the county. The Wapsipinicon River crosses the township from west to east, and divides it into two nearly equal parts. Along the river there is considerable timber and there are a number of small groves; so that the township may be said to be well timbered. A good supply of building stone is found in the township and the quality is most excellent. A good share of the surface is beautiful, rolling prairie land, and the farms are in a good state of cultivation. There are three church edifices in the township; one at Pleasant Hill, one two miles southeast of that place and one at the small village of Hale. The first settlement south of the river was at what is now called Pleasant Hill, and, as stated, Daniel Garrison and family were the first settlers. Mr. Garrison emigrated from the State of Indiana, and came into Hale Township in the month of June, 1838. Pleasant Grove and the land south of it was claimed by a colored man in the year 1837, and for many years the place has been known as "Negro Point." The name was changed to Pleasant Hill at the suggestion of Miss Martha Miller, and to the satisfaction of the people of the neighborhood. The church at this place is called the Pleasant Hill Church, and the Sunday school, Pleasant Hill Sunday School. Daniel Garrison built the first log cabin the neighborhood, and the house is still standing, though it is more than forty years old. Horace Seeley came in the spring of 1839, and Lawrence Simpson and William Simpson in the fall of the same year. Lawrence Simpson was once County Surveyor. Joseph Bumgarner came in 1840, M. Q. Simpson and Silas Garrison in 1842.

On the north side of the river, the settlement was not made as early as on the south. Philip Lewis and William Cronkhite were the first and came about 1850. After them came Clement Lane, Robert Brown, William Vroman, Mrs. Sweet, Burt Smith, John Fradenburg, George Thurston, Harvey Campbell, Clement Guthrie, William Wallston, John Brigham, J. C. Austin, and others.

The Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad crosses the north part of the township, and the small village of Hale is situated on this road. There is one general store, a blacksmith-shop, a wagon-shop, a public school and a good house of worship, belonging to the Methodist Church society. George Lewis is Postmaster of the village. Much of the early history is identical with that of the adjoining township of Rome.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This is the southwestern township of the county. The surface is generally even and unbroken, and the soil as fertile as any in the county or State. A number of small but beautiful groves, pleasantly distributed, constitute the only timber-land in the township. It is well watered by the north and the south fork of Walnut Creek and their tributaries.

The township is one of the best agricultural districts in the county, the farmhouses are good, and the farmers thrifty and prosperous. Among the early settlers of this township were John Armstrong, deceased; Amos Breed, deceased; Jonathan Raver, deceased; T. O. Bishop, A. S. Miller (J. G. Hakes was an early settler of Fairview, but now resides in Greenfield), James and I. Curtis, Ira Mead, R. D. Stephens, John Arnold, A. and E. Peet, Valentine Newman, Robert Murfield, Jonathan Goudy, Amos and John Cole, the Millers, Rosses and others.

The Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Branch of the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad crosses the north part of the township, and the small village of Martelle is situated on this road, in the northwest corner of the township. There are about one hundred inhabitants, two general stores, one drug store, one wagon-shop, one blacksmith-shop, one hardware store, one school, and the Christian Church has a good church edifice. The Baptist society also worships in the same building. There are two other churches in the township, one near the center and another in the southern part. There are a goodly number of Germans in the township, and, as elsewhere, they are among the most prosperous citizens in the county. The education of the rising generation is well cared for by erecting schoolhouses and the employment of faithful teachers.

ROME TOWNSHIP.

The following, from the pen of the late R. J. Cleaveland, will be read and appreciated by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Cleaveland was born in Boston, Mass., in November, 1805, and died at his residence in Olin, Jones County, on the 7th of September, A. D. 1877, at the age of nearly seventy-two years. He graduated at Harvard University in the Class of 1827, and was a ripe scholar, a genuine patriot and an honest man. At the outbreak of the civil war, he sought to enlist as a volunteer, but was rejected because of his age. He was finally admitted to the ranks of the famous Iowa ninth, and, with that regiment, served until it was mustered out of service. It was due to his acquaintance at Boston that the ladies of that city presented to the regiment the magnificent colors, the details of which are related in the war history of the county, elsewhere.

The historical sketch here published was written by Mr. Cleaveland and printed in the *Olin Times*, a newspaper that was established at Olin, in the year 1874, by Messrs. Stickle & Arlen, but was discontinued at the end of a few months. After completing the history of Rome Township, Mr. Cleaveland, at the request of many, wrote a portion of the early history of the county, but, as the facts given by him are the same as those given elsewhere by Barrett Whittemore and others, we have thought it not necessary to repeat it in this connection.

Among the early settlers of Rome, no one now living has been more successful in material accumulations, or is held in higher esteem as a citizen, than John Merritt.

REMINISCENCES OF ROME—1840-1841.

BY R. J. CLEAVELAND.

"On the 9th of September, 1840, a cold, misty rain falling, my wife and I, after fourteen days' ride, in a lumber wagon, from Logansport, Ind., arrived at

the log cabin of Norman B. Seeley. This dwelling stood near where the town-well now is. Here the hearthstone and one log still remain to mark the spot. Mr. Seeley's house, saw-mill, and blacksmith-shop were the only structures here—the latter roofed with a rag carpet.

"My wife was an only daughter, and the motive which prompted this long journey was to give her mother (old Mrs. Seeley) a home with us. Thirty miles from our destination, we learned that Mrs. S. had died in July of that year. But we came on, though with ardor dampened—hopes withered. The country appeared in consonance with our feelings, a dreary waste of prairie—except Walnut Creek and Wapsie timber, 'Sugar Grove' and 'Big Woods'—to the north and west. The beautiful groves of young timber on the right bank of Walnut from the bridge to Sibballs, Creek was then all prairie, and the view without obstruction.

"On the left, above the bridge from Mr. Gilman's house to far above Moore's, was a large and fine grove of white oak long since cut down by the greedy pioneer.

"Here I commenced my first lesson in chopping, plowing, mowing and farm work in general. Here we succeeded, though poor, indeed, we both were, in all except brave hearts and strong arms, in gaining a home in these then Western wilds. I had but \$2 left when we arrived.

"The Indian, wolf, and deer, and other wild animals were almost the sole occupants of the soil. N. B. Seeley, John and Joseph Merritt, Isaac Simpson, Moses Garrison, Orville Cronkhite, George Saum, Thomas Green, Horace Seeley, Francis Sibballs, E. Booth, the Reeds, Browns, Joslyns, and others, were in Jones County before me.

"At that time there were no railroads west of Buffalo, N. Y., and no telegraphs. The mails crept slowly and sadly along in stage-coaches, and letters were subject to 25 cents postage. There were no bridges nor stores away from the 'Father of Waters.' Many a time I have walked to Dubuque and back, bringing a pack of thirty to fifty pounds of groceries for myself and neighbors.

"The generation of to-day can hardly dream of the obstacles to be overcome—the hardships borne at that time. Difficulty is the element and resistance the work of every true man or woman. I now thank God for casting my destiny in this glorious and most beautiful State, where half my life has been passed. I glory in being a pioneer of Iowa.

"As remarked, my wife's mother died on the 9th of July, 1840, only two months before our arrival. The first American flag hoisted in Jones County was hoisted at Rome in 1840, and made by this aged lady. She allowed no other fingers to work thereon but hers, and this was her last work. Here, and at this time, was also the first liberty pole raised, the first post office located, and the first district school instituted in the county. The school was taught in the 'Sugar Grove,' by T. Stivers, Esq., who was the only blacksmith here, and also Deputy Postmaster.

"The town was located by N. B. Seeley, and surveyed, platted and recorded by William Hutton, County Surveyor, in 1840. At this time, the U. S. Surveyor had just finished his work, and the corners and subdivisions were readily found.

"We lived the first two years in a little cabin opposite Smith's mill. In the winter of 1840-41, my wife taught school in our cabin six hours each day, while I was absent cutting timber for fencing and for building a home. I look back on those two years as the happiest spent time of our lives; hope was strong and bright within, and physical vigor perfect.

"In the spring of 1841, there were ferried across the Walnut two barrels of Illinois whisky. These arrivals were succeeded by more of the same spiritual character for about fifteen years.

"In the year 1841, the patriarch who dealt in the spiritual articles aforesaid built the house now occupied by Uncle Holden. The building now occupied by F. O. Carpenter, and the one where the widow of Thomas Connelly now lives, were also built the same year.

"In the same year, John Hannon, who was a skilled bricklayer, stonecutter and mason, also took up his abode here. He and Seeley blasted a prairie bowlder, and by much hard and constant labor made therefrom a set of buhrstones, which ground excellent corn-meal and very fair flour. This was indeed an eventful era in the lives of the settlers here, as previously they had to go a great distance, most frequently to the Mississippi River, in order to reach a mill. But after a few years this mill was discontinued on account of a defective dam and lack of water.

"One most important character of this period I must not omit—the Methodist circuit-rider, who has done so much for religion and humanity, who defied the elements and the hardships of this new country, and dispensed the bread of life to the hardy pioneer, men of culture as they were, counting comfort and ease as dust compared to the happiness of saving souls. Elders Rathbone and Hayden were among the first of these, and labored here in 1841. The former now resides at Marion. Both were men of culture, urbane in manners and never weary in doing good.

"In July, 1842, the house now owned and occupied by N. M. Everhart, Esq., was erected by myself. It was for some years the largest house in the county. We occupied it before completion, and passed with only a cooking-stove the severest winter experienced in our lives. I feel confident that the few old settlers remaining will never forget the winter of 1842-43.

"I think it was in the fall of 1841 that the first court was held in the county, being in a log Court House in Edinburg, not far from the present county Poor House. All who attended court then went prepared to camp out and do their own cooking. The United States Marshal attended to the paying of jurors, which was about all the coin that came into the territory for six years. Wheat was then the common medium of barter and exchange. We always had uncommon lively and jolly times in attendance at court then among some very remarkable and sage worthies, some of whom I shall have occasion to mention hereafter. Judge Wilson, of Dubuque, officiated, always coming with gun and dogs to enjoy a little shooting as well as to attend to his graver (legal) duties. But the most remarkable person at that time was Uncle Francis Sibbalds, an Irishman, with all the odd, racy and peculiar characteristics of his countrymen. He lived at that time just over the town line, in what is now Hale Township. If his conduct and character were singular, his appearance was no less so. He talked with the richest brogue, ardent in his friendship as in his hatred, illiterate, but warm-hearted and outspoken. In short, there was so much unison between us that we were warm friends as long as he lived. Previous to coming to Iowa, he had committed matrimony with an elderly Yankee lady—a school-marm, sometimes called old maid—a lady very peculiar, as such ladies generally are, but of fair literary attainments for that day, and of high moral and religious character, and who was justly revered and respected by her husband. I wish, for the sake of truth, it were possible for me to give a clear and accurate personal description of Uncle Sibbalds, but nothing I can say will do him justice! A man of medium size,

with rather a worn appearance, indicating hard labor and exposure to the elements, rather past his prime, but on first sight all these were swallowed up and lost sight of in viewing his mouth: so vast, yawning and capacious was it, that when opened, it extended nearly from ear to ear! Not less remarkable than the nose of the Grand Duke of Choss Johannisberger, only it was in this case his mouth instead of his nose, and unfortunately being somewhat deaf, he kept it open more than was safe or expedient, in order to hear better. And this brings to mind a good joke they got on him while at court in Edinburg. One of the lawyers, an unusually small but carefully-dressed gentleman—in short, a perfect little *Petit Maitre*—being called for by the Judge, everybody hunting for and nobody able to find him, the precious time of the court wasted, an awful pause pervading the court room, a wag had the temerity to tell His Honor he believed old Uncle Sibbalds had greased and swallowed him, as he (Sibbalds) had told him over an hour ago that he felt quite hungry! The court room rang with laughter, Judge, jury and all, and, as bad luck would have it, the little lawyer coming in at that moment, and ignorant of the cause, little dreaming that he was partly the subject of it, served only to add to the uproar to such a degree that it could not be stopped. The Sheriff had to clear the house, and all business came to a stand for the rest of the forenoon. If I should live centuries, I can never forget the scene. The little lawyer stupefied with amazement and anger and outraged dignity, and Uncle Sibbalds grinning wider and more ghastly than before. In the midst of the uproar, another wag coolly suggested, 'If that had actually happened, the good man had got more law in his belly than all the other lawyers had in their heads.' And this remark did not tend to lessen the noise and shouting, but rather to increase it.

"At the time I am now attempting to describe, indeed during the decade from 1840 to 1850, intemperance ruled with despotic sway the early settlements of Iowa, and yet there prevailed a far more friendly spirit than now.

"We exchanged frequent and friendly visits with Denson, where Massillon now is, and ten miles below, near Toronto, with Samuel Solesby, of Pioneer Grove; Capt. S. P. Higginson, of Mariner's Grove, near Tipton; with Col. Preston, Mayor McKean, and others, of Marion. Neighbors were then few and far off, but kind and true, and selfishness little known or practiced.

"As I am a very modest man, I dislike extremely having to speak of myself so often, but the thread of the narrative would be broken did I not do it.

"It was deemed necessary, at that time, to elect a Justice of the Peace in 1841, and, although never having any aspirations for office, I was elected to that dignity almost without opposition. This was strange indeed, as I was, perhaps, almost the only Whig in the village of Rome. Being what I was, a deadly foe to whisky, and never bending the pliant knee to Baal, it was somewhat strange that I was elected to the office. With these preliminary remarks let us go on. The portrait of old Ben. Smith rises now on my mental vision, in all its native deformity!

"Fancy, if you can, an animal on two legs, in the shape of fat and swollen limbs, suffering much from asthma and gout; a man, flat, flaccid and flabby, misshapen, unwieldy in form, with a head and face on top of it that completely baffles description: The hair white and erect, like hogs' bristles, the face rosy and rubicund, the nose studded with divers blooming pimples, the eyes twinkling like a sow's when contemplating mischief, and with thick, sensual lips.

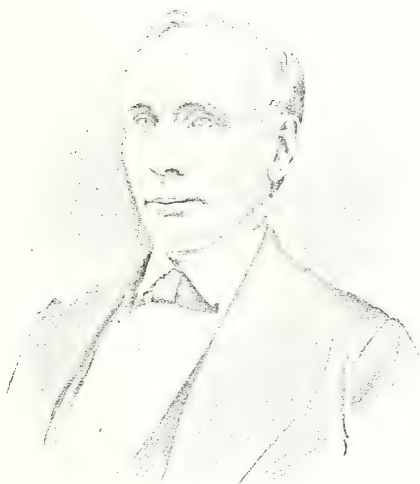
"This patriarch had a large family of sons and daughters, was a widower, and depended on his children for support, and also on the profits of a whisky saloon, with cards and dice in his own house. Every Saturday night the orgies

were celebrated in the old house where uncle Holden now lives, till the small hours of the morning; genial spirits from the surrounding country coming in from a long distance to aid and assist the aged patriarch in conducting them; John Royal playing the fiddle with unwearied assiduity and tenacity, and all went merry as a marriage bell, unless it was diversified with a slight bit of a fight, with perhaps an eye badly bunged up and closed for the time being, or a thumb partly bit off! But these little incidents only served to add variety and raciness to the scene, and never for a moment stopped the general hilarity. But enough! Let us for the present draw the veil of pity and of charity over this mortifying and disgusting portrait. And let it serve as a warning, a beacon-light to all now coming on the stage of action, to avoid drunkenness and sinfulness of all kinds, if they wish to live useful and happy lives.

"The question naturally arises, what became of poor old Uncle Ben? The answer to it is a sad one indeed. After setting a baleful, blighting influence and example here for eight consecutive years, he started, in the spring of 1849, to revisit the scenes of his childhood in Western New York, and subsequently died miserably of cholera, on board a boat on the Upper Ohio, among strangers, with no friend to smoothe his dying pillow.

* * * * *

"I remarked that I was elected Justice of the Peace. I held my first court in the log cabin opposite the present mill, in the fall of 1841, Uncle Ben Smith being the plaintiff, and another most worthy sage, very partial to whisky (whom we will not name as he still lives here), was the defendant. The cause of action was a very grave and knotty one, and which would have puzzled the wisdom of Solomon himself, viz., a pumpkin! These two sages had gardens adjoining, and Uncle Ben's vines, as pumpkin-vines will sometimes, ran through the fence into the adjoining lot and bore the best pumpkins in the said lot, with not one only but several large inviting looking pumpkins—more than defendant could stand, doubtless thinking (and with good reason) that the said pumpkins belonged to him. Be this as it may, he appropriated the largest one he could find to his own use, hence the suit. There were at that day many (in common parlance called pettifoggers, a phrase I always disliked) attorneys at law. There were two of pre-eminently brilliant qualifications and parts, who left their many competitors far in the rear, and who were generally pitted against each other, as they both resided in Fairview Precinct, viz., Uncle Clement Russell and Hon. John Leonard. Law cost something in those days, as it does in the present. It was then as now—*l-a-w law*, with a *c-l-a-w claw*. If you are fond of pure vexation and sweet procrastination, you are just in a situation to enjoy a suit at law. It was probably owing to this fact, viz., the great expense of this luxury, that induced both parties at this, my first court, to attend to it themselves, and being (as they both were) well stimulated and fortified with whisky, they fancied themselves perfectly grounded in law, and able to go on with it. The case, as you see at a glance, was a preplexing and knotty one. There was much to be said on both sides, and both equally plausible. Knowing this as I did, and dreading the torrents of eloquence apparently without end, and not being overstocked with patience, I resolved when the court was called to cut the Gordian knot which none could untie. With that peculiarly persuasive, winning, bland tone and manner which all who know me know to be innately mine, I remarked to them that we were emphatically, in this new country, a band of brothers; that nothing was so pleasing to the Great Father of us all as brotherly love and harmony, and, over and above this consideration, nothing conduced so much to our temporal welfare as



John Russell

harmony, etc.; told them what an insignificant thing it was to go to law about—a pumpkin, nothing else; the great difficulty attending a correct solution of the case, inherent in its very nature; and, concluding, in my judgment there was no cause of action, adding, at the same time, I should give up my fees and hoped they would all do so likewise. Had they not been both of them pretty drunk (Uncle Ben always feeling rich in that condition) I doubt but my eloquence would have been wasted on them. As it was, they yielded to my advice, shook hands, took a rousing snort of whisky all around, the court adjourned and the hostile sages were soon after seen engaged in a sociable game of cards with the hospitable whiskey jug within easy reach of them, and to complete and perfect the harmony, John Royal took his fiddle and struck up a jig or Highland fling, and mirth, hilarity and good feeling prevailed all around—Uncle Ben's four lusty and strapping daughters, always ready to trip it on the light fantastic toe, found partners ready to their hand, and they kept it up as usual until the small hours of the morning, no King on his throne richer, happier, or more independent than Uncle Ben.

"After the disposition of the case spoken of, I felt as if a mountain was lifted from my back, and being released from the onerous duties incumbent on me, I went about my usual avocations, receiving the congratulations of my friends at the issue. Uncle Sibbalds himself grinning all the time, with evident symptoms of uncommon satisfaction! I wish to add, that in that early day when a lawsuit was to come off, all other business for the time being came to a halt; no one could forego the intense delight of attending and drinking in wisdom from the lips of the legal oracles of the day, as well as from the jug! Some of the richest scenes I ever went through with occurred afterward, at courts held in the north room of our new house, the carpenter's bench and tools being there at the time. At one suit, Mrs. C. got dinner for twenty men. A lawsuit, like raising a barn, could not go on without a large crowd attending; and lubricated, as it always was, with whisky, how could all help going on *secundum artem*. As a matter of course, it could not. But I crave pardon of my readers for taking up so much of their valuable time.

* * * * *

"I have taken much pains to ascertain who was the first white settler in this county, and from the best information I could obtain, I am satisfied Hugh Bowen was the man, that beautiful tract of country in Richland Township being named after him. I recollect well his telling me he was in the Black Hawk war, and that, only a few years after, he came into this county, probably in 1836. Perhaps a few of the salient points of his character may may prove interesting to the reader of to-day.

"He was a bachelor at this time, in his prime, erect as an Indian and clad in buckskin like one; of great energy and rare simplicity of character. He was our first Sheriff, serving in that capacity for many years, and, if I should add, the best the county ever had, it need cause no blush to mantle the cheeks of his worthy successors. He was a noble specimen of a Western man, untainted by the vices, and entirely free from all the silken disguises, subterfuges and hypocrisies which prevail in old settled countries, and in those grades of society miscalled civilized, refined, fashionable, etc.; undaunted and fearless as a lion in the discharge of his duty; simple and confiding as a child, in all the little suavities and amenities of life, and illy prepared to guard against the advances of the well-dressed fancy-man, black-leg, gambler of the present day.

"After many years' absence in the then Far West, he concluded to visit once more his native State, Ohio, when the first railroad from the East reached

the Father of Waters. Although traveling with a friend, and cautioned again and again against pickpockets, he was rifled of some \$40 or \$50, all he had, long before he got to the end of his journey. On obtaining the first view of that *monstrum horrendum*, a locomotive engine, his wonder and amazement were unbounded! Fearful that the train might start without him (instinct with life and power, more than human as it was), he insisted on sleeping (camping), in the cars all night! I have not met him for many long years, and regret to add, the last I heard of him he was at Denver, Colo., much reduced in circumstances. He was Sheriff of this county many years in succession.

"It is highly probable that other portions of the county kept pace with those already named in its early settlement, but of this I cannot speak positively, being, like most of the early settlers, dependent on my days' work for my daily bread, and never leaving home unless on matters of urgent business.

"The county, in 1839-40, was divided into four road districts, viz: Bowen's Prairie No. 1; Buffalo Fork, No. 2; Walnut Fork, No. 3, and Farm Creek No. 4, with a Supervisor in each district, to keep the roads in order.

* * * * *

"The first saw and grist mills in the county were erected by George Walworth, on the Buffalo Fork of the Wapsipicon in 1838, (where, at a later day, the Messrs. Fisher erected spacious mills), and were in full blast when I came here, in 1840. I met the gentleman late in the fall of 1840, at the house of my brother-in-law, N. B. Seeley, and, from that time until he left the county, some five or six years, we were always on the most cordial and friendly terms. He was the first Representative in the Territorial Legislature at Iowa City, with other counties attached (Cedar and Linn, I think), and served in that capacity many years with great acceptance to his constituents. He was a bachelor, his sister keeping house with him, and a man in strong contrast to all and everything around him. He was then in his prime, and a finer looking man I have seldom, if ever, met. He was, in manner, appearance, dress and address, emphatically a gentleman, as I understand that term, viz., it is inborn, not infused; it springs spontaneously from the heart. In other words, a man may be a gentleman without being a Christian, but a true Christian must be a gentleman. Warm-hearted, cordial, hospitable, public-spirited, he possessed the faculty of adapting himself to all kinds and classes of men, and was the soul, the life, of every crowd he chanced to mingle with. He possessed, in a high degree, that rare and beautiful combination, termed *suaviter in modo, cum fortiter in re*, and, as I often thought, was perfectly out of his element in a new county. We have had many good times together at his house and at mine, and, when he left us, I felt we had lost a man the county and State could ill afford to spare. It was with deep and profound grief I heard of his sudden and untimely death, in Texas, many years ago. The high respect and ardent friendship I cherished for the man, the grateful sense I shall always feel for his kindness and hospitality to me personally, over and above his public services to the county and the Territory, would not permit me to pass him by with a more brief or less eulogistic notice. He has taken his last long journey whither we all are so rapidly following."

OLIN IN 1879.

Olin, named after D. A. Olin, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is beautifully located on the west bank of the Wapsipicon River, upon the central portion of Section 13 in Rome Township. It was first called Elkford, then Walnut Fork, afterward Rome, and

now Olin. It is an important shipping-point on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, containing a population of about seven hundred inhabitants. It is surrounded by a beautiful rolling prairie, occupied by a thrifty farming community. It has a good grist-mill, a woolen-mill, prosperous schools and churches, and the Olin College has recently been organized and incorporated, and will soon have a commodious and comfortable college building. A public library and reading-room are contemplated. The city of Olin was incorporated in 1878. The following are the city officers: Mayor, N. Barnhard; Recorder, H. Jeffries; Treasurer, Samuel Easterly. Council—J. A. White, J. W. Jamison, James Dayton, C. L. Porter, W. H. Dicus, William Scoles. The Council are strictly temperate men.

There are four church organizations—Methodist, Baptist, United Brethren and Advent. The Methodist denomination has a commodious church edifice. The Baptists and Advents hold services in the public-school building. The Pastor of the Methodist Church is Rev. J. Hurrell. None of the other denominations have a settled Pastor.

The public school contains three departments—Primary, Intermediate and Grammar, and has a very good school building. The teachers are as follows: C. F. McGrew, Principal and Instructor in the Grammar Department; Miss P. Robinson, Intermediate Department; Miss L. Holmes, Primary Department.

The College was organized September 1, 1878; incorporated August 1, 1879. Its pupilage for the first year was forty-eight. Of its pupils, nine received certificates from the County Superintendent.

The Trustees are as follows: A. J. Dalby, President; C. L. Porter, Secretary; N. M. Everhart, Treasurer; John Merritt, D. R. Carpenter, Andrew Coppess, John M. Rummel, W. V. Field, J. B. Ingersoll, J. A. White, J. W. Jamison, L. K. Reese, J. Scoles, J. Whitmore, Jonathan Easterly, F. S. Dunklee, C. H. Derr, John Hess, Jacob Starry, William Gordon.

There will be three distinct courses of study—Preparatory, Scientific and Classical. The first college class proper will be organized at the commencement of the fall term, and it is desirable that those who contemplate a three-years' course with diploma, should be present at that time. Music, instrumental and vocal, will be taught to those who desire it.

The studies taught in the various courses are: Fundamental—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Grammar, United States History, Drawing, Rhetoric, Logic, Elocution, Mental and Moral Science, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Constitution of the United States, Mathematics—Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Conic Sections, Calculus. Natural Sciences—Geography, Geology, Mineralogy, Physiology, Botany, Natural History, Astronomy. Languages—Greek, Latin, French and German. Music—Vocal and Instrumental.

C. L. Porter, A. M., Principal (biographical sketch elsewhere), is a graduate of Amherst College, has been a professional teacher for sixteen years, and is thoroughly recommended by the State Superintendent and others. Miss Laura J. Hendy, teacher of music, is a skillful teacher of the piano and organ. The teacher of the Preparatory Department has not yet been selected. Other teachers and professors will be added as occasion may require. The Bible is the corner-stone of this institution.

Tuition, per quarter of twelve weeks, \$6. Fee for incidental expenses, per quarter, 50 cents. Tuition in Preparatory Department, per quarter, \$3. Instrumental music, per twenty-four lessons, \$5. Tuition payable quarterly upon admission.

The College occupies at present the largest hall in town, is handsomely seated, and is comfortable and convenient. Board can be obtained in private families at \$2.50 to \$3 per week. Preparations are being made to erect a large stone building in the spring of 1880.

SOCIETIES.

Of these there are four: Masons, Odd Fellows, United Workmen and the Olin Temperance League.

Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 200, A., F. & A. M., was organized November 20, 1866. It was chartered by the Grand Lodge June 5, 1867. The first officers were: Eli Walker, W. M.; Westley Southwick, S. W.; Andrew Coppess, J. W.; D. E. Rummel, Sec.; Timothy Stivers, Treas.; N. B. Connor, S. D.; G. W. Miller, J. D.; R. J. Anderson, Tiler. The Lodge has a membership of forty-eight, owns a good hall, very well furnished, and has a small fund at interest. The present officers are: I. B. Southwick, W. M.; W. J. Merritt, S. W.; G. W. Miller, J. W.; W. Southwick, Sec.; C. H. Derr, Treas.; H. B. Harrison, S. D.; C. W. B. Derr, J. D.; J. T. Gilman, Tiler. The Lodge has lost two members by death.

The Olin Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized February 3, 1876. The following were the first officers elected: George Stivers, N. G.; E. R. Sealls, V. G.; L. K. Rose, Treas.; J. W. Jamison, Rec. Sec.; G. H. Mason, Per. Sec. The present officers are as follows: V. Slife, N. G.; J. F. Butters, V. G.; S. P. Slife, Rec. Sec.; G. H. Mason, Treas.

Olin Lodge, No. 90, A. O. U. W.—Organized January 17, 1877. Charter members: W. A. Seeley, J. A. White, G. W. Miller, H. Rummel, A. E. Carpenter, S. L. Easterly, James Dayton, J. W. Jamison, Daniel Starry, James Slife, E. R. Sealls, A. Barker, H. Benfield, A. Gearhart, P. H. Driscoll, T. B. Everett, Edward White, W. F. Duncan, J. C. Williams, J. H. Miller, A. Glick. The following were the first officers elected: H. Rummel, Master; E. R. Sealls, G. F.; W. A. Seeley, O.; A. Gearhart, Receiver; James Dayton, F.; S. L. Easterly, Rec.; J. W. Jamison, Guide; J. C. Williams, P. M. W.; A. E. Carpenter, I. W.; A. Barker, O. W. The present officers are as follows: John Figeley, Master; E. Bedell, G. F.; A. E. Carpenter, O.; A. Gearhart, Receiver; S. L. Easterly, F.; T. J. Townsend, Rec.; W. F. Duncan, Guide; G. W. Miller, P. M. W.; J. H. Miller, I. W.; D. Starry, O. W.

The Olin Temperance League.—This is an organization for the promotion of temperance. It holds its sessions at the Methodist Church, each alternate Tuesday. The exercises consist of discussions, essays, declamations, readings, music, etc. Its basis is the the "Murphy Pledge." The present officers are: C. H. McGrew, President; Miss Phemie Robinson, Vice President; Miss Carrie Hull, Secretary; C. L. Poster, Chorister.

Within a mile of Olin are three most excellent stone quarries. The stone taken from these is a soft, magnesian limestone (Niagara group; Upper Silurian), and is of the quality and texture as that of the celebrated quarries at Anamosa. There are two good lime-kilns in the immediate neighborhood. Good sand for building purposes is found on the margin of Walnut Creek, which empties into the Wapsipicon at this point. Within the corporate limits is an excellent clay bank for the manufacture of brick.

The people of Olin are mainly from the Eastern States, and have brought their thrifty habits with them. There is little or no foreign population. Olin

has one of the best brass bands in the State, Henry Jeffries, Leader. The hotel is the Olin House, admirably kept by R. H. Jordan, proprietor.

[We are indebted to Prof. C. L. Porter for preparing the history of Olin. —EDITOR.]

CASTLE GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This township, according to the United States survey, is numbered 86 north, west of Range 4.

The larger portion of the township is high rolling prairie, interspersed with ravines and glades, which, by draining, make the very best of meadow lands. There are several creeks running through the township, which afford excellent opportunities for stock-raising. There is quite a large body of timber in the northeast portion of the township, which, by economical usage, will furnish a supply for the needs of the inhabitants in this direction for a long time to come. The inhabitants of this township are a thriving, industrious and persevering people. The never-failing appendage of a thrifty Yankee farmer—a good barn—is frequently found on these prairies, though many of the inhabitants are descendants from the Emerald Isle. The citizens of this township, in common with the people of the other portions of the county, show their appreciation of good morals by erecting schoolhouses, in which the youth may be trained up to usefulness and kept from idleness. The monotony of the prairie is frequently relieved by trees which have been set out for shade and ornament. Altogether, the township is desirably and pleasantly located. The soil is fertile, and the healthfulness of the people most excellent.

The Castle Grove Post Office is situated near the center of the township, and James M. King is Postmaster. There are three churches in the township, two Protestant and one Catholic Church.

The Castle Grove Mill is in the northeast part of the township, and is owned by Levi Berlin. The mill was built in 1872, by Berlin & Stambaugh, at a cost of \$10,000. There are two run of stone, and the capacity of the mill is about one hundred bushels of wheat per day.

Among the early settlers of this township were Simeon Forman, Thomas Galligan, McLaughlins, Kehoes, Hogans, Rearricks, Starrs, Deischer, Heisey, Downer and others. There is no village in the township.

CHURCHES.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Castle Grove, is situated in the northern part of the township, and was erected by the Roman Catholics in the year 1877, at a cost of about \$20,000. Mr. John Kenan was the architect and Mr. M. Doyle, of Anamosa, the contractor. The edifice is a remarkably fine one and does honor to the members of the Church in Castle Grove. It is, without doubt, the finest church edifice in the State outside the largest cities.

Evangelical Church, of Castle Grove Township. This church was organized in 1855. The first minister was Rev. John Miller. Daniel High was the first Class-Leader. A church edifice was built in the year 1876, at a cost of \$1,400. Present membership, twenty-two. Pastor in charge, Rev. Daniel Fink. The first Trustees were Daniel Deischer, Henry Heisey, John Heisey, John Wint and Benjamin Rider.

The present Board of Trustees are Daniel Deischer, Benjamin Rider, John Heisey, John Kline and Madison Franks.

Castle Grove Baptist Church.—This church was organized on the 5th of July, 1874. James Starr was elected Clerk and B. F. Searles and Jerome Scott, Deacons. The church edifice was dedicated September 26, 1876. The following Pastors have served the Church: Revs. J. W. Thompson, L. H. Thompson, W. C. Archer and J. G. Johnson, the present Pastor. There were twelve members at the time of organization, and there are now twenty-nine.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

This township is east of Monticello and west of Washington, and is one of the first settled in the county. The south fork of the Maquoketa River crosses the southwest corner of the township, and by this means and numerous creeks, the whole is well watered. About one-third of the area is as fine prairie land as there is in the State, and the balance is timber-land. The prairie is in the northwest corner, and here the village of Bowen's Prairie is situated. Twenty years ago, this was a village of considerable importance, but the building-up of the town of Monticello caused the removal of business to that place. The following heads of families are found at Bowen's Prairie Village: E. S. Blodgett, Cyrus Whittemore, William Whittemore, Widow Heims, Frederick Pennaman, N. C. Rowley and James Craig. N. C. Rowley is the Postmaster. There are two churches in the village and a German Church in the western portion of the township, about two miles south of Bowen's Prairie. We were unable to get the history of the Methodist Church at the village, or the German Church, when we were in that part of the county.

The timbered portion of the township is settled principally by Germans and Irish. A portion of the town of Cascade is in the northeast corner of the township, and an excellent water-power is here afforded by means of the north fork of the Maquoketa.

The Bowen's Prairie district constitutes one of the loveliest landscapes in the State, and, had the village secured a railroad would have been one of the most important towns in the county.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BOWEN'S PRAIRIE.

BY BARRETT WHITTEMORE.

The following, by Barrett Whittemore, though somewhat lengthy, is so entertaining that we give it entire, knowing full well that every subscriber to the Jones County History will be delighted with anything from the pen of "The Old Schoolmaster of Bowen's Prairie."

"Bowen's Prairie originally included all that prairie region west of Cascade, which lies between the two Maquoketa Rivers, and east of Plum Creek, and including a part of the counties of Dubuque, Jones and Delaware, comprising two townships of land, more or less. It derives its name from Hugh Bowen, who, in company with John Flinn, in the year 1836, first visited this locality; and, being charmed by its beautiful scenery, fertile soil, salubrious springs, and other desirable attractions, they selected adjoining claims. That

of the former being well known as the "Bowen Farm," and the latter lying immediately west of it, and now owned by Ebenezer Little and Barrett Whittemore. The favorable reports which these adventurers gave of the country stimulated others to visit this section, and the same year, Moses Collins and Joshua Johnston came and staked off claims north of the two just named, and now owned by William Beatty and Robert Bunting's widow. Alfred Weatherford also arrived the same season, and, in the absence of Mr. Flinn, took possession of his claim, and, by intimidation, succeeded in holding it. About this time, Thomas S. Denson, Gillespie Laughlin, Charles Johnston and Franklin Dalby came and selected claims in the same neighborhood, all now or lately owned respectively by Joseph Hickman, William Brazelton, Philip Cline and Franklin Dalby. In the same year, the Delong family, consisting of father and mother, with their five sons, William, Parley, Perry, John and Jacob, and a daughter Susan, took possession of the Falls and the vicinity known as Cascade. They put up two cabins on the premises, one being situated about four rods west of the Falls and the other near the present site of G. G. Banghart's store. As there seemed, however, to be a prospect that their claim would be contested, they sold the water-power and the land lying east of the river, with a narrow belt 200 feet wide lying west of the river, to John Sherman, who afterward disposed of one-half his interest to Hugh Bowen. Near this time, Daniel Narvel and William Clark took possession of the present site of Monticello, where they built a commodious log house, and opened adjoining farms. About the 1st of January, 1837, Thomas Dickson, with his wife and two children, Elizabeth and William, moved to the prairie, laying claim to the premises now occupied by the Yousse family. After living on, and improving the same several years, he sold his claim to Benedict Yousse, who has been a resident on the same some thirty-three years. In the same year, William Moore, Sr., with his three sons, William, Thomas and John, came and took up claims south of the Yousse farm just mentioned. Two of the sons, William and John have lately died, and Thomas is still living on the original claim. The father, William Moore, a hale and hearty old gentleman, after leaving Bowen's Prairie, bought the Beardsley farm, some seven miles west of Monticello, where he lived until two years ago, when he died. I will illustrate some of the inconveniences of the good olden time, even extending to the important act of getting married, by relating the following incident: Mr. Moore, being a widower, and deeming it not good for man to be alone, sought a helpmeet, and succeeded in finding one who was willing to accommodate him, provided the necessary preliminaries could be complied with. But here was a dilemma. Ministers and Justices of the Peace were not as plentiful as at present, and to obtain the services of either would be attended with delay, expense and trouble. A Justice, however, was found, in the person of Jacob Hamilton, then living at Whitewater, in Dubuque County; and, being sent for, he came, but on his arrival, found himself in a different county, and, therefore, out of his jurisdiction. Here, then, was another difficulty to be surmounted. But necessity is truly the mother of invention.

"The parties could all walk over the line into Dubuque County, and then all would be right. So, shortly after, having made the necessary arrangements for a foot-tramp of some three or four miles, a party of five, including the important personage of Justice, with Thomas Dickson and wife as witnesses, set out on foot, and in due time reached the desired locality, just within the precinct of Dubuque County. And here, under the blue canopy of heaven, surrounded by the forest oaks, the knot was tied, the blessing pronounced, and

the parties dispersed: and this is the history of the first wedding on Bowen's Prairie, just forty years ago.

"The United States surveys of the public lands in this vicinity, were made in the years 1836-37. As many claims were taken and improvements made previous to these surveys, some of the claimants were much annoyed by the Government lines passing through their improvements, thus frequently, essentially interfering with private boundaries established by the claimants themselves. A small inclosure was liable, in certain contingencies, to fall on four different sections, frequently placing the building on one section and the improved land on another. To the married man, this was of comparatively minor importance, as he would have the ability to purchase whatever he wanted. But these contingencies often made sad havoc with the poor settler's anticipations, whose means were frequently limited to the purchase of forty or, at most, eighty acres. A compromise in such cases was frequently made by accommodating neighbors, but selfishness, then as now, was not an uncommon element in the human heart.

"The 16th Section, being reserved for school purposes, and placed under the control of the State, was liable to be kept out of market for a series of years, and, when offered for sale, was put up with such limitations in regard to price, as was deemed most advantageous to the school fund. Therefore, should a settler have made valuable improvements on such lands, he was liable to be subjected to pay a higher price per acre for his lands than he would have been had such land been under the control of the General Government. The cutting and using of timber on such lands, except under certain restrictions, was declared by law an indictable offense.

"On the 1st of January, 1838, Barrett Whittemore first took up his permanent residence on Bowen's Prairie, and commenced improving the premises now occupied by himself, and including the farm immediately east, now owned by J. Hickman, consisting of 100 acres of prairie and 80 acres of timber. His first domicile was a log cabin 14x16 feet, built some three rods north of his present residence, and into which he moved on the 19th day of May in the same year, entering into a temporary partnership with T. Dickson, and boarding with him.

"On the 28th of February, in this year, John Gillman, a Methodist minister, held the first religious meeting on Bowen's Prairie and probably the first in the north part of the county. He preached here regularly every three weeks afterward, during his stay on this circuit.

"On the 24th of April following, a most melancholy event transpired on the prairie, filling the whole community with gloom, and the family immediately interested with unspeakable anguish. The circumstances were these: We had finished our out-door work and chores, glad to enter the house to sit down and enjoy the cheerful fire blazing upon the hearth, which the cold, bleak northeast wind and rain rendered peculiarly grateful to our chilled bodies. Darkness had set in, rendering the out-door desolation doubly so. Suddenly we were aroused by a knock at the door, and the entrance of two of our neighbors, who informed us that a boy was lost. Alfred Denson, a remarkably bright and amiable lad of six years, and the light of the household, had wandered from the house and was lost, either on the cold, bleak prairie, or in the still more dismal forest. The instant the information was communicated, we felt that the poor boy's fate was sealed. If he had wandered into the thick woods, he might possibly survive until morning, but if, as we feared, he had strayed out into the wide, unprotected prairie, we felt that his sleep that night would be 'the sleep from which there is no awakening.'

"Dark and dreary and uncomfortable as was the night, the citizens were aroused, and started out with the resolution to do what they could. But the night was intensely dark; we were destitute of lanterns, and were obliged to depend on torches to guide us in our travels, and these were comparatively useless on account of the strong wind and rain. We expected to get lost ourselves, but this did not deter us. Our first design was to search the forest in the vicinity of the child's home, and to build fires in different places, if possibly the child might discover some of them; they also might be guiding-stars to the searchers.

"There was a timber road leading into the forest, which we thought possibly the boy might have taken, and, examining it particularly with the light of our torches, we discovered his track leading into the forest. This encouraged us to proceed, thinking now we had ascertained the direction he had taken. We were also the more encouraged in regard to the safety of the boy, as, if we should not find him that night, he might obtain a shelter which would save him from perishing. Soon, however, we found another track of his retracing steps, and leading back into the prairie. On this discovery, we were thrown into confusion in regard to the course we should take. We knew not whether he would abide by the road, and thus reach the open prairie, or whether, in the darkness, he might have left it and still be wandering in the forest. We, however, followed it, and again discovered his track near the northeast corner of Hugh Bowen's field, and some 100 rods out into the open prairie. Here we took rails from the fence, and built a large fire, which could be seen all through the settlement. We built the fire also, partly, as guide to the child, if he should be fortunate enough to see it, and partly as a pilot to ourselves.

"Hoping that possibly he might, in his wanderings, have reached some of the neighbors, we visited those living on the north side of the prairie, to wit: Moses Collins, Charles Johnston and Franklin Dalby. Not discovering any further trace of the child, we proceeded thence westerly on a neighborhood road, became bewildered, losing our track and course. We then commenced shouting, and obtained a response from the elder Mr. Dalby. We groped our way to his residence, and deeming it advisable to hunt no further before daylight, we encamped by the fire for the night.

"For two succeeding days, the whole community, including Cascade and Monticello, comprising some thirty persons, made a systematic search through the timber, north and south of the settlement, and the prairie between, but without success, and it was not until the fourth day afterward that the lifeless body of the boy was discovered nearly covered up with tall slough-grass, some eighty rods north of the present residence of T. W. Little, and nearly two miles distant from his home. He doubtless perished on the first night of his wanderings. The sympathizing neighbors immediately collected and assisted as best they could in performing the last rites of burial. There was no minister to officiate. A little band of sincere mourners bore the child to its last resting-place, there to rest in peace until the resurrection morn. And this marks the era of the first death and burial on Bowen's Prairie.

"On the 26th of May, in the same year, Williams Collins first visited the prairie, taking up a claim on the north side—now more familiarly known as the Collins farm. He soon afterward moved to the prairie with his wife and two small children—Mary and Ann. The elder one, Mary, is living in Delaware County and is the widow of the late Dr. Moses Perley. Mr. Collins was a native of Kentucky, and first came up the Mississippi River about the year 1827, landing at Galena, and thence proceeding to the Blue Mounds, in

Wisconsin, where he resided some six years, when, in 1833, at the first settlement of Iowa, he came to Dubuque and commenced mining on Cattish Creek, some two miles southwest of Dubuque. Thence he moved to Durango, where in January, 1835, he married Keziah Hogan, a daughter of David Hogan, with whom, as above stated, he moved to Bowen's Prairie. I do not feel justified in closing his history just here. Born in Kentucky, he possessed in an eminent degree that frankness, hospitality, that stern independence, that delicate sense of honor, which marks the true Kentuckian. His wife, also, was a model woman, remarkable for her intelligence and grace, and for all those noble qualities of mind and heart which characterize the true Christian lady. She died suddenly on the 30th day of September, 1842, leaving a family of five helpless children and a broken-hearted husband. During the gold excitement, Mr. Collins went to California, where he remained fourteen years and then returned to Bowen's Prairie. After remaining here some five years, he moved to Warrensburg, Johnson County, Mo., where he died some years ago.

"On the 24th of May, 1838, the Delong brothers raised a saw-mill some two miles above Cascade, being the first saw-mill built in this vicinity. On the 12th of June following, the Territory of Wisconsin was divided by act of Congress, to take effect on the 3d of July following, that portion west of the Mississippi River to constitute the Territory of Iowa. On the 11th of September, 1838, the first general election in Jones County was held at the house of Barrett Whittemore, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa. Eleven votes were cast. Mr. Whittlesey, a candidate from Cedar County, was present. On the 7th of December following, a meeting of the citizens of Jones County was held at the house of Barrett Whittemore for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps toward the organization of Jones County. Hugh Bowen was Chairman of the meeting and William Hutton, Secretary. On the 24th of January, 1839, the county of Jones was organized by act of the Legislature, to take effect on the 1st of June following; also on the same date, January 24th, an act was passed appointing three Commissioners to locate the county seat of Jones County. The names of the Commissioners were: Simeon Gardner, of Clinton County; Israel Mitchell, of Linn County, and William H. Whitesides, of Dubuque County, who were instructed to meet at the house of Thomas Dickson, of Bowen's Prairie, for that purpose, on the second Monday in March, 1839. On the day appointed, Mr. Mitchell arrived, and, after waiting two days and the others failing to make their appearance, he returned without accomplishing his mission.

"On the 1st of January, 1839, an act was passed providing for the establishment of common schools. February, 1839, marks the era of the first settlement of Fisherville, some two miles above Anamosa, on the Buffalo, by George H. Walworth and Gideon H. Ford, for the purpose of building a saw-mill. Hon. Timothy Davis, of Dubuque, was also a partner in the concern. A hewed-log house twenty-four feet square, was erected for the accommodation of the firm. Shortly after, two younger brothers of Mr. Walworth, to wit, C. C. Walworth and J. D. Walworth, arrived and formed a part of the household. On the 16th of April, 1839, Harrison Bowen, a brother of Hugh Bowen, arrived with his family from Ohio, taking up his residence with his brother. Joseph Berryhill, a half-brother of Mr. Bowen, arrived at the same time. On the 23d of May, in the same year, the engineers appointed to survey the military road from Dubuque to Iowa City, passed through the prairie, locating the road substantially where it now runs; \$20,000 were at first appropriated by the General

Government for surveying, bridging, grubbing and opening the same. Subsequently, \$13,000 additional were appropriated for the same purpose. Out of this appropriation, a Mr. Reed, of Fairview, was paid for building the first bridge across the Wapsipinicon at Anamosa. In the same year, 1839, James L. Langworthy, of Dubuque, also took contracts for bridging, grubbing, and opening the road, paying \$3 per mile for running a furrow to indicate the locality of the road. July 3, 1839, witnessed the raising of Walworth's mill, at Fisherville. Runners were sent some eighteen miles for hands to raise. Thirty were obtained. This was probably the first heavy raising in Jones County without whisky. Strong coffee, richly prepared with sugar and cream, was used as a substitute. As the raising occupied two days, all hands encamped for the night on the ample floor. As a pastime during the evening, an interesting discussion on banking was held, George H. Walworth being in favor and James L. Langworthy opposed, to the institution.

"On the 24th of July, 1839, the first political caucus in Jones County was held, at the house of Clement Russell, for the purpose of nominating Territorial county officers. George H. Walworth was nominated for the Assembly. On the 5th of August, was held the second general election in Jones County, forty-two votes being cast in Bowen's Prairie Precinct. The candidates for Representative were Israel Mitchell and George H. Walworth. The latter was elected. Hugh Bowen was elected Sheriff. I will relate an incident, said to have transpired in this precinct at this election, tending to illustrate the accommodating spirit of Justices in those days, as well as the sensitiveness of candidates for office when their fitness for duties was called in question. During the day of election, it was noticed that a certain candidate was for some length of time in close consultation with a certain Justice of the Peace. There appeared to be great earnestness on the part of the candidate, as well as a disposition to listen on the part of the Justice. Something was up, that was evident, an ax to grind, if nothing more. At length an inkling of the state of things was revealed by a favored few, who pretended to know how matters stood. The said candidate, whom we will call Daniel, had heard it whispered that he was incompetent for the office, in fact, that he couldn't spell his own name correctly. This, if true, would surely have been a damaging accusation. But the said candidate was determined that such a glaring slander should be refuted; that obstacle, at least, in the way of his election, should be removed. He would produce an affidavit, signed by his own hand; that the accusation was cruelly false; that he did know how to spell his name; that he had done it and could do it again; that he never spelled his name Daniel; that he was prepared to produce documents to show that he always spelt it Danill. Having, of course, satisfied the legal voters on this point, it is presumed they governed themselves accordingly, accepting his statement of the case that he did spell his name with a double instead of a single 'l.'

"As horse-racing is one of the established institutions of the day, it may not be inappropriate to trace back its history to the first grand horse-race on Bowen's Prairie, and probably in Jones County, tending to show, if nothing more, the respectability of its origin, its felicitous results, and its tendency to elevate and refine the moral sentiments of the community at large. This event happened on the 18th day of August, 1839. The competitors were Charles Johnston and Alfred Weatherford; the day, the holy Sabbath; the wager, a gallon of whisky; distance to be run, eighty rods; terminus, a stake-and-ridered fence. At the word 'go,' both parties started off at a commendable pace, but, as they neared the fence, the said Johnston, valuing his head at

a higher figure than a gallon of whisky even, *held up*, and thus saved a skull he was not prepared to break. But his competitor, Weatherford, was not to be thus defeated: he could see in the stake-and-ridered fence ahead something which would make him happy for a week, so for the fence he went with all the madness of a Calmuck Tartar. His horse, however, once in his life, seemed disposed to exercise his own rights, to-wit, that of life and limb, and when within some twenty feet of the decisive leap which would have mingled horse, rider and fence in one indistinguishable ruin, *suddenly stopped*. The momentum, however, carried the rider most effectually not only *to* but *into* the desired goal, completely demolishing both rider and fence. The conflict was over, the race won, and the whisky most cheerfully forthcoming, the loser declaring his entire satisfaction at the result, and proposing to repeat the contest, saying he had one more gallon he would be happy to dispose of with similar results. Whether the race was repeated, deponent is not informed.

"On the 24th of August, 1839, a meeting of the citizens of Jones County was held at the center of the county, to obtain an expression of their wishes in regard to the county seat. On the 16th of September, 1839, Edmund Booth called here on his way to Fisherville. It is none of *our* business to inquire what *his* business was, or why, in a reasonable time afterward, he led to the altar the accomplished sister of Mr. Walworth. On the 13th and 14th of November, 1839, Joseph E. Green raised his hewed-log house, on the premises now owned by Francis M. Hicks, being attracted to that locality by its bountiful spring of water and beautiful scenery, and on the day following, a dwelling-house was raised by a Mr. Michaeljohn, a Scotchman, near the late residence of Andrew Gordon. On the 27th of the same month, Hugh L. Johns raised a blacksmith-shop some twelve rods east of the house of Barrett Whittemore.

"On the 21st of January, 1839, an act was passed appointing Chauncy Swan, John Ronalds and Robert Ralston to meet at Napoleon, on the 1st day of May, 1839, and locate the seat of government of the Territory of Iowa, resulting in its location at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson. On the 17th of January, 1840, the city of Dubuque was incorporated. On the 13th of March, in the same year, ground was broken on the public square of Iowa City for the foundation of the State House, Barrett Whittemore being plowman. On the 15th of June, 1840, the official census of Jones County was taken by Hugh Bowen, as follows: Males, 200; females, 185; total, 475. About the 20th of June in this year, the citizens of Bowen's Prairie, including Monticello and Cascade, met at the house of Moses Collins for the purpose of taking measures to protect their claims at the coming land sales, from the iron grasp of land speculators, and to reconcile conflicting claimants, so as to avoid counterbidding at the sale. A resolution to that effect was drawn up and signed by twenty-five persons. William Collins and Barrett Whittemore were appointed to act as bidders for all purchasers in this vicinity, and George H. Walworth for the same purpose in the south part of the county.

"On June 22, 1840, the land sales for this region commenced. George L. Nightingale was Auctioneer, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver. Two townships were sold daily, occupying about one hour. The remainder of the day was devoted to receiving money and issuing certificates. On Thursday following, June 25, Richland Township was offered. Only two sections were sold, amounting to \$1,690. This amount not only drained the purchasers of their ready cash, but a considerable amount of it was borrowed at 25 to 30 per cent interest. The remaining claims were left unsold for the want of means to

purchase with, thus subjecting the claimants to the risk of losing their claims. The risk, however, was not wholly on one side. Woe to the audacious speculator, who, in those days, failed to recognize the equitable rights of the occupying claimants. During the hours of sale, the auction-room was surrounded by an organized band of determined men, ready to inflict summary vengeance on any who should dare to raise the bid of an actual settler, or who should bid on land claimed by one. It must be acknowledged that the stand taken by the settlers could not have been legally sustained, and might, in certain contingencies, have provoked a conflict between the settlers and the Government. But the settlers were willing to incur that risk, and circumstances rather tended to lead to the impression that the Government officers were inclined to avoid, if possible, such a conflict.

"At this date, Alfred Weatherford sold his claim to Francis Gehon, and moved to Missouri. Mr. Gehon sold to a Mr. Malony, who, in 1847, sold to Ebenezer Little. His son is the present owner and occupant. During this season, 1840, John Byers, then a lad of some ten summers, came to the Prairie, taking up his residence with Hugh Bowen, with whom he lived till about the time of his marriage to Mary Ellen Graham, a daughter of David Graham, formerly of Bowen's Prairie, and now a resident of Anamosa. Mr. Byers lived for some years in independent circumstances on his farm near Langworthy, and, with his estimable lady, still retains the cordial respect and good will of numerous friends of his earlier days. He now lives at Great Bend, Kan.

"On the 19th of October, 1840, the first schoolhouse on Bowen's Prairie, if not in the county, was raised, being a private institution of Barrett Whittemore's, and situated a few rods east of his present residence. For some nine years, this building was used alternately as a schoolhouse, a church and a court room. Previous to this, quite a number of settlers had located in Cascade and vicinity, including John Rafferty, Mahlon Lupton, Asa Leek, Lyman Dillon, Robert and George Snowden, Peter Summers, and others whose names are not recollected. Elon Rafferty, son of John Rafferty, still lives on or near his original homestead.

"On the 28th of January, 1841, John O'Sullivan raised his first dwelling-house on the premises now owned by his son.

"On March 22, 1841, the District Court was held in Edinburg, probably the first session held in the county. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, was Judge, Hugh Bowen, Sheriff, and William Hutton, Clerk. In the lack of outside accommodations, the court-room was used as a substitute. In the evening was held a political discussion, in which Lewis A. Thomas, a lawyer from Dubuque, and George H. Walworth were speakers; Charles P. Hutton also participated, after which was had an organization of the Whig party. This year, William Tibbetts arrived with his family, and settled on the premises where he resided until a few years ago, when he moved into Monticello. During his residence, he has been elected to various county and township offices, prominent among them that of Justice of the Peace.

"On the 3d of February, 1841, Charles Johnson moved to Missouri, but subsequently returned, and, about the year 1850, moved to California, where he still resides.

"In 1841, John McGinty and family moved to Bowen's Prairie, occupying a house belonging to Franklin Dalby, where he resided some two years, when he removed to his farm, two miles east of Cascade.

"June 21, 1841, a school was opened by Barrett Whittemore on Bowen's Prairie, being the first school taught in Jones County, north of the Wapsipinicon,

and continuing in session, with two short vacations, until the 4th of March, 1842, constituting a term of thirty-five weeks, or 175 days; tuition, \$3 per quarter; children under 7 years, \$2.50; whole attendance, 29; average, 15. Books used were McGuffey's First, Second and Third Readers, Webster's Elementary Speller, Smith's, Pike's, Daboll's and Smiley's Arithmetics. There were eighteen writers, eleven in written arithmetic, two in geography and one in grammar.

"On the 27th of June, 1841, Rev. Ira Blanchard, a Baptist minister, residing in Castle Grove Township, held a religious meeting in the schoolhouse and made appointments to preach every fourth Sabbath after. At his second meeting, on the 24th of July following, some seventy-five persons were present, considered then the largest collection of persons ever assembled in Jones County; some of the hearers residing fifteen miles distant.

"About the 1st of January, 1842, a post office was established at Cascade; L. A. Styles, Postmaster. On the 19th of February following, was held the first temperance meeting in this vicinity, at a house owned by Arthur Thomas, of Cascade. Some twenty persons were present, twelve of whom signed the pledge. Two weeks afterward, a second meeting was held and a Temperance Society formed; William Collins was elected President, Asa Leek, Vice President, and William Hutton, Secretary. Temperance meetings were frequently held afterward in this vicinity, awakening considerable interest in the cause, but instigating the enmity of the rumsellers.

"During the year 1842, the Delong family sold their lands in Cascade and vicinity to the following purchasers: Caleb Bucknam, since deceased; G. G. Banghart and John Taylor, the present occupants. Most of Mr. Bucknam's original purchase is now merged in the village of Cascade. Mr. Banghart has been a prominent merchant in Cascade for nearly the whole period of his residence there, some thirty-seven years, occasionally assuming the duties which the county or township imposed on him. He was elected County Commissioner of Jones County soon after its organization, performing his duties with credit and ability. John Taylor was a native of Rockingham County, N. H., whence he emigrated to New York at the age of sixteen, thence to Wisconsin, subsequently to Dubuque, and thence to Jones County, as above stated. Soon after his arrival, he was elected Probate Judge of Jones County, which office he held for three years. In 1844, he was elected as Delegate to the Convention for framing a State Constitution, and has been repeatedly elected as State Representative, serving in that capacity six or eight sessions in all. It is not necessary to speak of him as a neighbor and citizen, what the writer could say would be deemed a cold compliment by those numerous recipients of his bounty, by the desolate bosoms which have been cheered by his sympathy, and by alienated hearts which have been reconciled by his timely and wise counsels.

"June 17 and 18, 1843, witnessed the arrival on the prairie of Otis Whittemore and wife, with a brother-in-law, John H. Eaton. He soon after laid claim to his old premises on Bowen's Prairie, which he commenced improving and on which he resided some twenty-four years, when, nine years ago, he moved to Monticello, where he now resides. He took a prominent part in building the Congregational Churches both at Cascade and Bowen's Prairie. About the year 1854, he opened a store on Bowen's Prairie, and, for several years, supplied most of the inhabitants with dry goods and groceries. In 1860, he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature. He has always been a staunch advocate of temperance, freedom and the moral reforms of the day.

"In 1854, Phillip Cline arrived on the Prairie, and purchased the premises known as the Cline farm, where he continued to reside for some thirty years, when he moved to Nebraska. He was a native of Virginia; moved thence to Ohio; thence to Illinois, and finally to Bowen's Prairie. He has seen a large family of children grow up under his care; several have died; one still resides here. The others are eligibly situated with homes of their own. His oldest son, William, influenced by the glaring reports from California, about the year 1850, joined the crowd of adventurers, and, after an absence of three years, returned, not as too many are foolish enough to do, with an elephant on his foot and a flea in his ear, but did the more sensible thing of returning with a *pocket full of rocks*. Surely this double present of a husband and a fortune must have been somewhat bewildering to any young lady, and we must not be much surprised if his fairy-bird was not an exception. Be that as it may, he is now living in very comfortable style in an elegant mansion, with his wife and children, with an abundance of rich acres surrounding him, and I presume, hardly dreams that some twenty-six years have glided away since the enactment of the drama just described.

"William Brazleton moved to the Prairie in the year 1845, and first settled on the premises now owned by A. R. Doxsee, and upon which he resided until the year 1849, cultivating and improving his farm, and burning brick. He erected the first brick house built in this vicinity, being the one now owned and occupied by the widow of Robert Bunting. He subsequently moved to Independence, Buchanan County, where he opened a hotel and ran it with profit to himself and satisfaction to the traveling public. Believing the locality an unhealthy one, he sold out and returned to the Prairie, and purchased the farm on which his son now resides. By availing himself of all the modern improvements in husbandry, and in building and household conveniences, he rendered his premises an inviting resort for all lovers of scientific husbandry. He now resides near Monticello, and, having been successful in accumulating a competency sufficient to release him from the necessity of physical toil, it is to be hoped that he will still continue to be, as he has been, the defender of an honest appropriation of the revenues."

It will be noticed that some of the above points are elsewhere referred to, but only so much as to fully corroborate what is written.—[Ed.]

Bowen's Prairie First Congregational Church.—This church was organized March 23, 1853; Rev. E. Wright, of Anamosa, preached on the occasion. The following persons were admitted to membership at the time of organization: John White and wife, Lucian Rice and wife, Edmund Blodgett and wife, Otis Whittemore and wife, Barrett Whittemore and wife, and Fanny S. Flint.

April 2, 1853, the Church met and agreed to accept the Rules and Articles of Faith of the Dubuque Congregational Church. In May following, four members were added to the Church by letter. There have labored with this Church in the Gospel ministry: Revs. T. H. Canfield, S. C. Cady, J. Searles, I. Russell, W. Apthorp, C. S. Thompson, N. Closson and the present Pastor, Rev. Harvey Adams, one of the "Iowa Band." The communion service was the gift of Mrs. James Bowen.

The First Congregational society was formed September, 1853, to co-operate with the Church in building a house of worship. The foundation was laid the first of October, and the church completed and dedicated the following June. The cost of the edifice was \$1,300, three hundred of which was donated from the Church Building Fund. This church has a fine bell, the cost of which was partly donated by Asa Bowen, Otis Whittemore and others; \$100

was raised by means of a bell-festival. Otis Whittemore donated the ground upon which the church was built, and also donated the grounds for the parsonage and half an acre of land for cemetery purposes, near the church. The cemetery has since been enlarged.

This Church had for many years one of the finest choirs in this part of the State. There were at one time sixty members in the choir. At the outbreak of the war, a number of the young men became volunteers, and the following were among the number: Alfred Hines, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge; Edgar Heims, died in camp at Helena, Ark.; and Frederick Blodgett, died at Memphis, in hospital. He was an only son of Edmund S. Blodgett. On receipt of the news of the death of the above, the orchestra of the church was draped in mourning for many days. Much of the work of erecting the church edifice was done by Mr. Otis Whittemore, who was the leader of the choir for many years. Mr. Whittemore also donated the grounds on which the M. E. Church at Bowen's Prairie was built.

SCOTCH GROVE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in this township was made in 1836 or 1837, and, consequently, Scotch Grove is one of the very earliest settled districts in the county. The first settlers were Scotch emigrants from the Selkirk settlements, in British America, on the Red River of the North. They are said to have traveled the whole distance in ox-carts of the most antiquated style of construction. The hardships and privations incident to their journey—nearly a thousand miles—were numerous, and such as must have tried the very souls of these hardy pioneers to an extent that entitles them to the everlasting respect of all who now enjoy the advantages of this rich and populous district of the county of Jones. The indomitable will and courageous spirit of these early settlers have stamped their impress upon the character of the district in which they located, that will continue to be felt for a long time to come. The honor that is justly their due has never been paid to them, and the passing notice we give to them is by no means commensurate with their just deserts.

The first settlers were John and Alexander Sutherland, Joseph Bremner, Alexander McLlain and David McCoy. After these came Ebenezer Sutherland, Donald Sutherland and Donald Sinclair, who came in about 1838. Donald Livingston came in 1840, and settled near what is now the poor farm on the west side of Scotch Grove. About 1843, M. H. Hutton, and, somewhat later, L. J. Dreibelbis and Mathew Dawson settled in the township. In 1841, John E. Lovejoy, who had settled in Clay Township in 1839, came into Scotch Grove, and is still a resident, though he has at times been a resident of other portions of the country for a time, and was, for three years and a half, Consul to Peru, under the appointment of President Lincoln.

At the time of the first settlement, there were no houses between the military road and Canton. The nearest market was Dubuque, and the nearest mill at Catfish Creek, and was a very poor excuse for a mill at that. The places now called cities were almost without inhabitants. Maquoketa had a few settlers about it, and Dubuque was a mere hamlet. A few accessions were made occasionally until 1850, when some pioneers arrived from Indiana and Pennsylvania, and the *spies* having sent back a favorable report, others followed thick and fast, and now the township is thickly settled. Taken as a whole, it may



Barrett Whittemore

be said that this township is unsurpassed for beauty of location by any in the county, and but few, if any, in the State. The South Fork of the Maquoketa waters the township on the north, along which there is good timber. Mineral Creek waters it in the southeast, and another small stream runs through about the center. The soil is a black, sandy loam, yielding abundantly to the cultivator, though it requires care and attention to develop its full resources. The inhabitants are, as a rule, a moral, temperate and industrious people. During the late civil war, Scotch Grove was among the first in the county to send volunteers to the front, to fight for the preservation of the Union, and she continued equally patriotic throughout the long struggle.

The small village of Scotch Grove is on the Davenport Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in the west part of the township. H. D. Hanna has a general store, and is also the proprietor of a flourishing creamery.

CHURCHES AND RED RIVER EMIGRANTS.

The Scotch Grove Presbyterian Church is situated on Section 22 of the township and near the center of the county. The original county seat was located in the southwest corner of this township and named Edinburg, near which the society laid out its burying ground and intended to build its church. When the township was named Scotch Grove, in 1831, the name of the Church was changed to correspond. Its present location, nearly east of Scotch Grove Station, is four miles northeast of the historic Edinburg. This Church was organized in 1841, by Rev. M. Hummer, of Iowa City, then the capital of the State. Its first members were Highland Scotch families from the Red River settlement of Lord Selkirk, in British America, a rival of the Hudson Bay Company. They had gone to this place in 1810, and had suffered considerable hardships from the jealousy of the Hudson Bay Company, from the severity of the climate and the depredations of the grasshopper, and had been disappointed of the services of a Presbyterian minister, which Lord Selkirk had promised them. One of their number, Alexander McLain, had gone to Dubuque about 1835, and invited them to follow him, and he came with them to the Maquoketa timber, where many of them took up claims. James Livingstone, Alexander Rose and Angus Mathieson went to the Upper Grove, near Hopkinton, while James Mathieson, the McIntyres and the Campbells went on to the other side of the Mississippi, opposite Bellevue. The first company came to Jones County in 1837, while Indians were still roving in the neighborhood, which were not removed by the Government to Kansas until 1846. The families who came in the first company were John Sutherland and his large family of boys, Alexander Sutherland and family, Joseph Bremner, David McCoy and Alexander McLain. Next year, four families arrived, Donald and Ebenezer Sutherland, Donald Sinclair and John McLain. In 1840, Donald Livingstone, David Esson and John Livingstone came, making in all about seventy-five persons. They traveled in ox carts, such as are still used by the Pembina half-breeds in the Red River country. They are made without any iron, and are generally drawn by one ox, whose harness is made of untanned buffalo-hide.

The first death in the settlement occurred in 1839, and was that of Mrs. Isabel Sutherland, the mother of Donald, Alexander and Eben Sutherland and Mrs. McIntyre. For two years after the Church was formed, there was no preaching except the occasional visits of Methodist ministers. John Sutherland and Donald Livingstone were the first Elders. In 1843, Rev. Samuel Cowles, of West Point, Lee Co., 130 miles distant, visited them on his way to

the Presbytery at Dubuque, and promised to preach for them as often as he could on his large circuit through Linn Grove and Marion. Those were the days of large circuits, and of ministers with saddle-bags instead of satchels. Mr. Cowles was an earnest, able and pious minister, whose visits were welcomed by old and young. He preached to these scattered Churches about five times a year for seven years. He died in 1868. In 1850, Rev. F. A. Pratt preached for one year, and his wife taught select school in the house of E. Sutherland. He is still living, without a charge, in Mankato, Minn. In 1851, Rev. James Gallatin, one of the famous Gallatins of Pennsylvania, originally from Geneva, Switzerland, came just as the brethren had finished a new frame church (which stood in the middle of the graveyard in old-country fashion), and preached the first sermon in the new church and continued to labor faithfully on that charge and at Maquoketa for five years, when he was suddenly removed by death, and was buried on the east side of the church, where a modest gravestone tells of his cherished memory. He chose to serve his country friends, although frequently called as a minister by the Churches of Dubuque and Muscatine. He was succeeded, in 1856, by Rev. James L. Wilson, who continued their Pastor for sixteen years. During his ministrations, in 1861, the second church was built, which they now occupy. This church cost over \$2,000, and was built without aid from abroad. It is furnished with a fine bell, and has the modern addition of an excellent organ. The Rev. John Rice, a graduate of Glasgow College, and of the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, in Paisley, Scotland, has supplied this charge for the last six years.

This Church has been the mother of several of the same denomination in the county, namely, Wayne, Bethel, Onslow, Anamosa and Center Junction, and a former Pastor held stated service at Canton, Ozark and Cascade. The present membership is 74, but 288 persons have been members of this Church. Besides those previously mentioned, the following have been Elders: David M. Cook, James Clark, Mathew Dawson, Robert B. McCullough, John Bentley, Dr. Hugh McKean, S. Hazen Clark, Lyman B. Hoyt, Thomas Lyons, William Clark, David Sutherland and Dr. Alexander McKean. The following have been Deacons: Donald Sutherland, John Gibson, Phillip Kuhns, John and William A. Sutherland, Donald Sutherland, Jr., William H. Bolton, William and Robert Sutherland and Angus Sinclair.

In 1852 and soon after, a large number of people from Western Pennsylvania, principally Presbyterians, settled in the neighborhood and united with the Church. Prominent among these were Rev. James McKean and his family of boys. He had preached for twenty years, in Waynesburg, Ohio. The old Church is still vigorous, and vies with its youthful companions in earnest, faithful effort to promote the cause of morality and religion.

In 1858, a Methodist Episcopal Church was built at the little village of Jonsontown, in the southeastern part of the township, but village and Church afterward suffered because of the superior attractions of railroad centers. About ten years later, another Methodist Episcopal Church was built on Section 16, one and a half miles east of the railroad station. Regular service is held in the latter church.

In 1872, the Christian denomination erected a house of worship at Scotch Grove Station, and is in a prosperous condition.

This township combined with Wayne, have greater church facilities than any other *three* townships in the county. It can be said of them, with emphasis, that they are a church-going, law-abiding, patriotic and prosperous people.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Clay is one of the oldest-settled townships in the county. The first permanent settlers were David Killam, John E. Holmes, Benjamin Collins, Truman Brown and Madison Brown, who were here before 1838. John E. Lovejoy, now of Scotch Grove, came in 1839; P. D. Turner and Horace Turner came the same year, and, in the following spring, Lyman Turner, the father of P. D. and Horace. From 1840 to 1850, a few settlers came in, but in the latter year, the tide of emigrants which came pouring West, reached that place, and Clay Township was rapidly settled from that time on. A small portion of the village of Canton is in this township, and Canton may be called the commercial center. In early years, considerable lumber was manufactured at Canton. The South Fork of the Maquoketa enters the township at the northwest corner, and crossing to the east, leaves the township at the village of Canton. Along the river there is a good body of timber. The land along the river is a good deal broken and some of it rather sandy, but where it can be tilled gives good crops. Mineral Creek runs through the township near the south side, entering it near the north line of Section 31, and leaving it about a mile and a half north of the southeast corner of the township. The land in the prairie districts is abundantly productive, and the township is well watered and timbered.

Taken as a whole, Clay compares favorably with other townships of the county.

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church was organized June 14, 1870, at the schoolhouse in the southwest quarter of Clay Township, by a committee of the Dubuque Presbytery. The committee consisted of Revs. S. Hodge, D. D., J. L. Wilson and Elder Judge McKean. Previous to the year 1861, Rev. George E. Delavan, of Wyoming, had preached in this neighborhood, and on his death, which took place that year, Rev. James L. Wilson, of Scotch Grove, was invited and continued to preach at the Paul Schoolhouse in Wyoming Township, every two weeks, from June 16, 1861, till the close of 1872. In 1865, these services were held in the Paul Schoolhouse, Clay Township, and the Lord's Supper was administered frequently here, the Elders of Scotch Grove assisting, with which Church the most of the brethren in this neighborhood had united.

April 27, 1870, a petition was sent by these friends to the Presbytery and a committee appointed as above stated, who, in company with Revs. H. N. Potter, of Epworth, Moderator, and Justus L. Janes, of Wyoming, met as stated, on the 16th of June, 1870, and organized Bethel Presbyterian Church, of Clay Township.

Andrew Scroggie and Stephen R. Streeper were chosen Elders, and ordained and installed by the committee.

Arrangements were also made to build a church edifice, but as soon after a Church was formed in Onslow, agreement was made with the Free-Will Baptist Church in Clay, to have services in their church, which has been continued till the present time. A charter and by-laws were adopted and legally executed December 17, 1870.

On January 13, 1873, Rev. J. L. Wilson resigned the pastoral charge of this Church, and, on May 25, Rev. John Rice preached and was invited to

return and has since continued to preach to this Church in connection with Scotch Grove.

On June 16, 1877, a congregational meeting was held, Rev. John Rice presiding, at which time it was resolved to adopt the limited term of office for the Elders and Deacons, whereby each is to serve three years; and the following were chosen as Elders: Andrew Scroggie, Stephen R. Streeper, Andrew Duncanson and Thomas Hamilton; and as Deacons, A. P. Ormsby, John Dennison and David H. Orr, and on November 4, they were duly installed.

This Church, at its yearly meeting, January 8, 1879, gave strong expression to the principles of the Presbyterian Church, on subjects of temperance and dancing.

Officers, 1879: John Orr, Chairman; John Dennison, Secretary; A. P. Ormsby, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

There are but few counties in which there is no Washington Township, and Jones County is no exception to the rule. This is the northeast township of the county, and is one of the first settled portions in it. The north fork of the Maquoketa River enters the northeast corner, crosses to the southeast and leaves the township about a half-mile north of the southeast corner. The Whitewater branch of the Maquoketa enters the township from the north, a mile west of the northeast corner, and unites with the latter in the north part of Section 10. Farm Creek crosses the southwest portion, and, entering Clay Township on the south, empties into the south fork of the Maquoketa a little north of the center of that township.

The surface of Washington is quite broken and hilly, and a large portion is timber-land. The soil, when cultivated, is productive, and the settlers are mostly Irish. Among the pioneers in this township were C. P. Hutton, who was one of the first Board of County Commissioners, as is stated elsewhere; James Hutton, the son of C. P. Hutton, who now resides in Scotch Grove Township; Abraham Hostetter and a Mr. Mefford. These settled there about 1836 or 1837. William Radford, Mahlon Lupton, William Rafferty and George Banghart, came and settled in Washington, not far from the same time. A portion of the city of Cascade is in the northwest corner of this township and in the northeast corner of Richland, but the greater portion is in the county of Dubuque, and Cascade is properly a Dubuque County city.

The early history of this township is more or less identical with that of Richland, and is given in a chapter by Barrett Whittemore.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This township is east of Fairview and west of Madison. The surface is, largely, rolling prairie land; in parts it is somewhat broken. The Wapsipinicon River enters from the west, near the center, and running southeast, leaves the township a mile west of the southeast corner. Along the river, there is good timber-land, and there is considerable timber in the northeast corner. The village of Newport is in the south part, on the Wapsipinicon, and consists,

at the present time, of only a small collection of dwellings and a grist-mill. There is an excellent water-power at this point, and this village was once the county seat. One of the finest bridges spans the Wapsipinicon at this place that there is in the county. It is an iron structure, and rests upon good, solid, stone abutments.

The Christian Church society have a small, brick church edifice in the northwestern part of the township, and there is a fine schoolhouse in the same neighborhood. The first settlers in the township were James Sherman and Adam Overacker. They were here as early as 1838 or 1839. Sherman settled in the eastern part, and in early times was a Justice of the Peace. Overacker settled in the neighborhood of Newport. Levi Cronkhite, David Myers, Anthony Overacker settled also in the neighborhood of Newport. David German settled in the eastern part, near Sherman. Reuben Bunce, now of Anamosa, was also an old settler in Jackson. In the year 1846, Francis Byerly, Michael Byerly, Jacob Byerly, Andrew Byerly, John Byerly, William Byerly, and Adam Byerly came and settled in the neighborhood of Newport. William Benadon and Simon P. Benadon came with the Byerlys, Charles Beam came also about the same time. Daniel Slife came in 1849. From this time on, the settlers came in rapidly and Jackson is now well settled and well improved.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

This township is north of Fairview, and, though not the earliest settled, comprises a portion of the very best farming land in the county. The south portion is considerably broken, and is principally timber-land, and a small district in north is likewise hilly and uneven. The central portion is a beautiful prairie district, almost entirely level or slightly undulating. The farms are in a good state of cultivation, and the farmhouses and barns good and substantial. The Buffalo Creek runs across the southwest corner, and the Dubuque & Southwestern Branch of the Chicago & Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway crosses the southwest. In the center of the township the Congregational Church society has a good house of worship, and there is a Methodist Church two miles north of the center. In the southwestern portion there is one of the most flourishing creameries in the county, owned and operated by Messrs. Stuart & Chadwick. Among the early settlers of this township were Elisha Dodge, now of Monticello. Solomon Thomas, Mr. Pitcher, George Hall, Alex. Crawford, A. P. Condit, John Powell, M. Reaves, Linus Osborne, David Osborne, John Reaves, Silas Samms, Jonas Samms, Robert Condit, Oliver Doyle, Mr. Acres, John Wallace and others.

There were but few settlers in the township until the year 1854, and the population increased rapidly after that time.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

This fine agricultural township lies immediately south of Monticello and northeast of Anamosa. It is surpassed by none in the fertility of its soil and the character of its inhabitants. While in many portions of the township the land is comparatively level, yet, as a whole, it is abruptly rolling and uneven, interspersed with rich lowlands and lined by several small ravines. Primeval

forests are not found, but areas of thrifty young timber are not rare. Nearly all the land is tillable, and is watered by Kitty Creek with its two main branches and their small tributaries. The southern sections constitute a "ridge" or water-shed from which small streams flow northward, and others to the southeast. The township is traversed by no river. The soil is generally a sandy loam, which produces excellent small grain, fair corn, good grass, and nearly all the varieties of fruit which are adapted to this latitude. Areas of alluvial soil yield premium corn. Their luxuriant meadows and cultivated grasses supply winter food for the cattle gathered in from their "thousand hills." The township is well adapted to general farming and the dairy business, which latter interest is rapidly becoming prominent.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first *permanent* settler was James Spencer, who located in the north part of the township in the spring of 1840. It was the general intention to name the township in his honor, but at the organization in 1856, "Wayne" was chosen in memory of a county in Ohio.

J. McLaughlin is said to have built a cabin and dug a well on land now owned by Hon. G. W. Lowell, as early as 1838, and possibly a few others may have founded claims before J. Spencer, but they remained only a short time, and he was the earliest settler still residing in the township at date of its organization. His widow lives in Monticello with her son-in-law, Joseph Clark. The growth of the township was not rapid until after 1850. During the decade prior to 1860, the population increased a hundred-fold. Notwithstanding its natural advantages, it was among the last to be settled, and was the latest organized in the county.

ORGANIZATION.

This township, previously nameless, was organized on the 7th of April, 1856, at the house of O. G. Scrivens, by the electors of said township, who were convened by call of Joseph Gaut, who had been appointed for that purpose on the 15th of March preceding, by G. C. Mudgett, the County Judge.

The Judges of election were Jacob Zigler, T. Hartman and Henry Simmons. The Clerks of said election were B. F. Gaut and John Clark. The first township officers elected were: Justices of the Peace, David M. Cook and Alpheus Johnson; Constables, William Nelson and R. Batchelder; Assessor, John Clark; Town Clerk, Joseph Gaut; Trustees, O. M. Gaut, J. Goodin, T. Hartman; Road Supervisor, O. G. Scrivens.

Twenty-three votes were cast at said election. The following list includes a majority of all the early settlers, and their nativity, who located in Wayne Township at any time prior to its organization in 1856: E. Ackerman, New York; I. Ackerman, New York; W. Armatige, Pennsylvania; Robert Barnhill, Indiana; George Brown, Indiana; John Batchelder, New Hampshire; Steven Batchelder, New Hampshire; N. Batchelder, New Hampshire; Romance Batchelder, New Hampshire; B. Batchelder, New Hampshire; A. Batchelder, New Hampshire; N. Bigley, Pennsylvania; Warren Burrough, N. Y.; Martin Barts, Pennsylvania; John Clark, Pennsylvania; J. C. Clark, Pennsylvania; David Cook, Pennsylvania; Roswell Crane, New York; Joseph Dawson, Pennsylvania; Z. Dunning, New York; M. Davis, —; C. S. Gilkey, Michigan; O. M. Gaut, Pennsylvania; Joseph Gaut, Pennsylvania; Benjamin Gaut, Pennsylvania; A. Himebaugh, Illinois; L. Hitchcock, Pennsylvania; Stephen Hester, Indiana;

George Hall, New Hampshire; T. Hartman, Pennsylvania; William Jorden, —; Alpheus Johnson, New York; George W. Lovell, Michigan; Daniel Loper, Pennsylvania; J. McDonald, Canada; G. C. Mudgett, Indiana; James Milne, New York; John McBride, Pennsylvania; W. H. Perine, Ohio; David Reed, Pennsylvania; Robert Reed, Pennsylvania; James Spencer, Pennsylvania; Thomas Schoonover, Indiana; G. Schoonover, Indiana; L. Schoonover, Illinois; H. Simmons, Illinois; O. G. Scrivers, Indiana; James Stacy, New York; E. Stroman, Pennsylvania; William Sanford, Ohio; A. Sanford, Ohio; W. P. Sanford, Ohio; C. Taylor, New Hampshire; D. Tucker, New Hampshire; M. Tippen, Ohio; S. Wooster, New Hampshire; E. Wooster, New Hampshire; Jacob Zigler, Pennsylvania.

In the newly organized township, the first school was taught by Miss Nellie McConnon, in the house of Roswell Crane at Langworthy, but Miss Martha Crane, and doubtless others, had taught school in the unnamed and unorganized township. Miss McConnon afterward married W. H. Proctor, a merchant in Monticello, and has since died.

COUNTY FARM.

The State of Iowa, through C. P. Hutton and T. S. Dawson, Commissioners of Jones County, donated to Jones County the northeast quarter of Section 36, in Wayne Township, on the 20th of June, 1840. This, with subsequent additions and modifications, constitutes the "County Poor Farm." It now contains about 200 acres, and the county has occupied and improved it since about 1860. The first Steward was O. B. Doyle. It has been for ten years in charge of John Platner and wife, who are regarded as thoroughly competent. General farming is practiced. The beneficiaries of the institution average fully twenty in constant attendance, and comprise nearly all nationalities and all colors, and all ages, from the nursing to the veteran of nearly ninety winters. The county is burdened with several who are incurably insane. While the policy of the county is to decline furnishing a comfortable retreat for all the lazy, able-bodied, willingly dependent applicants for its charities, nevertheless, the treatment of all its unfortunates is considerate and humane.

VILLAGES.

Langworthy, now a station on the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was laid out by Col. W. T. Shaw January 2, 1858. It is situated in the northwestern part of the township, and contains about one hundred and twenty-five souls. It has one general store, one creamery, one *idle* cheese-factory, one blacksmith-shop, one shoemaker's shop, a post office, a depot, a church, express office, and no saloon. A. H. Hall is the merchant, and is doing an average annual business of \$12,000. He is also the acceptable servant of the people and the United States Government as Postmaster. The obliging station agent, J. A. Rollins, informs us that the total amount of freight and passenger business is annually about \$1,700, which includes the transportation of seventy-five tons of butter and twenty-five carloads of live-stock. The "Crescent Creamery," described elsewhere, is the chief enterprise of the place.

Amber.—This enterprising little village is in the southern central part of Wayne, and has grown up since the autumn of 1874, when the Midland depot was there located. It now has one general store, kept by Mrs. C. E. Sanford

& Son, one wagon-shop, by J. P. Hollenback, one blacksmith-shop, by W. H. Green, one carpenter-shop, one paint-shop, two warehouses, a depot, express office and post office; there is also a lumber-yard and an office for the sale of agricultural implements. J. C. Ramsey, the station agent, buys annually 30,000 bushels of grain, and Hartman & Sanford have shipped 15,000 bushels this year. Forty-five car loads of live stock are shipped annually; 950,000 feet of lumber are sold, and \$700 received for the sale of tickets. The founders of Amber were the Hartmans, the Sanfords and J. C. Ramsey, and they are still prominent in business. T. Hartman, a pioneer, is the original Postmaster. The post office was established in 1873, with the name of Blue Cut, which was, on the 1st of July, 1878, changed to Amber.

CREAMERIES.

On the eastern central part of Wayne is the noted Diamond Creamery of H. D. Sherman & Co., proprietors. Howard Putnam, Superintendent.

It was opened in the spring of 1878, and the average amount of milk used per month the first season was 10,000 pounds. Average per month in 1879, 14,000 pounds.

This creamery uses the Orange County deep-setting pans, the square revolving churn and the Walker Patent Butter-Worker. The milk is entirely supplied from Wayne Township, and twenty-seven pounds are used in the manufacture of a pound of butter. This creamery received the first premium for Iowa butter and the sweepstakes at the International Exhibition in New York in 1878.

The Crescent Creamery, C. E. Marvin, Proprietor and Superintendent, is located at Langworthy station, and is ample in all its appointments. This was erected early in 1879, and is receiving a monthly average of 265,000 pounds of milk from the dairies in Wayne Township, and the monthly product of butter is nearly 12,000 pounds, and pays to farmers about \$25,000 per year. Some small dairies average forty pounds per day for each cow for nine months. An artesian well supplies the creamery with constant and pure water. Philadelphia and New York monopolize the "Crescent" and "Diamond" products.

Near Langworthy, also, is the neat little creamery owned by Minor Davis, which receives an average of 2,000 pounds per day during the season.

All of these creameries are recently established, and the farmers of Wayne are thus given a home market for \$50,000 worth of the most profitable farm product.

CHURCHES.

The oldest church in Wayne is that of the United Presbyterians, on the eastern border, near Scotch Grove, which is the nearest post office. It was organized on the 12th of May, 1856, with twelve members. One hundred and eighty-six persons have been members of this Church. The first Pastor was the Rev. A. J. Allen, and the present Pastor, the Rev. W. D. Ralston, has been in charge since 1864. The present Elders are Matthew Nelson, Robert Heasty, J. L. Acheson, James Milne and George L. Himelbaugh. The church and parsonage are valued at \$3,000. The present church edifice was erected in 1865, and, from the shape of its spire is locally known as "The four-horned church." Many of its members reside in Scotch Grove.

The Langworthy Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in October, 1859, by the Rev. Bishop Isabel, and has enjoyed a continuous itinerant pastorate. The preacher in charge is the Rev. R. Ricker. The

present edifice, named the "Springer Memorial," was built in 1872. The first Trustees were P. G. Bonewitz, Minor Davis, Michael Tippin, H. Albertson, J. F. Wilkins, Z. Dunning and F. J. Fish.

The Burr Oak M. E. Church, a charge on the Langworthy Circuit, also erected a new church in the autumn of 1872, the Rev. J. M. Hedge being Pastor. The first Trustees were Daniel Loper, Ephraim Stroman, George Soper, Jacob Fryberger and Jacob Rhue.

There are three German Churches, the oldest of which is the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation, (of Unaltered Augsburg Confession). This society was organized in 1861, the first minister being R. Oswald. Their new church was built in 1877.

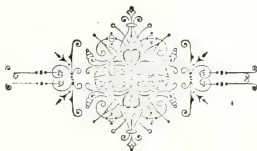
The Evangelical Lutheran Zion's congregation built a church in 1874, and their first Minister was J. J. Oetjen.

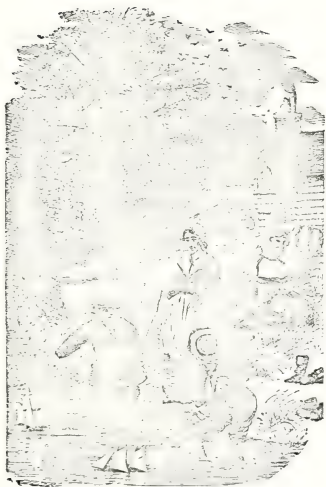
The United German Lutheran Reformed Church was organized in 1876, and their first minister was George Rettig. This society holds no service at the present date.

Town Officers.—The following is a list of town officers elected October 14, 1879: Town Clerk, P. M. Himebaugh; Trustee, Noah Bigley; Assessor, J. C. Lawrence; Collector, A. H. Hall; Constable, Orange Lawrence.

Road Supervisors.—District No. 1, T. Tobiasen; No. 2, J. C. Lawrence; No. 3, H. Adams; No. 4, W. B. Allen; No. 5, G. L. Himebaugh; No. 6, George Schoonover; No. 7, Henry Hoyer; No. 8, T. Borderker; No. 9, J. D. Priest; No. 10, Horace Soper; No. 11, Peter Hartman; No. 12, Henry Hartman; No. 13, H. J. Jacobs; No. 14, H. Harms; No. 15, Noah Bigley; No. 16, E. Stroman.

The township is traversed by three railroads, two of which are controlled by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the other is the Midland Branch of the Chicago & North-Western. Most of the residents of Wayne own the farms they cultivate. The majority are Americans, but a large percentage in the north and east are German and others, foreign-born. The population, in 1875, was 1,135. Two hundred and three votes were cast at the election in October, 1879, but the number of male adults exceeds that number, since many foreigners do not care to assume the duties of citizenship, although this class, together with all others, unite to form one industrious, thrifty and moral community.





BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Co.....	company or county	I. V. I.....	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
dir.....	dealer	P. O.....	Post Office
I. V. A.....	Iowa Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec.....	Section
I. V. C.....	Iowa Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	street

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

L. J. ADAIR, physician and surgeon, Anamosa; is a native of Akron, Summit Co., Ohio, and was born Nov. 28, 1840; he grew up and received his education there and commenced reading medicine; when the war broke out, he enlisted in the three month's service, in Co. K., 19th Ohio V. I.; after his time expired, he re-enlisted in Co. H., 104th Ohio V. I.; he served as Orderly Sergeant for eighteen months, and, for six months, was in command of the company; among the battles he was in were battles of Nashville, Franklin, through the Atlanta campaign, and many others, some twenty-four battles in all being on their battle-flag; he was wounded at Pine Mountain and at Etowah River; their brigade received the arms of Gen. Johnston when he surrendered; he was mustered out June 28, 1865; after his return from the service, he resumed the study of medicine, and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1868; he came to Iowa and located at Anamosa in 1870, and, since then, he has practiced his profession here. Dr. Adair was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Porter, from Hartford, Conn., Oct. 19, 1871; they have had three sons, two of whom were taken away by scarlet fever; Fred is their only son.

WILLIAM ALSPAUGH, dealer in butter and eggs, Anamosa; is a native of Morrow Co., Ohio, and was born June 9, 1841; when 13 years of age, his parents moved to Iowa and located in Jones Co. in 1854; he grew up to manhood and received his education here; during the war, he enlisted in Co. K., 6th I. V. C.; the regiment went to St. Louis, and was then ordered North and West in the Indian service; he was slightly wounded by an arrow; he was in the service over three years. In 1874, he engaged in his present business, and has built up a large trade; he ships mostly to Eastern markets, Chicago, New York and Boston. He has held the office of Township Collector. He married Maggie Conway, from Pennsylvania, May 27, 1866.

A. S. ATKINSON, blacksmith, Anamosa; is a native of Somerset Co., N. J., and was born June 30, 1833; his parents removed to Ohio in 1835, and located near Cincinnati, and he grew up to manhood and learned his trade there; he came to Iowa in June, 1853, and located in Dubuque, and lived in that county until 1866, when he came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa; since then, has been engaged in business here. He married Miss Hannah Greene, a native of Maryland, Sept. 20, 1854; they have six children—Alice, Emma, Corda, Jessie, Elva and Elbert.

P. O. BABCOCK, Sheriff of Jones Co., Anamosa; is a native of Chango Co., N. Y., and was born May 1, 1835; he grew up to manhood in that State, and learned the trade of blacksmith, in Cortland Co.; in 1856, he came to Iowa and located in Bradford, Chickasaw Co., and, in 1856, he came to Jones Co. and located at Castle Grove; in 1859, he removed to Monticello and engaged in blacksmithing. He

was elected Sheriff of Jones Co. in the fall of 1876, and was re-elected in 1878; he held the office of Town Collector when the railroad tax was collected, and he furnished a bond for \$60,000. While living in Chickasaw Co. he was united in marriage, Jan. 11, 1858, to Miss Lydia A. Farnham, a native of Cayuga Co., N. Y.; she came to Iowa in 1857; they have three daughters—Minnie E., Jennie A. and Floy; they have lost two little boys.

IRA BATES, M. D., Sec. 36; P. O. Viroqua; born Jan. 30, 1822, in Montgomery Co., Penn.; in 1848, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; he commenced the study of medicine in 1844, with Dr. William Darrach, of Philadelphia; graduated in March, 1848, in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia; he has been in constant practice since then; he owns 380 acres of land. Married Elizabeth Spear in 1850; she was born in 1831, in Morrow Co., Ohio, died in 1859; had one child—Adelaide, (now Mrs. Shoop); second marriage to Emily F. Spear in 1861; she was born in 1837, in Morrow Co., Ohio, died in 1865; had two children—Gertrude and Jane; third marriage to Miss Mary Ganser in 1874; she was born in 1838, in Licking Co., Penn.; has two children—Gyda and Edward. Democrat.

F. M. BELKNAP, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Anamosa; born Dec. 11, 1834, in Harrison Co., Ohio; in 1850, came to Jones Co., Iowa; owns 210 acres land which was improved by his father. He married Miss R. M. Stephenson in 1857; she was born in Stark Co., Ohio; have five children—C. H., T. M., John S., E. J. and Mary E.; second marriage to Miss E. J. Waggoner in 1870; she was born in Hardin Co., Ohio; have four children—George, Luella M., Fred and Rosa B.

J. S. BELKNAP, harness-maker and dealer in harness and saddlery hardware, Main street, Anamosa; is a native of Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and was born July 4, 1828; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade in that State; he started West with his father's family; they came by wagon to Iowa, and located in Jones Co. in March, 1850; he began working at his trade and opened the first harness shop in Anamosa; he used to haul his stock by wagon from Dubuque and Muscatine; he has been engaged in the business for twenty-nine years, a longer time than any other harness maker or dealer in Jones Co.; he also carried on wagon-making and livery business for some years in connection with his trade; he does a leading trade. He has held town offices. On the 1st of January, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss O. E. Gates, from Cortland Co., N. Y.

THOMAS M. BELKNAP, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, June 15, 1839; his parents came to Iowa when he was 11 years of age; located in Jones Co. in 1850; he grew up to manhood here and engaged in farming; during the rebellion, he enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. E, 31st I. V. I.; he was Sergeant of his company and served in the 15th Army Corps, under John A. Logan; he was in a great number of battles and skirmishes, and was wounded at Dallas, Ga.; he was in the service three years; returned and engaged in farming and owns 120 acres of land. In 1862, he married Miss Almira Spaulding, from Jackson Co., Iowa; she died Dec. 1, 1877; they had five children, four of whom are living—Marion, Josie, Blanche and Burley. Mr. Belknap married Miss Mattie Morehouse, a native of Kentucky, Oct. 31, 1878; they have one infant daughter, not named.

JONATHAN BICKEL, retired farmer, Anamosa; is a native of Berks Co., Penn., and was born July 3, 1824; he grew up to manhood there, and went to Michigan and lived two years; then removed to Ohio. In 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Brunner, the daughter of John G. Brunner, a prominent man in Fairfield Co., Ohio; they lived in Ohio until 1859, then came to Iowa and located in Linn Co. and engaged in farming; Mrs. Bickel died April 20, 1870; they had seven children, only two of whom survive—Isaac J. and Eli F., both living in Linn Co. After the death of his wife, Mr. Bickel sold his farm, and, in the spring of 1879, came to Anamosa. When he began life he had nothing. He still owns a farm in Linn Co. and has money out at interest.

E. BOOTH & SON, publishers of the *Anamosa Eureka*, the oldest paper published in Jones Co.

E. H. BRANT, carriage and wagon maker, Main st., Anamosa; is a native of Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y.; he was brought up in Delaware Co. and learned his trade there; during the war, he enlisted in Co. C, 144th N. Y. V. I.; in 1867, he came to Iowa and located at Anamosa; after working at his trade some years, engaged in the business of wagon and carriage making and repairing for himself, and is building up a good trade. He held town offices while living in New York State. In 1862, he married Miss Emily Bagley, a native of Broome Co., N. Y.; they have four children—Julius, Marquis, Ernest and Lily.

C. M. BROWN, attorney at law, Anamosa; is a native of Iowa and was born in Jackson Co. in 1851; his parents removed to Dubuque Co. when he was quite young, and lived there until he was 14 years of age, and came to Jones Co. in 1865; he received a good common-school education and entered Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, and graduated from that institution in 1875; he studied law and graduated from the Law Department of the Iowa State University in 1877; after graduating, he located in Anamosa, and since then has practiced his profession here. He holds the office of City Clerk. He was united in marriage to Miss Kate Stewart, a native of Ohio, June 30, 1875; they have one daughter.

GEORGE H. BROWN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Anamosa; born April 27, 1811, in Easthampton, Mass.; when a child, he came to New Jersey with his parents; thence to Ohio; in 1828, came to Michigan; in 1837, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; he owns 128 acres of land, which he entered. He has held about all the township offices. Married Mary Alloway Feb. 22, 1844; she was born Dec. 6, 1829, in McLean Co., Ill.; had seven children, four living—George D., Emerell, James D. and Eva. Albert and Eli died in infancy; Mary died May 27, 1879, aged 31 years 2 months and 11 days. Democrat.

LEANDER L. BURLINGAME, retired, Anamosa; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1815; he went to Pennsylvania in 1833, and lived in that State until coming to Iowa in 1854, and located in Jones Co. and engaged in farming; in 1864, he went to Tama Co. and remained there four years and returned to this county, and since then has resided here. In 1847, he married Miss Ellen Post, from Bradford Co., Penn.; they have three children—Alice, Jennie and Orson. Mr. Burlingame is an own cousin to the late Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to Japan, and was born in the same town.

HENRY BURRITT, of the firm of Needham & Burritt, livery and boarding stable, Anamosa; is a native of Chittenden Co., Vt., and was born Aug. 27, 1843; he grew up to manhood there and in Illinois, and came to Iowa, and located in Anamosa in August, 1866, and engaged in his present business; the firm of Needham & Burritt have a large stock of carriages and horses, and are doing the leading livery business in Anamosa. In May, 1870, Mr. Burritt married Miss Maria Cary, from Illinois; she is a native of New York; they have three children—George, Bessie and Nellie.

MATHEW CHESIRE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Anamosa; he was born in 1843, in Ireland; in 1852, he came to Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; in 1857, to Dubuque, Iowa; in 1863, he went to California, thence to Nevada; in 1868, he came to Jones Co.; owns 300 acres of land. Married Margaret Hier, in February, 1869; she was born in Ireland; have five children—Mathew U., Mary J., John F., William P. and Ester E.

EDWARD F. CLARK, proprietor Waverly House, Anamosa; is a native of Hampshire Co., Mass., and was born April 4, 1822; when 21 years of age, he came West to Illinois, and was engaged in the mercantile business and grain business in Stephenson and Jo Daviess Cos. until 1867, when he came to Jones Co.; he bought a stock of goods and engaged in mercantile business in Anamosa, and continued until three years ago; he owns the Waverly House property, the oldest hotel here. He held the office of Postmaster for many years, both in Stephenson and Jo Daviess Cos., Ill. He married Miss Eliza A. Shaw, from Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1849; they have eight children—Edwin F., Mary, Eneas L., Leslie, Mittie A., Theodore, Fred and Carrie.

C. W. COE. Postmaster, Anamosa: is a native of New Haven Co., Conn., and was born March 8, 1831; when 7 years of age, his parents removed to Illinois, and he grew up to manhood in that State; he came to Iowa in 1855, and located in Linn Co., and remained there twelve years, then came to Jones Co.; in 1869, he was appointed Postmaster of Anamosa, and has held that office for the past ten years; he has also held town and school offices; during the war, he enlisted in the 20th I. V. I., Co. F., and remained in the service about two years, and was discharged on account of sickness; there were five brothers, all in the army, and all came out safe. In January, 1857, Mr. Coe was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Crawford, a native of Ohio; they have two children—one daughter, Louise, engaged in teaching, and one son, Frank, clerk in the post office with his father.

E. M. CONDIT. General Agent of the Watertown Fire Insurance Co., for the Western States; also member of the banking-house of Shaw, Schoonover & Co., Shaw's Block, Anamosa; is a native of Delaware Co., Ohio, and was born Jan. 24, 1840; his boyhood was spent there, and when 16 years of age, his parents came to Iowa and located in Jones Co. in June, 1856; in 1859, he returned to Ohio, and entered Oberlin College; upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, in April, 1861, he relinquished his studies, and, with 100 of the students, entered the army, enlisting in the 7th Ohio V. I.; he was in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and several others; he was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg; after recovering from his wounds, he entered the service again in the 2d Ill. Lt. Art., and held the position of Acting Assistant Chief of Artillery, of the 16th Army Corps, a position of honor and responsibility; he remained in the service until after the war closed, when he returned to this county. On the 8th of February, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Bell, daughter of Hon. James A. Bell, of Ohio. He was appointed General Agent of the Watertown Fire Insurance Co. for the State of Iowa, and since then he has been appointed General Agent for the Western States, for the same Company; he is also engaged in the banking business, being a member of the firm of Shaw, Schoonover & Co., of Anamosa; he has held town and school offices.

JOHN G. CUDWORTH. dealer in stoves and tinware, Anamosa; is a native of Watertown, N. Y., and was born January 16, 1842; he grew up to manhood and learned his business there; upon the breaking-out of the rebellion in 1861, he enlisted in the 35th N. Y. V. I., and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of Co. C; his term of enlistment expired and he was mustered out June 10, 1863; he received authority from Gov. Seymour, and recruited Co. C, of the 20th N. Y. V. C., and was commissioned Captain; he commanded his company fourteen months, when he was promoted and commissioned Major of the 20th N. Y. V. C.; he had an independent command in Virginia for eighteen months; he was in every battle of his regiment, when with it, from the first battle of Bull Run to the final surrender at Appomattox Court House, in all over thirty general engagements, and in a multitude of fights and skirmishes; he was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run and at Elizabeth City and at Currituck Court House, N. C.; there were few soldiers in our army during the war that saw so much active service; he was in the army four and a half years, and was mustered out at Richmond, Va., and was discharged at Sacket's Harbor Sept. 20, 1865; he returned to New York, and, in 1869, came to Jones Co., and located at Monticello, and remained two years; went to Chicago after the great fire in 1871, and remained until 1874, when he returned to Jones Co. and located at Anamosa, and since then has been engaged in business here. He was united in marriage to Miss Albertine Tice, a native of Ohio, Sept. 13, 1877.

D. CUNNINGHAM. agent and dealer in agricultural implements and farm machinery, Main street, Anamosa; is a native of Broome Co., N. Y., and was born July 12, 1825. He grew up to manhood there, and came to Iowa in October, 1850, and engaged in farming. When he came here, the census returns of 1850 showed the exact population of Anamosa to number 189 persons. He continued farming for fourteen years, and, in 1864, he came in town, and engaged in the agricultural implement business with E. B. Halderman, who established the business in 1858; they continued

together until 1874, when Mr. Halderman retired from the firm, and since then Mr. Cunningham has conducted the business. It is the oldest agricultural house in Jones Co., and he does the leading trade. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, and school officer. He was united in marriage, May 28, 1850, to Miss Sarah A. Halderman, from Broome Co., N. Y.; she is a native of Springfield, Mass.; they have six children—Sarah L., Emily F., Ellen L. (now Mrs. Ladd, and living in the State of Delaware), Jerome D., Hattie and Fred J.

WILLIAM A. CUNNINGHAM, ice-dealer, Anamosa; is a native of Randolph Co., Ind., and was born Feb. 21, 1850. When only 4 years of age, his parents came West to Iowa, and located in Jones Co.; they arrived in Anamosa in 1854, and he grew up to manhood here. He has been engaged in the ice business since 1868. He at first began carrying ice to his customers in a basket, and then in a wheel-barrow. He has increased the business until, the present year, he has sold 800 tons, and during the coming year, with enlarged facilities, will put up 1,500 tons. He has held the office of Street Commissioner, and is now a member of the City Council. He was united in marriage to Miss Helen Sales Feb. 8, 1875; she was born June 18, 1855, and is a daughter of Dr. James T. Sales, and is a native of Washington Co., Iowa.

HENRY DEARBORN, proprietor Stone City Quarry, Sec. 6; P. O. Stone City. He was born June 14, 1828, in Grafton Co., N. H.; in 1846, came to Massachusetts; in 1858, he came to Jones Co., Iowa. He also owns 120 acres of land; is Postmaster at Stone City; was appointed in 1873. He opened the Anamosa quarry in 1859; ran it about one year; in the spring of 1869, he opened his present quarry; has operated it since; this is one of the largest quarries in the State, giving employment to about twenty men daily. He married Martha Franklin in August, 1854; she was born in Manchester, England; have five children—Franklin H., William N., Sarah, George and Mary.

J. C. DIETZ, attorney at law, of the firm of King & Dietz, Anamosa; is a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., and was born April 23, 1831. He grew up to manhood and received his education there, and commenced reading law. He was connected with the courts, and held the office of Justice of Sessions for three terms. He came to Iowa and located in Anamosa in January, 1862, and entered the office of the Clerk of the Courts, and served as Deputy. In the fall of 1866, he was elected Clerk of the Courts, and held that office for eight years, and since then he has practiced law here. He has held the office of Mayor of Anamosa and City Councilman, and has served as Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee for a number of years. He was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Spencer, a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1855; they have one adopted daughter—Martha A. Dietz.

ROBERT DOTT, Auditor of Jones Co., Anamosa; is a native of Scotland and was born Sept. 9, 1824. He grew up to manhood there, and came to Canada in 1844, and remained five years, then came to Illinois. He first came to Iowa in 1854, and came to Jones Co. in February, 1856, and located permanently and entered a store. After the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Co. H, 14th I. V. I. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and was taken to Montgomery, Ala., and to Macon, Ga., and held over six months. He was elected Mayor in 1857, the first Mayor of Anamosa. He has held that office four terms. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve years. In the fall of 1875, he was elected Auditor of Jones Co., and was re-elected in 1877, and is again nominated for the same office for a third term. In April, 1857, Mr. Dott was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Peters, of Fulton Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Richard M. (attending school at Ann Arbor), Robert T. and George M.

R. L. DUER, Recorder of Jones Co., Anamosa; is a native of the city of Baltimore, and was born Sept. 1, 1843. He grew up and received his education there. After reaching manhood, he lived there until 1870, when he came to Iowa and located in Jones Co., at Monticello, and engaged in mercantile business with his brother. In 1874, he was elected Recorder of Jones Co., and was re-elected to the same office in 1876, and was again re-elected in 1878, and is now serving his third term. He was

united in marriage to Miss Lucy R. Smith, from the city of Boston, Jan. 6, 1876; they have one daughter—Alice L.

C. DUESER, general merchant, corner Main and Garnaville streets, Anamosa, was born in Germany March 8, 1844; he grew up to manhood there; he entered a store at 14 years of age. In 1867, he emigrated to America, and came to Iowa and located in Anamosa the same year, and engaged in the mercantile business; since then, he has continued in the business, and has built up a good trade. In May, 1874, he married Miss Matilda E. Ficke, a native of Germany; she came to America in 1852; they have two children—Freddie and Betty.

F. S. DUMONT, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Martelle; born Sept. 3, 1827, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; in the fall of 1845, he came to Jones Co. with his parents; owns 200 acres of land. Married Miss D. A. Hakers Sept. 3, 1854; she was born in New York, and died in Jones Co.; had three children, two living—John B. and Mary E. (now Mrs. Russell). Second marriage to Miss M. J. Porter in February, 1875; she was born in Indiana.

A. V. EATON, dental surgeon, Anamosa; is a native of Morris, Lamoille Co., Vt., and was born Feb. 27, 1844; when very young, his parents removed to New York; he grew up and attended school there until 15 years of age, and came to Iowa in 1859. He studied dentistry; after completing his studies, in July, 1868, he located here in Anamosa, and since then he has practiced his profession here. He holds the office of Mayor of Anamosa; elected in March, 1878, and was re-elected in March, 1879; he has also served as member of the City Council and on the School Board. In July, 1862, when only 18 years of age, Mr. Eaton enlisted in the 18th I. V. I., Co. H; was in the battles of Springfield, Mo., and Prairie de Ann, Ark., and in numerous fights and skirmishes; he was in the service over three years. He was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Simmons, a native of Waterford, Wis., Jan. 14, 1868; they have four children—Cora M., Jessie M., Marion and Francis Caddie.

DAVID ELLIS, General Agent of the Iowa State Insurance Company of Keokuk, Anamosa; is a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; his parents came to Iowa and located in Jones Co. in 1855; his father, Benjamin Ellis, died July 17, 1875, and was 84 years of age; he was a soldier in the war of 1812; his wife died March 24, 1860. David lived on a farm until 1871, when his house was destroyed by fire; he removed to Anamosa, and was appointed General Agent of the Iowa State Insurance Company of Keokuk. He owns a farm of 125 acres. In 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Joslin, daughter of Dr. Clark Joslin, one of the oldest settlers of Jones County. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have three children—Charles C., Edwin B. and Emma E.

L. W. ELLIS, General Agent of the Champion Mowing and Reaping Machines, Anamosa; is a native of Indiana, and was born Aug. 23, 1840. At an early age, he came to Illinois with his father, and grew up to manhood there. In 1859, he came to Iowa and located in Jones Co., and engaged in milling for ten years. In 1874, he became connected with the extensive agricultural house of Warder, Mitchell & Co., and is now their general agent for twelve of the best counties in the State, with his headquarters at Anamosa. During the war, he enlisted in the 1st I. V. C., and also in the 2d I. V. C., but was not accepted on account of his health; he owns a farm just outside the corporation limits. He married Miss Hilda Dimmitt, a native of Ohio, Sept. 4, 1866; they have five children—Albert, Fred, Clara, Joel and Wallace. He has two children—Edith Iowa and George C.—by a former wife.

THOMAS R. ERCANERACK, attorney and counsellor at law, Anamosa; is a native of Fulton Co., N. Y., and was born Aug. 19, 1835; when 9 years of age, his parents removed to Byron, Ogle Co., Ill.; he attended the common school there, then went East, and completed his education in Connecticut, and graduated in 1858; after graduating, he engaged in teaching; he taught for nine years, then came to Iowa and read law, and entered the Law School of the Iowa State University, and graduated in 1867. In January, 1868, he came to Anamosa, and since then he has practiced his profession here. He held the office of Superintendent of Schools of



John McKeon

JOHN MCKEON, 1871-1911

McHenry Co., Ill. He was united in marriage to Miss Hattie A. Boyce, a native of Canada, Dec. 27, 1863.

GEORGE P. FIFIELD, farmer, Anamosa; is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in Grafton Co. April 4, 1826; he grew up to manhood and learned the trade of blacksmith in that State. In May, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie A. Franklin, a native of Manchester, England; she came to America in December, 1846. They came West to Iowa in 1857, and located in Jones Co., and he engaged in blacksmithing. He has worked at the trade over thirty years. He has held school offices; he is engaged in farming, and owns seventy-one acres of land. His home is finely located in the suburbs of the city; they have three children—Lillie, George H. and Mattie A., and have lost three children—James H., W. Aurelius and John F.

FRANK FISHER, Anamosa; is a native of the north part of Bohemia, and was born Nov. 8, 1838; he emigrated to America in 1854, and came to Maquoketa, Iowa; he learned the trade of harness-maker; in 1869, he came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa; when the war broke out, in the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 13th I. V. I.; he was in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, siege of Vicksburg and other fights and skirmishes; he remained in the service two years and four months, and was discharged on account of ill health; after his return, he engaged in business and carried on harness-making until two years ago; in 1872, he built the store he now occupies on Main street. He married Mary Wanicek, from the north part of Bohemia, Nov. 22, 1865; they grew up together and came to this country at the same time; they have four children—Lewis J., Clarence V., Flora May, Johnnie.

JOHN FOXALL, of the firm of Foxall & Barnes, undertaking, wood-turning and repairing, Main street, Anamosa; is a native of England, and was born June 11, 1827; he grew up to manhood and learned his business there; he came to America in 1850, and lived in Galena, Ill., five years; came to Iowa in 1855, and lived in Dubuque and in Clayton Co.; he came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa in 1859, and since then he has been engaged in his present business. He married Miss Martha Howell, a native of England, in 1849; she died in January, 1869, leaving two daughters—Clara and Eva. Clara married J. S. Barnes Jan. 1, 1873; he was born in Rockland Co., N. Y., March 4, 1850; he grew up to manhood there, and came to Iowa and located here, in Anamosa, in 1870, and is associated in business with Mr. Foxall. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have two children—George E. and John H.

E. W. GAWLEY, physician and surgeon, Anamosa; is a native of Ireland; he grew up and received his education there and commenced the study of medicine; he came to this country and completed his medical education, and graduated in 1875; he practiced medicine in Detroit until he came to Iowa and located in Anamosa, and since then he has practiced his profession here.

O. E. GILLEN, proprietor Gillen House, Anamosa; is a native of New York City, and was born Sept. 22, 1830; he grew up to manhood there, and came West to Iowa in 1855; upon the breaking-out of the rebellion in 1861, he enlisted in the 5th I. V. C., Co. I; he served as Commissary Sergeant of the regiment; he remained in the service three years, and returned to Iowa and opened the City Hotel at Mechanicsville, and remained there five years; in July, 1873, he engaged in the hotel business at Monticello, and remained there until January, 1876, when he came to Anamosa, and, in February, 1877, he opened the Gillen House. In February, 1864, he married Miss Margaret R. Milligan, from Cedar Co., Iowa; she was a native of Pennsylvania; they have four children—Jennie B., John B., Maggie A., Addie; they have lost three children.

F. W. GILLETT, retired, Anamosa; is a native of Hartford Co., Conn., and was born March 19, 1814; he was brought up in that State and Massachusetts, and came West to Iowa in 1842, and located in Muscatine; in 1845, he came to Tipton, Cedar Co., and, in August, 1847, he came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa, and engaged in the mercantile business; he built the store now occupied by Dr. Joslin in 1850; it was opposite the old Court House, and was the first building covered with pine siding built here; he did a large business, and he had customers who used to

come twenty and twenty-five miles to trade with him. Mr. Gillett is the oldest merchant in Jones Co.; he has frequently seen deer between his old store and the Court House; he has never desired or had a taste for official life, and has steadily refused office; he retired from active business a few years ago. He was united in marriage to Miss Louise Osborne, a native of Otis, Mass., March 31, 1840; they have one son—Frank M., engaged in business in Cedar Rapids, and lost one son—Ralph, in infancy.

DAVID GRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Anamosa; is a native of Virginia, and was born in Nicholas Co. April 17, 1814; he grew up there and learned the cooper's trade; in 1833, he came to Morgan Co., Ohio; he came to Iowa in April, 1844, and located in Jones Co., on Bowen's Prairie; there were only two houses in Monticello at that time; he entered land and made a farm and engaged in farming and carried on the cooper's trade; he has seen dressed pork sell for \$1 per hundred; he was one of the earliest settlers in this country; in 1856, he came to Anamosa and helped to build the mills at the river; in the spring of 1861, he moved where he now lives, just outside of the city limits, one of the most pleasant locations, and owns a farm of forty acres. Mr. Graham is a natural mechanic, and has made several useful and practical inventions; he has held the offices of County Supervisor and City Councilman. In 1835, he married Frances Kinzel, from Ohio; she died in January, 1853, leaving seven children, five of whom are living—Ellen, Caroline, Johnson, John and Samantha. On the 21st of December, 1854, he married Rachel Bates, from Montgomery Co., N. Y.; she came to Iowa in 1853. Mr. Graham had two sons in the army; William J. was in Co. B, 9th I. V. L.; he was wounded in the battle of Lookout Mountain. John was in Co. E, 31st I. V. L.; he was also wounded in the army.

G. B. GRAVES, billiard saloon, Anamosa; was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1843; when he was 13 years of age, his parents came to Iowa, in 1856; he grew up to manhood in this county, and has lived most of the time in Anamosa; in 1864, he married Miss Rebecca Groves, a native of Linn Co., Iowa; they have one son—William O.

JOHN A. GREEN, proprietor Champion Quarry, Sec. 6; P. O. Stone City; born Dec. 13, 1843, in Ireland; August, 1852, he came to Massachusetts; in 1865, to Illinois and, in 1868, to his present locality; he also owns ninety acres of land; he opened this quarry in 1868, and has had it in operation since; he employs about sixty-five men during the season. Married Ellen Kaue in February, 1875; she was born in New Jersey; came to Joliet, Ill., with her parents, when about 1 year old; they have three children—Mary, Anna and Joseph.

JAMES HALE, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Anamosa; born April 4, 1827, in Delaware Co., N. Y.; in 1837, he came with his parents to Illinois; in 1838, came to Linn Co.; in 1876, he removed to his present farm; he owns 140 acres of land. Married Lovina Young in 1862; she was born in Illinois in 1847; they have two children—Don R. and Louis A. Republican.

EDWIN HARVEY, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Aug. 26, 1833; when he was 13 years of age, his parents emigrated to Iowa, and they came by wagon; they started May 7, and arrived in Jones Co. June 14, 1847, and located on the place where they now live; they were among the earliest settlers here. After reaching manhood, he married Miss Marion Haymaker, a native of Ohio, Sept. 29, 1856. Mr. Harvey is engaged in farming, and owns a good farm of 120 acres of the old home place just outside of the city limits. They have had seven children, only one son of whom survives—John I., born Feb. 14, 1864. Mr. Harvey's father died March 29, 1864; his mother is still living in Anamosa; she was born Nov. 9, 1797, and is now 82 years of age, and is very active and well preserved.

E. M. HARVEY, contractor and builder, Anamosa; is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., and was born Sept. 24, 1835; he grew up to manhood in that State, and served an apprenticeship of three years, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; on the 9th of January, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Clark, from the city of Syracuse, N. Y.; they came to Iowa, and located at Anamosa in

March of the same year, 1858, and since then he has been engaged in contracting and building. He has erected many of the best business blocks and residences in Anamosa, and has taken a leading position as a builder; he has held the office of Township Trustee for many years, and also City Alderman. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, joined Anamosa Lodge, No. 40, in 1860; he served as Deputy Grand Master two terms; he has served as Representative to the Grand Lodge, and is elected to serve at the next session; he is also a member of McDaniel Encampment, and has served as District Deputy Grand Patriarch, and is also a member of the Grand Encampment of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have three children—Hattie, Charlie, Jennie; they have lost one son, James E.

MARTIN HEISEY, proprietor of stone quarries, Anamosa; is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born Feb. 24, 1817; he grew up to manhood in Union Co., and learned the milling business; he emigrated from Perry Co., Penn., and came to Iowa; arrived in Burlington May 3, 1846, when Iowa was yet a Territory; he was engaged in the milling business for many years. In 1861, he was elected Sheriff of Des Moines Co., and was re-elected in 1863, and held the office until Jan. 1, 1866; he was elected Warden of the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison by the General Assembly, and held that office from April 1, 1866, until April 1, 1872; he was elected one of the Commissioners to locate the Additional Penitentiary at Anamosa, and removed here in May, 1872; he afterward received the appointment of Warden, and served until April, 1876, since then he has been operating stone quarries. Mr. Heisey has been married three times; his first wife was Elizabeth Jacobs, of Pennsylvania; married in 1837; she died in December, 1854, leaving three children, only two of whom survive—John W. and Mary E. His second wife was Susan Messick, of Ohio; she died Jan. 1, 1866, leaving one son, Martin E. He married his present wife, Anna Hull, a native of England, in 1867; they have two children—Grace Darling and Vallie M.

AUGUSTUS HEITCHEN, dealer in hardware and house-furnishing goods, Main street, Anamosa; is a native of Breslau, Prussia, Germany, and was born Oct. 24, 1829; he grew up to manhood, and learned his business there; he emigrated to America in 1853, and came to Iowa the following year, and located in Anamosa in 1854. He worked at his trade for two years, and, in the fall of 1856, he engaged in hardware, tinware and house-furnishing goods, and has continued in the business since then, over twenty-three years, and has the oldest hardware business in Jones Co. He was with the army over two years, during the war, but carried on his business during that time. He has held the office of City Councilman, and has served on the School Board. He is connected with the Fraternity of Odd Fellows, and is Treasurer of Anamosa Lodge, No. 40, the oldest Lodge in the county. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret May, a native of Baltimore, April 28, 1857; they have two children—Charles and Stella; they have lost one daughter, Marietta; she died March 25, 1879.

EDWARD C. HOLT, contractor and builder, Anamosa; is a native of Ireland, and was born Jan. 8, 1832; when only 3 years of age, his parents came to St. John, New Brunswick; he grew up to manhood there and served an apprenticeship, and learned the trade of stonemason with Otis Small, of Bangor, Me.; in 1857, came to Iowa, and, on the 30th of May, arrived in Anamosa, which was then only a small place; he began working at his trade, and afterward engaged in contracting and building; he has erected many of the best buildings here; in 1867, he built the brick block and Opera House on the corner of Main and Garnaville streets, which he still owns, with other city property. He has held town and school offices, and is now serving as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. In August, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. T. Sales, daughter of Dr. Sales, one of the early settlers of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Holt have six children—Tirzah C., Josephine A., Harry J., Eddie S., Clara and Nellie.

J. HOLT, contractor and builder, Anamosa; is a native of Ireland; when 9 years of age, he came to Canada, and was brought up and learned his trade there; he came to Iowa in 1858, and located in Anamosa, and since then has been engaged in

building and contracting. He married Maggie Dellahunt, from Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. They attend the Catholic Church.

MRS. NANCY HUGGINS (whose maiden name was Nancy Brundage), is a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was born only three miles from Saratoga Springs Nov. 14, 1797; she grew up to womanhood in that State, and, in 1830, she was united in marriage to Amasa Harvey, a native of Connecticut; in May, 1847, they started West, coming by wagon, and were about five weeks on the way; one of her daughters was sick, and her child broke its leg on the way, and Mrs. Huggins had her hands full day and night in taking care of them at such a great disadvantage while traveling; they arrived here in June, and went into a log shanty covered with bark, prepared for them by Dr. Matson; when it rained hard, the water came through the roof of their cabin, and they were obliged to hoist their umbrellas until the rain was over; it is more amusing now to hear Mrs. Huggins speak of their early trials than it was then to go through them; they bought land of a squatter, the place where her son Edwin now lives, and began making a farm; when they came West, they could not bring all their things in the wagons, and shipped the best of them, and did not get them for nine months, and had to go with an ox team to Chicago after them. Mr. Harvey was successfully engaged in farming until his death, which occurred March 28, 1865; he left quite a large estate. They had six children, four of whom are living—Sarah Jane (now Mrs. Mead), Lydia P. (now Mrs. Graham), Edwin (living on the home place), Lucetta (now Mrs. Stephens), all living in this county except Mrs. Graham, who lives in Woodbury Co.; their son, Ira E., was in the army, and was killed in the last battle of the war. On the 15th of August, 1876, Mrs. Harvey was united in marriage to her present husband, William Huggins; he was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1790; in the war of 1812, he was drafted, but was away only a short time; was discharged Oct. 30, 1814. On the 10th of March, 1814, he married Miss Alice Ransford, a native of Berkshire Co., Mass.; they came to Iowa in 1864; after living together sixty-one years, his wife died Feb. 26, 1875, leaving eight children, one living here, two in New York State, and five living in Oregon. There are very few persons of the age of Mr. and Mrs. Huggins who are as active and as well preserved and enjoy life as they are doing. Mrs. Huggins is one of the lawful heirs to the Trinity Church property, New York City.

WILLIAM O. JACKELLS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Anamosa; born May 2, 1841, in Lower Canada; in 1861, he came to Jones Co. Owns ninety-six acres of land. Married Miss R. A. Graves; she was born in New York Aug. 30, 1847; died June 25, 1878; have one child—Mina; second marriage to Miss Eva Brown May 11, 1879; she was born in Fairview Township. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. F, 74th Ill. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Stone River in December, 1862. Republican.

DR. CLARK JOSLIN, physician and surgeon, Anamosa; is a native of Bricksville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and was born April 2, 1816; his father, John G. Joslin, was a native of New York State, and he served in the war of 1812 under Gen. William H. Harrison, and drew his land warrant for 160 acres of land; after peace was declared, he came to Ohio and located sixteen miles south of Cleveland, at Bricksville, and engaged in farming; in the fall of 1827, he removed to Michigan, and remained in that State until the summer of 1837, when he sold his farm and emigrated to Iowa, and located in Jones Co.; he bought a large quantity of prairie and timber lands; the following year he returned to Michigan, and brought his family by wagon to Iowa; they were about four weeks on the way, and arrived in Jones Co. Sept. 22, 1838; they located permanently about four miles southwest of Anamosa, in Fairview Township; he was one of the first to settle in this township; he and his sons helped to raise the first saw-mill in Jones Co., and he was a member of the first grand jury that sat in Jones Co., and he served as foreman; he died Aug. 25, 1868; his son, Dr. Clark Joslin, received his education in Ohio and Michigan, and when 16 years of age, gave his attention to the study of medicine; he continued the study of medicine for three years under Dr. H. Wright and Dr. Moses Rider, and commenced the practice of medicine in Michigan; he came to Iowa with his father's family, and arrived in Jones Co. Sept. 22, 1838, and engaged in the practice of medicine at Fairview; he was the first regular

medical practitioner in Jones Co.; after several years he removed to Anamosa, and has had an office here ever since the town was laid out, and has practiced medicine in this county over forty-one years; his practice used to extend sixty miles, and many times he came near freezing to death. Dr. Joslin was elected the first County Recorder of Jones Co.; he is a member of Jones County Medical Society. Dr. Joslin has been twice married. On the 25th of April, 1837, he married M. L. Wolcott, of Michigan; she died, leaving one daughter—Mary L., who married C. H. Bingham, now living here; on the 20th of January, 1842, Dr. Joslin married Elizabeth Hale, a native of Delaware Co., N. Y.; they had five children; three survive—William C., born Dec. 25, 1842; James (now a practicing physician here), born Jan. 1, 1848; Mary Ann I., July 20, 1845 (now Mrs. David Ellis).

HIRAM JOSLIN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Anamosa; born June 24, 1823, in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; when a child, he came with his parents to Michigan; in August, 1837, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; there were but two other families in the county at that time, viz., Clement Russell and David Mann; he, with his father, entered about twenty-two hundred acres of land; he now owns about five hundred and forty acres. Married Sarah J. Hale in 1843; she was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1826; they have four children—James L., Emily J., Laura E. and Sarah F. Democrat.

THURSTON JOSLIN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Anamosa; born Oct. 15, 1828, in Washtenaw Co., Mich.; in 1837, he came to Jones Co., Iowa, with his father, and now lives on the old homestead formerly occupied by his father; he owns 477 acres of land. Married Polly Worden in 1867; she was born in New York; have four children—Lewis G., Rosetta B., George R. and Hannah C. Republican.

P. KEEFFE, retired, Anamosa; is a native of Ireland, and was born in May, 1832; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1852; he came to Dubuque in 1852, and engaged in surveying and engineering, acting as assistant engineer to James Potter; he went to Minnesota, and engaged in contracting on the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad; he was engaged in engineering on the Illinois Central Railroad in this State, and has been largely and successfully engaged in contracting and building railroads in Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota; when Mr. Keefe landed in this country, he only had £10, and his success in life is owing to his own efforts. In June, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Marietta Chaplin, daughter of B. Chaplin, one of the earliest settlers of Jones Co.

EZRA KEELER, attorney at law, Anamosa; is a native of Macomb Co., Mich.; he grew up and attended the common schools there, and then entered the State Normal School, where he remained for three years, and entered the Law Department of the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in the spring of 1866. He was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. He came to Iowa and located in Anamosa in 1867, and since then he has practiced his profession here. During the war, he enlisted in Co. B, 22d Mich. V. I.; after serving a short time in this regiment, he was transferred to the Signal Corps; he remained in the service for three years. On the 25th day of December, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Graham, of Dubuque; they have two children—Clarence and Lorne.

DAVID H. KELLY, barber, Anamosa; was born in Linn Co., Iowa, Feb. 19, 1845; when 10 years of age, he came to Jones Co.; he grew up and received his education here. He was in the army—enlisted and served in Co. L, 7th I. V. C., under Gen. Sully. In 1866, he engaged in his present business; he had nothing when he commenced; by industry and attention to his business, he now owns the building he occupies; also owns a good home. He married Miss Emma Day, from Mount Vernon, Linn Co., Iowa, Oct. 3, 1870; they have two children—Eva and Jessie. Mr. Kelly's father, Samuel Kelly, came to Iowa in 1838, and was one of the earliest settlers; he died April 30, 1879; his widow is still living.

COL. M. C. KEMPSEY, wholesale and retail dealer in millinery and notions, Main street, Anamosa; is a native of Ireland, and was born April 8, 1832; when 15 years of age (in 1847), he emigrated to America; when 18 years of age, he was foreman of a large tannery at Montrose, Penn. He was brought up a Roman Catholic,

and was educated and intended for the priesthood; while living in Montrose, Penn., he experienced religion and became converted in 1851; he entered Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., and remained there eight years; after completing a full college and theological course of study, he became Pastor of a Baptist Church in Jersey City upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he was Pastor of a Baptist Church in Brooklyn after the battle of Bull Run, he aided in recruiting and organizing the 176th N. Y. V. I., and was commissioned Captain of Co. A.; he went with Gen. Banks' expedition to New Orleans; in 1863, he was promoted and commissioned Colonel, and organized the colored troops at New Orleans. After the war, he had charge of the educational interests of the freedmen; in 1865, he went to Alabama, with two other Union officers, and purchased a plantation, and he was the first to introduce free labor and free schools in Alabama; he was driven out of that State, and his property burnt and destroyed; in 1866, he came to Iowa and located at Independence, and remained there until 1868, when he came to Anamosa as Pastor of the Baptist Church here; after a successful ministry of two years, he went to Monticello; from there, he went to Illinois, and was Pastor of the Baptist Church at Batavia; in 1872, he became broken down in health, resulting from catarrh contracted in the army; he was then appointed Secretary of the Challenge Mill Co., at Batavia, he was afterward appointed General Agent of the Continental Life Insurance Co. for Western Iowa and Nebraska; declining this appointment, he came to Anamosa, and, since then, has been successfully engaged in business here. In 1867, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Mabel Gillette, formerly Miss Mabel Young, from Buchanan Co., Iowa; they have had one daughter, Lena, who died when 6 years of age.

J. C. KIMBALL, proprietor of Kimball's Machine-shop, Anamosa; is a native of Grafton Co., N. H.; he grew up to manhood there, and learned his trade there; he went to Lowell, Mass., and was connected with the machine-shops there, in the same works with Ben Butler, who was a mechanic there at that time; in 1859, Mr. Kimball was among the first that went to the oil regions in Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1865, when he came West, to Iowa, on account of his health; he located in Anamosa; he was some years in regaining his health; he is engaged in the machinist business; has the only machine-shops in Anamosa. He married Miss Lucy D. Field, a native of Northfield, Vt., March 4, 1848, they have three children—Willis, Charlie and Clemmie.

DAVID KINERT, proprietor of the Kinert House, corner of Main and Booth streets, Anamosa; is a native of Perry Co., Penn., and was born Dec. 3, 1817, he grew up there until 17 years of age, when his parents removed to Ohio, where he lived for eight years and then removed to Indiana, and lived in that State ten years, and came to Iowa in 1852, and, in the spring of 1853, came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa; he bought a stock of goods and engaged in mercantile business; in 1855, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature; in 1856, he sold out his stock of goods; he served part of a term as Clerk of the Courts; in 1861, he was elected Sheriff of Jones Co., and was twice re-elected and held the office for six years. In August, 1858, he married Miss A. C. Cunningham, a native of York Co., Penn.; they have three children—S. Alonzo, Carrie, Frank.

THOMAS KINNEY, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Anamosa; was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1823; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1854; he went to Charleston, S. C., and lived there fifteen years, and came to Jones Co., Iowa, May 4, 1869, and located in Anamosa; in 1875, he engaged in farming. He has been twice married; his last wife, Bridget Dorsey, a native of Ireland, died Feb. 4, 1879, leaving three children—John, 25 years of age; Luke, 22 years of age; Mary Ann, 17 years of age. When Mr. Kinney came here, he had only \$10; he now owns a farm of forty acres and a house and lot in Anamosa.

JOSEPH F. KUHLMAN, manufacturer of cigars, Anamosa; was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 3, 1830; when 16 years of age, he emigrated to America, and learned his trade in Boston; he came to Iowa in 1857, lived two years in Dubuque, and came to Jones Co. in 1859, and engaged in cabinet-making, and since then has

lived here. He married Gertrude Kutzman, from Germany; they have eleven children, four sons and seven daughters.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE, farmer; P. O. Anamosa; is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Groton, Middlesex Co.; he grew up and received his education in Massachusetts, and when 18 years of age, he came West to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and taught school in Galena; he came to Iowa in 1852, and, after spending a few months in Dubuque and the mining regions, came to Jones Co. He was appointed Recorder of Deeds; he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Frank Hicks and was Acting Sheriff during his official term; he was afterward elected Sheriff of Jones Co. and served two years, and was again re-elected for a second term; he has also held school offices. Mr. Lawrence has been engaged in farming and owns 265 acres of land. During the war, he enlisted but did not go in the field.

HENRY LEHRKUHLE, salesman in store, Anamosa; is a native of Germany, and was born Jan. 16, 1836; he emigrated to America in 1857, and came West to Iowa in 1859, and, in 1860, came to Anamosa; he was engaged in mercantile business for a number of years, and built up a large trade. He is a member of the Order of I. O. O. F., and is connected with the Lodge here. He has served in the City Council. He married Mary L. Ehrlich, a native of Germany, Aug. 8, 1872; she has established a greenhouse and is cultivating flowers and plants; they own their house and block of ground where they live.

JAMES LISTER, foreman in charge of the building of the State Penitentiary at Anamosa; is a native of Scotland, and was born Jan. 5, 1832; he grew up to manhood and learned his business there; he emigrated to America in 1854, and came to Dunleith, Ill.; he came to Iowa in 1856, and engaged in farming for four and a half years, then removed to Dubuque. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the first call for troops in the 3d I. V. I.; as the quota was full, the regiment did not go in the field. He was in the Government service in building bridges and furnaces; after the war, in April, 1866, he came to Jones Co.; he was engaged in business in Cedar Rapids several years; he was appointed foreman in charge of the erection of the new State Penitentiary at Anamosa when the building was first commenced; since then he has occupied that position. He was elected one of the members of the School Board, and is now serving his second term. He owns a farm of 165 acres, west of the city, where his family reside. In 1864, he married Miss Jane Perry, in Dubuque; she is a native of England; they have five children—Jane, Thomas, George, Arthur and James.

C. H. LULL, dealer in dry goods and groceries, Main street, Anamosa; is a native of Windsor Co., Vt., and was born Feb. 24, 1830; he grew up and attended school, and entered a printing office and learned the printing business; after learning his trade, he and A. J. Aikens, now of Milwaukee, published the old *Vermont Gazette* at Bennington, Vt., the oldest paper published in the State; in the fall of 1851, Mr. Lull came to Iowa, and located in Jones Co., and engaged in the mercantile business at Olin; he bought goods East and had them shipped by river by New Orleans to Dubuque, and carted them by wagon from there; he continued in business at Olin until 1865, then came to Anamosa, and since then has been engaged in business here; there is no merchant now in business here that was here when he came to this county. He held the office of Postmaster for many years; also served as Town Clerk and Town Trustee; he held the office of Commissioner of the State Penitentiary two years. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hicks, a native of Bennington Co., Vt., Dec. 18, 1854; they have five children—one son and four daughters.

D. McCARN, attorney and counselor at law, of the firm of Sheean & McCarn, Anamosa; is a native of Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., and was born April 11, 1832; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State, and commenced reading law; he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., in March, 1855; in the fall of the same year, he came to Iowa, and located in Tipton, Cedar Co., and remained there until 1857, when he came to Jones Co., and located at Anamosa and engaged in the practice of law; there is no attorney

here now that was here when he came. He was elected Judge of Jones Co., and held that office for five years, and has also held the office of Mayor of Anamosa and other town and school offices. In 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Hopkins, from Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Burtis D. and George S., both attending school.

WILLIAM W. McCLEARY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Anamosa; born March 14, 1837, in York Co., Penn.; in 1866, he came to Jones Co.; they own 120 acres of land. Married Mary A. Ernsbarger Dec. 13, 1866; she was born April 5, 1836, in Hancock Co., Ohio; died Dec. 23, 1878; have two children—Charlie E. and Ada R. B.; second marriage to Elizabeth Lindley May 22, 1879; she was born Dec. 30, 1857, in Jones Co., Iowa. Democrat.

REV. JAMES MCKEAN, deceased, Anamosa. James McKean was born near Pease's Mill on Ten-Mile Creek, Washington Co., Penn., on the 24th of September, 1795; his father's name was Hugh McKean, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1753; the father of Hugh McKean died in 1763, at an advanced age. The family came originally from Scotland, and were what is known as the Scotch-Irish, settling in Ireland about the close of the sixteenth century, and were originally Scotch Covenanters. James' youth was spent on a farm west of New Wilmington on the Pulaski road, one mile from the Chenango Creek. He joined the army at the age of 19 years, in the war against Great Britain, at Erie, Penn., and was a member of Capt. Rea's company, Col. Christy, Pennsylvania Militia; on his discharge, he marched home, ninety miles; the weather was cold and the snow was deep, and in after life he was afflicted with bronchitis and weakness of the chest arising from disease contracted in his army career. The schools at that early day were few, and classical education was difficult to obtain; he worked by the job or by the month, and in any way that was remunerative and honorable, to obtain funds; he was one of the men who, in the year 1818, helped to clear the ground where Wooster, Ohio, now stands, receiving \$15 per month for his services; for several years, he attended the academy at Mercer, Penn., under the care of a teacher named Anderson, and went over the whole college curriculum, but, owing to failure of health, was not able to finish the course at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where several of his classmates graduated. He was married to Nancy Smith, of Mercer Co., Penn., in May, 1822. His health failing from over-study while at school, he was not expected to live, and retired to his farm in Neshannock Township, Lawrence Co., Penn., where his health was comparatively restored, and, after about nine years, having studied theology under the charge of Rev. William Wood, Pastor of Neshannock Church, and for two years under the care of Beaver Presbytery, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Beaver, and, about the year 1834, was sent as a missionary to Ohio, where he settled as Pastor of Waynesburg, Still Fork and Bethlehem Churches, at a salary of \$400 per year, which, at that early day, was all that they could pay; as the churches grew stronger and his labors increased, he gave up Bethlehem and Still Fork by consent of the Presbytery, at about the year 1845, and retained Waynesburg alone of the three original churches, and, for nine years, preached at Waynesburg and New Harrisburg, until the year 1856, when he removed to Scotch Grove, Jones Co., Iowa. At the time he preached in Ohio, there was an organization of infidels, under the lead of one Permarr and Zach Wathy, who were followers of Hume, Bolingbroke and Thomas Paine; this leader gave him an opportunity for a public discussion, and the question was as to the credibility of the religion of Christ; he completely and forever demolished the society, which never met after for discussion. He lectured on temperance and slavery, and persistently fought every foe of man and of the country. For years, during the winter months, he preached in schoolhouses and private dwellings all over his county and beyond; nearly every church from the Ohio River west, in the Steubenville Presbytery, was privileged to hear his faithful exhortations and pungent logic; the disease of his throat so increased upon him that, at the age of 60 years, he was compelled to give up the pastorate in Ohio and remove to Iowa; here, for several years, he preached one-half of his time to the church of Wayne. He died on the 1st of September, 1876, at Scotch

Grove, Iowa, and was buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church. He had eight children, as follows: Jane McKean, who died and was buried at Bethlehem, Ohio; Rev. James W. McKean, President of Lenox Collegiate Institute, and Captain of Co. C, 44th I. V. I., who died at Memphis, Tenn., in the officers' hospital, on the 9th of July, 1864; Dr. Hugh C. McKean, the beloved physician of Scotch Grove, where his name and memory are still held sacred in the minds of many, to whose health he had contributed; he died in November, 1865; F. S. McKean, attorney at law, Anamosa, Iowa, for many years Auditor of Carroll Co., Ohio, and County Treasurer of Jones Co., Iowa, who died on the 25th of December, 1867; Francis C. McKean, Captain of Co. D, of the 9th I. Veteran V. I., and attorney and counselor at law, who died at Evans, Colo., on the 5th of May, 1874; Dr. Alexander McKean, of Scotch Grove; C. B. McKean, of Scotch Grove, and John McKean, of Anamosa, Judge of the Circuit Court, Eighth Judicial Circuit.

HON. JOHN MCKEAN. Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, Anamosa; is a native of Lawrence Co., Penn., and was born on the 19th of July, 1835, his parents being James and Nancy (Smith) McKean. Hugh McKean, the pioneer, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came over at the close of the American Revolution. James McKean was a soldier in the second war with England, and was stationed for some time at Erie, Penn.; he studied at the Mercer Academy, became a Presbyterian minister and preached for nearly forty years, dying in Scotch Grove, Jones Co., Iowa, in September, 1876. The wife of James McKean was also of Irish descent; she was a native of Westmoreland Co., Penn., and a very pious and worthy woman, the mother of eight children, of whom John was the fifth child. James McKean moved with his family to Carroll Co., Ohio, when John was an infant, and the father having a farm, the son, when arrived at suitable age, spent his summers in agricultural and his winters in intellectual pursuits, attending a common school until 16, and then spending one year at the new Hagerstown Academy, a little later; he studied at New Richmond College, Jefferson Co., for eight months. In October, 1854, John and an elder brother, James W. McKean, came to Jones Co., Iowa, with a two-horse wagon, pitched their tent in Scotch Grove Township; camped in the woods on Sec. 3 in the winter and spring, and during that period fenced forty acres of prairie land and built a small frame house, nearly all of it with material of their own getting-out; the remainder of the family reached Scotch Grove the ensuing June; the next winter, John taught a select school, he having been similarly engaged two seasons before leaving Ohio; in May 1856, James and John returned to the East, entered Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., and graduated in August, 1859; in March of that year, John McKean was a Franklin debater, and received the award of honor in a logical contest held that month, five learned men acting as judges. On leaving college, Mr. McKean returned to Jones Co., Iowa, located at Anamosa, the county seat, where he read law with S. T. Pierce, and was admitted to practice in 1861, and has ever since been a member of the Jones Co. bar. During the last ten or twelve years, he has spent no inconsiderable part of his time in the service of the State; he was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1866 and 1868, and was in the Senate in the regular sessions of 1870 and 1872; being nominated for Circuit Judge in the summer of 1872, he resigned his seat in the Senate and did not attend the adjourned session. While in the Lower House, he was Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, a very important committee in that juncture of our national history, and, in the Senate, was always on the Committee of Ways and Means and the Judiciary. While in the House, he introduced the bill, which became a law, allowing townships, towns and cities to levy a 5-per-cent tax to aid in constructing railroads. As a legislator, he showed himself an ardent friend to the State University and the Agricultural College, and of educational matters generally. He served for six years as Regent of the State University, and while in the Senate, he originated the measure and secured the passage of a bill for a second Penitentiary, located at Anamosa, Jones Co. Judge McKean took his seat on the bench in January, 1873; was re-elected at the end of four years, and his present term will expire in January, 1881. He is one of the best equity lawyers in the State; is noted for his honesty, and

carries all the best traits of his character to the bench, being above bribery and corruption. He was a Democrat till the civil war burst upon the land, and shortly afterward, from a War Democrat, became an out-and-out Republican, to which party he owes his repeated political honors. The Judge is a Freemason, a member of the Commandery and an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, an Elder in the same and a man of the purest Christian character. He was for some time a Trustee of the Lenox Collegiate Institute, a Presbyterian school, located at Hopkinton, Delaware Co., Iowa. The wife of Judge McKean was Mrs. Nancy A. Carr, of Jones Co.; they were married on the 16th of November, 1865, and have six children.

JOHN B. McQUEEN, Justice of the Peace, Anamosa; is a native of Clark Co., Ohio, and was born May 6, 1826; he was brought up there and in Indiana. He came to Iowa in 1849, and located in Linn Co. in 1851, and lived there until 1864, when he came to Anamosa. He was in the army, and served in the Quartermaster's Department; there were six brothers of them, all in the army; we doubt if there is a family in the State that can show a similar record; after his return from the service, he has been engaged in the mercantile business, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace. Mr. McQueen has been connected prominently with the fraternity of Odd Fellows, and is a member of Stella Lodge, No. 223, and also of McDaniels Encampment, No. 32; he has been Representative to the Grand Encampment and to the Grand Lodge for three years: D. D. G. P., and D. D. G. M.; he has instituted three Lodges in Jones Co., the first one at Center Junction, No. 245, and Olin Lodge, No. 340, and Clay Mills Lodge, No. 341, two consecutive numbers in one month; he is also connected with the Masons, and is a member of Anamosa Lodge, No. 46, and Mount Sinai Chapter, No. 66. He married Huldah L. Bissell, a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1854; she died March 4, 1868, leaving one son, William Edwin.

REV P. MAHER, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Anamosa; is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1846; he grew up to manhood and received his education there. In 1870, he emigrated to America, and in November of the same year, came to Anamosa, and since then has been Pastor of the Church here.

B. L. MATSON, of the firm of Matson & Shaw, dealers in groceries and provisions, Shaw's Block, Main street, Anamosa; is a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 13, 1834. When only 11 years of age, his parents started for the West; they came by wagon, and were six weeks on the way, and arrived in Jones Co. Sept. 20, 1845, and located at Fairview; he grew up to manhood, and has lived here over thirty-four years; he was engaged in the milling and mercantile business at Fremont; in 1861, he came to Anamosa and engaged in the lumber business for some years; he afterward was engaged in mercantile business with J. W. Williams, the firm being Williams & Matson; he is now associated with Col. W. T. Shaw, in the grocery and provision business, and they are doing a large and leading trade. He has served as City Councilman and on the School Board. In 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Abbie Williams, of Newark, N. J.; she died Aug. 17, 1878, leaving five children—Ellsworth, George, Mattie, Benjamin and Eunice.

SYLVESTER G. MATSON, physician, Anamosa; was born March 5, 1808, at Middletown, Rutland Co., Vermont, and was one of a family of eleven children; his mother died Feb. 1, 1825, after which his father was again married to a Miss Huntington, by whom he had two children, and died Dec. 30, 1827, and left no property. Young Sylvester early became attached to his books, and, not being able to attend school but little, would have his lessons copied and carry them with him to commit as he labored in the field; he thus fitted himself for teaching, by which he secured means to prosecute his professional studies. When in his 21st year, he read a short time with Dr. Eliakim Paul, of Middletown, and then went to the Medical College of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, where he found a valuable friend in Prof. Benjamin Lincoln, with whom he studied, assisting him in the Anatomical and Surgical Department until he graduated, in 1832. He then returned to Middletown, and in February, 1833, was married to Mary Ann Hotchkiss, daughter of Dr. Hotchkiss, of Wells; thence he moved to Van Buren, near Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and

practiced in company with Dr. A. White. He was frequently called upon to speak on public occasions, and his addresses were always received with favor, securing from the general public and the press the highest encomiums. Removing to Jones Co., Iowa Territory, he was a member of the Convention that framed the first State Constitution, and was also elected a member of the First and Second General Assemblies of the State, and came within one vote of being elected Speaker of the House; he took an active part in school matters, was Chairman of the Committee on Schools, and assisted in passing the bill that located the State University at Iowa City. His wife died in 1849; by her he had four children, two of whom are living. He married again, and had two children by his second wife, one of whom survives. His family is as follows: Benjamin Lincoln, a merchant in Anamosa, Iowa, and a soldier in the Union army during the rebellion; Sarah Leffingwell, who married Rev. S. N. Fellows, A. M., D. D., now at the head of the Normal Department in the State University, at Iowa City; Catharine L. is a graduate of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, Class of 1875; she married Prof. Goodyear, of the Danville Hygienic Institution, at Danville, Livingston Co., N. Y.; she was invited to deliver the Master's oration at the Commencement exercises at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, and acquitted herself with rare ability. During the rebellion, Dr. Matson was active, and aided with his money and voice in raising troops. The Doctor has been in the active practice of medicine, surgery and dentistry for about forty-three years; is temperate in all his habits, using neither tea, coffee, tobacco nor intoxicating drinks, and, although now being over 71 years of age, is almost as spry and active as when in his prime. For a few years past, he has been engaged in opening a stone quarry, which he selected about thirty years since, on the Wapsipicon, near Anamosa; the stone has been tested for more than twenty-five years, and grows harder by exposure; specimens have been worked which so nearly resemble the finest marble that the best judges cannot tell the difference; one of the finest water-powers on the river he is utilizing for preparing stone and for milling purposes.

JOHN MATTHEWS, of the firm of John Matthews & Sons, proprietors of the Buffalo Mills, Anamosa; is a native of Canada, and was born Aug. 22, 1809. He grew up to manhood there and came to Iowa in 1854, and located at Maquoketa, in Jackson Co., lived there in that county a number of years; in June, 1878, he came to Jones Co., and bought the Buffalo Mills, just outside of Anamosa, at Fisherville. Since buying the property, Mr. Matthews has made additional improvements, adding improved machinery, making it, now entirely completed, the best mill in Jones Co.; they do both custom and merchant work. Mr. Matthews has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Trustee, Postmaster and School Director. In 1835, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Spencer, a native of Canada, at the head of Lundy's Lane, near the old battle-ground; they have seven children—Amelia, Maria E., John S., Edwin L., William H., Annie B. and Cyrus.

JOHN S. MATTHEWS, of the firm of J. Matthews & Son; was born in Dundas, Canada West, July 16, 1847; when 7 years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa, and he grew up to manhood in Jackson Co.; he came to Jones Co. in June, 1878, and, with his father, engaged in the milling business; he is a practical miller, and attends to the manufacturing department. He married Miss M. A. Jenkins, from Jackson Co., Iowa, Nov. 10, 1875; they have two children—Roswell and Lillian.

ANCIL E. MARTIN, Warden of the State Penitentiary, Anamosa; is a native of Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was born July 27, 1832; he grew up to manhood there; he came to Chicago and engaged in contracting; he built the first stone piers, and abutments on the Chicago River; he remained there five years and came to Iowa, locating in Delaware Co., and engaged in contracting and building. He was elected Sheriff of Delaware Co., and held that office for six years; he held the office of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for ten years, and he has in his possession his commission, signed by President Lincoln. In April, 1876, he was appointed Warden of the State Penitentiary, at Anamosa. On the 12th of June, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna McKenzie, from Chicago; she is a native of Canada, they have four children—Marcella E., Ancil E., Jr., John B. and Reuben B.

REV. ORVILLE W. MERRILL, deceased; was a native of Oxford, N. H.; during his boyhood, his parents removed to Elgin, Ill.; he soon returned East, and entered Kimball Union School and prepared for college, and entered Amherst College; after completing his college course, he entered the Theological Seminary at East Windsor Hill; he completed his theological studies and entered the ministry, and became Pastor of the Congregational Church at East Corinth, Vt., where he remained four years, and came to Iowa and was Pastor of the Church at Waterloo for four years; in the autumn of 1861, he went to New York, and on the 28th of November, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna J. Couch, a native of Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in June, 1862, they came to Anamosa, he being called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church; he remained here eight years; he was appointed Superintendent of Home Missions for Nebraska, by the Home Missionary Society of New York. He conducted that work until his death, which occurred March 11, 1873; he left two children—one daughter, Alice M., and one son, Arthur C., both in school. During the year 1873, Mrs. Merrill returned from Lincoln, Neb., to Anamosa, and since then has resided here; on the 1st of April, 1876, she was appointed Chaplain and Librarian of the State Penitentiary, at Anamosa, having charge of the religious and moral instruction of the inmates, a position she has filled with great acceptability.

NATHANIEL MERSHON, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Fairview; born Dec. 1, 1850, in Fairview Township, Jones Co.; he now lives on and works his father's farm, consisting of 162 acres of land. Married Miss Maggie Williams July 3, 1869; she was born in Ohio; have three children—Clarence, Effie and Clyde.

N. S. MERSHON, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Viroqua; born Nov. 30, 1820, in Fleming Co., Ky.; in 1830, came to Ohio with his parents; in 1848, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; he owns 317½ acres of land. Married Mary A. Bancroft in 1844; she was born in Ohio; have ten children—Henry R., Mary E., Joseph I., William, Alice, Asel, Anna, Jennie, Charles and Leetie. During 1855 and 1856, was Postmaster at Olin and engaged in merchandising; in 1857, he sold merchandise in Highland Grove; sold out his stock in the fall of 1858; in the fall of 1860, he commenced merchandising in Fairview and was Postmaster there till 1864; he then removed his stock of goods to Highland Grove, and continued in the merchandise trade there and at Olin till 1869, when he retired from the business, and has since been engaged in farming.

HORACE C. METCALF, banker, Anamosa; is a native of Jennings Co., Ind., and was born May 29, 1821; he grew up to manhood there and came to Iowa in 1841 and located in Linn Co.; in 1845, he came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa; he was one of the early settlers and one of the oldest business men in Anamosa; he was engaged in the mercantile business for twenty years, and, in 1869, he engaged in banking; two years later, he organized the First National Bank and was elected its President and served in that position until January, 1879, when he discontinued business under the national banking system and again engaged in private banking; Mr. Metcalf is extensively engaged in the live stock, banking and grain business in Nebraska; he has a bank at Central City, Neb., also a steam elevator and flouring-mills there; he owns a large rancho of 1,000 acres. He was elected Sheriff of Jones Co. and held that office two years and has also held town and school offices. He was united in marriage to Miss Maria J. Hollenbeck, from Paris, Jennings Co., Ind., Feb. 29, 1844; they have five children—Milo H., Alphonzo J. and Elwell, all in Nebraska; Charles W., at home, and one daughter, Della, attending school.

J. W. MILLER, photograph artist, Anamosa; is a native of Fairfield Co., Ohio, and was born July 1, 1841; when 3 years of age, in 1844, his parents came to Iowa by wagon; they were about six weeks on the way and arrived in Jones Co. in the fall of 1844; they located in Rome Township; he grew up and attended the common schools and completed his education at Lisbon, in Linn Co.; he learned the trade of watchmaking and jeweler and engaged in that business; he also studied photography here and in Dubuque; he carried on the business together with the jewelry business

for some years; on account of his health, he gave up the jewelry trade, and, for the past seven years, has carried on photographing, and has the oldest gallery in Anamosa. He held the office of Postmaster of Mechanicsville for four years. He married Miss Emma G. Tyson, a native of Indiana, Oct. 3, 1865; they have one son—Virgil Clifford, born Oct. 30, 1868. Mr. Miller's father and mother are still living in Rome Township and are the oldest settlers now living there.

C. H. MONGER, publisher of the *Anamosa Journal*, the organ of the Democratic party for Jones Co.

ERASTUS MOREY, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1815; he grew up to manhood and lived there until 40 years of age; in the spring of 1855, he came West to Iowa and located in Jones Co., where he now lives; he bought 120 acres for \$5 per acre and engaged in farming; he has lived on this farm twenty-four years; he had nothing when he began life; he has sold wheat for 30 cents per bushel and corn for 15 cents; he now owns 280 acres of good land, finely improved, all paid for; his success in life is owing to his own efforts and good management. On the 26th of April, 1845, he married Miss Electa A. Carr, a native of Washington Co., N. Y.; she was raised in Vermont; they have five children—Edwin S. (in this county), Austin H. (in this county), Eugene C. (lives in Chicago), Albert A. (lives in Chicago), Adeline I. (at home).

JOHN MORELAND, merchant dealer in groceries, Main street, Anamosa; is a native of England and was born Nov. 19, 1842; his parents came to America in 1848; he came to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1858. After the breaking-out of the rebellion, he entered the army, enlisting in Co. F, 20th I. V. I.; he was wounded in the siege of Fort Blakely, Ala.; he was in the service three years. He came to Anamosa in 1876, and was appointed one of the guards at the Penitentiary and served in that position three years, then engaged in his present business. In 1862, he married Miss Elizabeth Ross, a native of England; they have five children—Eliza, Charles, Mary, Ida and Lillie.

PHILIP MOYER, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Anamosa; born Dec. 19, 1808, in Center Co., Penn.; he came to Stark Co., Ohio, when a boy, thence to Marion Co., Ohio; in 1853, he came to Jones Co.; owns 130 acres land. Married Elizabeth Spade in 1831; she was born in 1818 in Pennsylvania, died in 1866; have ten children—Margaret, John, Albert, Levina, Eliza, Daniel, Harvey, Elizabeth, Samuel and Catharine. Second marriage to Mary Beehtol in 1868; she was born in 1825 in Pennsylvania. Samuel enlisted in 1863 and served till the end of the war. Democrat; member of the Lutheran Church.

SERVITUS NEEDHAM, of the firm of Needham & Burritt, livery and boarding stable, Anamosa; is a native of Addison Co., Vt., and was born Aug. 3, 1820. He grew up to manhood, and lived in that State until 1855, when he came West to Illinois; lived in La Salle Co. two years; then came to Whiteside Co., where he lived seven years, and, in 1866, he came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa, and established his present business, and has continued it for thirteen years. Needham & Burritt are the oldest livery firm in Anamosa. Mr. Needham was united in marriage to Miss Hannah M. Burritt, from Chittenden Co., Vt., June 20, 1854; they have one son—Oscar M.; now attending Beloit College. Mr. Needham has had the office of City Councilman.

NEWTON S. NOBLE, retired, Anamosa; is a native of Southwick, Hampden Co., Mass., and was born March 6, 1831. He grew up to manhood in that State. He was united in marriage Jan. 26, 1852, to Miss Sarah L. Pepper, a native of Southwick, Hampden Co., Mass. In 1855, they came to Iowa and located at Anamosa; the following year, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and, in 1857, he was elected Sheriff of Jones Co., and held that office between two and three years. He afterward returned to Massachusetts, and gave his attention to raising tobacco. He went South and was engaged in contracting and building railroads in Texas. He returned to Anamosa, and, for the past five years, he has been engaged in cultivating and raising tobacco. He was the first to introduce the culture of tobacco to any extent in this State, and he

has fully demonstrated that it can be raised with success and profit. Following his example, many others are giving attention to the same pursuit quite extensively. At the County Convention recently held, Mr. Noble was chosen as candidate for Representative to the State Legislature.

A. B. OAKLEY, attorney at law, of the firm of Oakley & Jamison, Anamosa; is a native of Fairfield Co., Conn., and was born Aug. 8, 1835. He grew up and attended school there. When 20 years of age, he came to Illinois, and attended school at Mount Morris. In the spring of 1861, he came to Cedar Co., Iowa, and located at Mechanicsville, and engaged in teaching. He began reading law in Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1877, he came to Anamosa, and associated with Mr. Jamison, and since then has practiced his profession here. He held the office of Superintendent of Schools of Cedar Co. In April, 1858, he married Miss Hannah Miller, from New York; they have had three children; only one son survives—Raymond, born April 2, 1876.

AMBROSE PARSONS, deceased; was born in Knox Co., Ky., in November, 1804, and, with his parents, moved to Monroe Co., Ind., when 11 years old. After reaching manhood, April 4, 1829, he married Miss Susannah Beall, of Bloomington, Ind. In the spring of 1836, they moved to Kane Co., Ill. In the spring of 1838, he came to Iowa, and arrived in Jones Co., at Fairview, on the 9th of May. He was one of the earliest settlers. Dubuque was only a small town, and was his nearest market. The first time he went to mill after he settled here was to his old home in Kane Co., Ill. He went with an ox team, and was gone six weeks. He took up a claim according to the laws of the neighborhood, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Upon the removal of the county seat from Edinburg, he was one of the Commissioners to make the new location. He continued to live in Fairview, where he first settled, for thirty-five years, until his death, which occurred Feb. 14, 1873. He was a man of great kindness of heart, socially and morally a good citizen, and noted for his integrity, and no man's word went farther than his. His funeral was one of the largest that ever took place in that neighborhood. He left a large estate, entirely unincumbered, which, by frugality and a life of industry, he had accumulated. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons had twelve children, ten of whom are living. One of his sons was the first person buried in the present Fairview Cemetery. Mrs. Parsons is still living on the old home place, west of Fairview.

T. E. PATTERSON, County Treasurer, Anamosa; is a native of Fredericktown, Ohio, and was born Nov. 30, 1840. When 13 years of age, he came to Iowa, and lived in Cedar Co. until he came to Jones Co. in 1861. During the war, he enlisted in Co. E, 1st I. V. C., and was in a number of battles and many fights and skirmishes. After the war closed, he returned to Jones Co. In 1875, he was elected County Treasurer, and was re-elected in 1877, and was again re-elected in 1879. He has also held town and school offices. He married Miss Emma Gillette, a native of Westfield, Mass., Oct. 14, 1861; they have three children—Nellie K., Louie and Fordham.

F. F. PARSONS, carpenter and builder, Anamosa; is a native of Berkshire Co., Mass., and was born Jan. 7, 1848. He came to Iowa in 1864, and located in Anamosa, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and since then has been engaged in building. In 1872, he married Miss Elizabeth Crombie, a native of Canada; she was brought up in Illinois; they have two children—James and Charlotte.

ALBERT L. PEET, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Martelle; born Sept. 14, 1847, in Jones Co., Iowa; he owns 325 acres of land. Married Miss Ella Zimmerman Sept. 12, 1875; she was born in Greenfield Township, Jones Co.; have two children—Julius D. and Susanna. Democrat.

D. A. PEET, of the firm of D. A. Peet & Son, dealers in dry goods and groceries, Main street, Anamosa; is a native of Fulton Co., N. Y., and was born Dec. 26, 1830; he lived there until 16 years of age, when he came to Iowa with his parents; they came by wagon and were five weeks on the road, and arrived in this county in November, 1846; they settled in Fairview, and were among the early settlers there.

When 18 years of age, Mr. Peet entered a store as clerk, and he has been connected with the mercantile business in this county since then, over thirty years; when he first began, he had nothing, and his success is owing to his own efforts. In the spring of 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily A. Crain, a native of Kalamazoo, Mich.; they have two children—one son, George S. (engaged in business with his father), and one daughter, Emily A.

JAMES M. PEET, retired farmer: was born in Solon, Cortland Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1821; was the son of Gideon Peet and Abigail Wildman, of same county, but originally from Connecticut; his father was a good mechanic and a hard-working farmer, and the subject of this sketch was early trained to habits of industry, while toiling upon a rugged farm in Central New York. He was one of a family of nine children, eight sons and a daughter, each of whom lived to become the head of a numerous family. At the age of 19, he, with his parents and six brothers, came to Fairview Township, Jones Co., Iowa, and settled on 560 acres of land five miles southwest from Anamosa, the county seat of Jones County. Mr. Peet now owns this land, which was entered by his father, at the Land Office in Dubuque, in 1840; the father died in 1842, but the sons and mother continued to carry on the farm together until the death of the mother, in 1847, when Mr. Peet bought out the other heirs and became sole proprietor of the pioneer homestead. By subsequent acquirement, he is now owner of about nine hundred acres, of which fully eight hundred are under good cultivation; his home farm has taken five first premiums as the best farm and as the best-managed farm in the county. He was married June 5, 1845, to Miss Ann Dallas, at Red Oak Grove, Cedar Co., Iowa; she was the daughter of Robert Dallas and Isabel Couts, of that place. Mr. Peet has had four children—William G., born May 8, 1846; Lerida E., born Dec. 3, 1848, and died March 17, 1877; Robert M., born March 20, 1856, and Orta D., born July 30, 1864. His son, William G., was married Feb. 8, 1872, to Miss Eliza E. Saum, daughter of George Saum, Walnut Grove, Jones Co., a wealthy and prominent farmer. Robert M. was married Nov. 26, Thanksgiving, 1878, to Miss Carrie B. Carbee, daughter of Capt. William Carbee, of Linn Co., Iowa, who was killed during a charge at the head of a company in an attack on New Orleans in 1864. Both these sons are prosperous farmers and successful stock-breeders in Jones Co. For nearly forty years, Mr. Peet was a laborious, enterprising farmer, enthusiastic in raising blooded stock, and judicious in the selection of his crops for profitable general farming. His improvements were first-class and his farm was attractive to all members of his family; his wife, after nearly thirty years of joint pilgrimage, went before to the land of rest on the 22d of September, 1874. The oldest daughter, for years an invalid, followed the mother ere the leaves of three autumns had fallen. The farm having lost its charm, he gave charge of it to his son Robert and moved to Anamosa, where he purchased a home and now resides; industry and economy, combined with practical judgment and business capacity, have rendered him financially independent; he has retired from active service and is passing his later years in the serene enjoyment of domestic life and ample competency. He was married to Miss Matilda Weaver, of Anamosa, on the 5th of July, 1877. Mr. Peet is not a member of any church organization or secret society, neither is he closely bound to any political party—is a conservative Independent, has more faith in practices than professions. He is a public-spirited and honorable citizen; he enjoys recounting the experiences of pioneer life; he laughs at the memory of the beautiful coverlet of snow which sometimes fell upon his bed in his airy chamber. He smilingly tells of social calls upon neighbors fifty miles distant; tells with pride of the good crops raised on land tilled with the baulking plow having a wooden molding-board; tells cautiously of the "Vigilance" exploits with the outlaws who were compelled to "lug a black-jack" and their curses were changed, by stinging persuasions, to abject promises and piteous prayers; tells of convicted criminals "reported" to have been run into the Mississippi and bound to logs, which they were advised to keep "right side up with care," as they floated to the Gulf; tells of grain 6½ cents per bushel, of frozen feet, of threatened "bear-hugs;" tells, with enthusiasm, of the varied hopes and fears, trials and triumphs of the Western pioneer.

S. T. PIERCE, attorney at law, Anamosa: is a native of Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and was born March 1, 1830; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State; he studied law in the office of Hon. John L. Russell, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1853; he came West to Iowa the same year, and located in Anamosa and engaged in the practice of law. Shortly after he came, he was elected District Attorney; in 1856, he was appointed District Attorney of Dubuque County; there is no attorney in practice in Jones Co. that was here when he came, in 1853, and since then he has practiced his profession in this county and in the north part of the State. Among those who have read law under him, five or six have been elected Judges in the different courts.

L. N. PITCHER, Anamosa: buying and shipping horses; is a native of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; his parents came to Du Page Co., Ill., when he was only six years of age; he grew up mostly there and in Kane Co., Ill., and came to Iowa in 1856 and located in Jones Co., Cass Township; he was engaged in farming for some years. In November, 1871, he came to Anamosa and engaged in the livery business and continued two years, and since then has been engaged buying and shipping horses East. While living in Cass Township, he spent five years in Colorado and on the Pacific Coast; at the Democratic Convention recently held to nominate county officers, Mr. Pitcher received the nomination for Sheriff. He married Miss Lena Scroggs, from Anamosa, March 30, 1865; they have three children—Allen, Samantha and Irwin.

MATHEW PORTER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Fairview; born Sept. 20, 1818, in Adams Co., Ohio; when a boy he came with his parents to Indiana, and, in 1842, he came to Jones Co.; he has made all the improvements on his present farm since coming to it. Married Maria McFarlin Jan. 2, 1840; she was born in October, 1820, in Virginia; have eleven children—Rachel Ann, now Mrs. C. W. Breed; Minerva Jane, now Mrs. F. S. Dumont; John William; Mary, now Mrs. S. H. Myers; David; Ellemina, now Mrs. A. H. Sherman; Charles F., Francis Marion, Harry and Fred. Has been Township Trustee and School Director; Democrat.

WILLIAM PORT, milk dairy business, Anamosa; is a native of England; was born Sept. 16, 1833; he grew up to manhood and received his education there; he emigrated to America in 1852, and came to Iowa the same year and located in Jones Co.; he arrived in Anamosa in August, and was one of the early settlers here; he learned the milling business, taught school four years, and afterward engaged in farming for eight years, and since then has been engaged in his present business; he owns his stock and the place where he lives. On the 8th of October, 1857, he married Miss Angeline Lockwood, a native of Indiana; she came to Iowa when very young; they have five children—Frank W., William H., Rebecca A., Minnie B. and Glenn A.

F. H. PRENTICE, engineer of the Anamosa Water-Works, Anamosa; is a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y., and was born in 1811; he grew up to manhood and lived in that State until 1850, then came West and lived in Illinois five years, and in Wisconsin fifteen years; he came to Iowa in 1871, and located at Independence; in 1873, he came to Jones Co. and located at Anamosa; he has occupied his present position as engineer of the water-works since their completion in September, 1875; he has held town and school offices. He married Miss Catharine Tyler, a native of Canada, in 1835; she died in April, 1872; they had five children, three of whom are living—Tyler S., Engineer on the C. & N. W. R'y; Theresa, now Mrs. Ives, living in Buchanan Co.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Ross, living in Wisconsin.

CHARLES O. RHODEN, watchmaker and jeweler, and dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry and silver ware, Anamosa; is a native of Sweden, and was born March 14, 1845; he grew up to manhood and learned the trade of watchmaker; he emigrated to America in 1865, came to Chicago and lived there four years, and came to Iowa in 1870, and located in Monticello and engaged in the jewelry business; Mr. Rhoden is a practical watchmaker, and thoroughly understands the making and repairing of fine watches, and does the leading business here. He married Miss Lillian



Mr. J. Shaw.

Sayles, from New York State, November 18, 1873; they have had three children; only one son survives, William O.

JOHN RHODES, merchant, dealer in groceries, Anamosa; is a native of Akron, Ohio, and was born Oct. 16, 1813; he grew up to manhood and lived there until 1851, then went to South Bend, Ind.; in 1856, he came to Webster City, Iowa; he built the first brick store in that town, and remained there eleven years, then removed to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., and remained there eight years, and in 1875, came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa, and engaged in his present business. Mr. Rhodes has been engaged in mercantile business over thirty years; he has held the office of Postmaster and other town offices; he owns a good farm and 230 acres finely improved in Wayne Township. He married Miss Rebecca Smith, a native of Akron, Ohio; they have had eight children, four of whom are living: E. Henry, in California; John E., in California; Ella, now Mrs. Roach, living in Chicago; Mary Eldora, at home. Mr. Rhodes has one sister living in Oakland, Cal., and one living in Carson City, and another living in Sacramento; the latter married Judge Crocker, one of the originators of the Central Pacific Railroad.

JAMES RIDINGS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Fairview; born Oct. 2, 1826, in Surrey Co., N. C.; in 1834, came to Greene Co., Ill.; in 1851, he came to Jones Co.; owns 240 acres of land. Married Charlotte Sutherland in 1851; she was born in British America in February, 1835; have nine children—Isabelle, Jane, Isaac, Thomas, Leroy, Mary, Jessie, Carrie and Bessie E. Enlisted in 1861 in Co. D, 9th I. V. L., and served about fourteen months; was discharged on account of physical disability. Republican.

M. F. RICK, proprietor of Rick's Brewery, Anamosa; was born in Germany Oct. 5, 1836; when 18 years of age, he emigrated to America in 1854, lived one year in Pennsylvania, and came to Wisconsin, where he lived eight years, and came to Iowa in 1862, and located at Anamosa and engaged in the brewing business, and has carried on the business since then. In 1874, he built his present brewery, which has a capacity of making from fifty to sixty barrels per month. He married Theresa Grosbietch, a native of Germany, in 1857; they have four children—Frank, Michael, William and Mary.

L. SCHOONOVER, Cashier of the banking-house of Shaw, Schoonover & Co., Shaw's Block, Anamosa; is a native of Bradford Co., Penn., and was born Dec. 12, 1828; when quite small, his parents removed to Indiana, and he was brought up and lived there and in Illinois until coming to Iowa in 1853; he located in Jones Co., and engaged in farming; upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he was the first man from Jones Co. to enlist in the three-year's service. He was in Co. G, 1st I. V. C., and was in a number of battles; he was in the service three and a half years; after his return, in 1865, he was elected Treasurer of Jones Co., and held that office for eight years; he has been a member of the banking-house of Shaw, Schoonover & Co. since its organization in 1873, and holds the position of Cashier. Mr. Schoonover was a member of the first Board of Supervisors of Jones Co., and is a member of the present Board. He was united in marriage to Miss Amelia J. Tanner, from Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1867; they have had three children, none of whom are living.

J. P. SCROGGS, feed and sale stable, buying and shipping horses, Anamosa; is a native of Greene Co., Ohio, and was born May 20, 1840; his parents came to Jones Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1849, and located in Anamosa; they were early settlers. He grew up to manhood here, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and was engaged in building for twelve years, and is now engaged in buying and shipping horses East. There are only several here now that were here when he came. He married Miss Eliza Graves, a native of New York State, April 2, 1866; they have one son—Charlie P., born June 4, 1867.

BENJAMIN F. SHAW, Fish Commissioner for the State of Iowa, Anamosa. Benjamin Field Shaw is the son of Rufus Shaw, an architect and builder, and Amy Medbury, and was born in Utica, N. Y., on the 12th of February, 1839. His branch of the Shaw family early settled in New England. Rufus Shaw moved with his family

to New Berlin, Chenango Co., when Benjamin was 2 years old, and the son lived with his grandparents several years, he losing his mother when he was 9 years old. His education was limited to the common schools, though he acquired no inconsiderable amount of knowledge outside the recitation-rooms, and has always been inclined to study. At 17 years of age, he went to Canada, learning the blacksmith's and joiner's trades, returning to the United States at the end of four years, and soon afterward starting wagon-shops at Stillwell Prairie and Kingsbury, Ind., and continuing the business three years. During this period, he acquired a knowledge of the Daguerrean business, and, afterward, traveled awhile in Illinois and Wisconsin, also teaching music, vocal and band, continuing at intervals for seventeen years. After traveling five years as an artist and musician, he engaged in buying lumber and shipping it down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers. In 1858, Mr. Shaw came to Jones Co., Iowa, and, in October of the next year, settled in Anamosa, which has since been his residence. He was County Superintendent of Schools in 1859 and 1860; became proprietor of the Fisher House in October, 1859, and remained in it between two and three years. About this period, having part ownership in a quarry of superior stone, near the city of Anamosa, and, thinking it would be a feasible point at which to locate a penitentiary, he, with others, began to agitate the question of the location of such an institution at this place. He began to build side-tracks from the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, put up a perpetual lime-kiln, and commenced developing the quarry, and the penitentiary was located here. In 1874, Mr. Shaw was appointed one of the three Fish Commissioners of the State, an office created at the session of the General Assembly, held in January to March of that year, and he still holds that office, he being the sole Commissioner since 1876. It was a fortunate appointment, for no other man in the State of Iowa has taken so much interest in fish culture, or done so much to interest the people in the subject. He may be called an enthusiast in the science, he having made it his careful study for years. Mr. Shaw inherited in a large degree the mechanical talent of his father, and has recently invented a fish-way that is of a superior quality. Michigan, which has probably paid more attention to fish culture than any other State in the West, has recently, after examining a dozen inventions of the kind, adopted his, and is introducing it into her streams. Commissioner Shaw was a very useful man in Jones Co. before his services were required by the State in the direction here indicated. He was a member of the School Board of the city of Anamosa, and its President four or five years, and has held other offices in the municipality. He is Master Workman of the Anamosa Lodge of United Workmen. Mr. Shaw has uniformly affiliated with the Democratic party, but of late years has given but little attention to politics. His wife was Miss Olive Burlingame, of Chenango Co., N. Y. Married on the 12th of May, 1851. They have had four children, three of them yet living.

COL. WILLIAM T. SHAW. Anamosa. William Tuckerman Shaw, a native of Maine, was born in Steuben, Washington Co., on the 22d of September, 1822; his parents were William Nicholas Shaw and Nancy D. (Stevens) Shaw; his paternal grandfather was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army; was aid-de-camp to Gen. Knox; was promoted to the rank of Captain of artillery in 1780, and served until the close of the war. Young Shaw was educated in the common schools of his native town and the Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, attending the latter institution two or three years; at 19, he started for the West, spending one year in teaching a private school in Greencastle, Ind.; he then went to Harrodsburg, Ky., and continued teaching until the Mexican war broke out; in 1848, Mr. Shaw strayed into Arkansas and the Indian Territory, among the Cherokees, Choctaws and other tribes, and, the next year, found his way into California; he remained there, digging in the mines, until 1851, when he returned as far eastward as Anamosa, then little more than a four-corners, on the banks of the Wapsipicon River; in 1852, he returned to the Golden State again, by the overland route; two years later, he returned to Anamosa and speculated in real estate, being fortunate in many of his investments; he built the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad from Farley to Anamosa, and was at work on this road when the rebellion broke out; for the last ten or twelve years he has been engaged in banking.

real estate and the building of brick blocks in Anamosa, and railroads to help the town; the Iowa Midland road, running from Clinton to Anamosa, is the work of his hands; he is of the banking firm of Shaw, Schoonover & Co. In 1846, he enlisted as private in the 2d Ky. V. I., and remained with it until the close of the Mexican war; he was in the battle of Buena Vista, where both the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel were killed; Mr. Shaw returned as a non-commissioned officer. On the 24th of October, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the 14th I. V. I., and served the full three years for which he enlisted; his regiment was in the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and, after being fearfully cut up at Pittsburg Landing, it composed, for a time, part of the "Iron Brigade," which consisted of the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa and the 58th Illinois Regiments; no better fighting regiment went from Iowa than the 14th, and no braver, more daring officer than Col. Shaw; for awhile, he commanded the Third Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and when finally relieved at the end of the three years, on the 29th of October, 1864, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith paid a high compliment to him for his "courage, patriotism and skill" during the fifteen months that he had its command; when about to leave the division which he had so bravely commanded, the officers made him a present of a beautiful sword and scabbard, as a token of their kindly regard, which he cherishes highly. The Shaws are a patriotic family; a cousin of the Colonel, Robert G. Shaw, commanded the 1st Colored Regiment, and was killed at Fort Wagner. Col. Shaw was elected to the State Legislature, and, during the session in which he served, was one of the leading members of that body. Col. Shaw has had three wives; in 1854, he married Miss Helen A. Crane, of Jones Co; she had two children, and died in 1865; one child survives her. His second wife was Rhettta Harmon, who lived only one short year. His present wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Higby, of Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

J. L. SHEEAN, attorney at law, of the firm of Sheean & McCann, Anamosa; is a native of Boston, Mass., and was born June 3, 1835; when very young, his parents removed to Illinois and located in Jo Daviess Co., being among the first to locate in that early settled county; he grew up to manhood and received his education there, and studied law in Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in 1858; he came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa in 1861, and since then he has practiced his profession here. He has held school offices. On the 3d of July, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura J. Rawlins, a native of Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and a sister of Maj. Gen. John A. Rawlins; they have six children, three sons and three daughters.

H. W. SIGWORTH, physician and surgeon, Anamosa; is a native of Clarion Co., Penn., and was born Feb. 25, 1837; he grew up and attended school there, and completed his literary course at the State University, Madison, Wis.; he studied medicine and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1863; after graduating, he came to Iowa and located in Linn Co., and engaged in the practice of medicine; he continued there fourteen years, and, in 1877, he came to Anamosa, and since then has practiced his profession here; he holds the office of City Alderman, and has held town and school offices. On the 18th of May, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Bowen, daughter of Hon. T. S. Bowen, of Green Co., Wis.; they have five children, four sons and one daughter.

M. P. SIGWORTH, physician and surgeon, Anamosa; is a native of Clarion Co., Penn., and was born Nov. 27, 1838; he grew up to manhood and received his education there, and began reading medicine; he entered the army and enlisted in the 155th Penn. V. I., and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. G; he came to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1863, and completed his medical studies and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1866; he practiced medicine in Linn Co. until 1878, when he came to Anamosa and associated with his brother in the practice of medicine; in 1878, he attended Bellevue College Hospital, New York, and took the ad eundem degree. During the present year—1879—he married Mrs. Maggie Trion, from Marion, Linn Co., Iowa; he has one son—Miles P., by a former wife.

DR. WM. M. SKINNER, physician, dealer in drugs, medicines, wall paper, toilet and fancy articles, Anamosa; is a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y.; was

born April 11, 1825; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State; he studied medicine in Fulton and graduated at Woodstock, Vt., in 1850. During the same year, on the 15th of October, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Parker, a native of Oswego Co., N. Y.; they came to Iowa and located in Anamosa in November, 1856; in spring of 1857, they went to Clear Lake and returned here the following year; in 1859, they went to Colorado and again returned here in 1860; he served as Deputy Recorder for one year, and, in the fall of 1862, they engaged in their present business and have continued in it since then, and it is one of the oldest business houses, without change, in Anamosa. Dr. Skinner is ably assisted in his business by his wife, who has been in the store for fifteen years. Mrs. Skinner has entire charge of some departments of their business, and has a large trade of her own, and is justly popular with all. Dr. Skinner has held the office of President of the School Board, City Alderman and others; they have one son—William B., born June 15, 1860; now studying medicine.

B. F. SMITH, brick manufacturer, Strawberry Hill, Anamosa: is a native of Grafton Co., N. H., and was born Feb. 3, 1839; he grew up to manhood there and learned the business of brickmaking; in 1853, he went to California, and was engaged in brickmaking there for seven years, then returned to New Hampshire; in 1860, he came to Iowa and located at Anamosa, and established his brick-works here; since then he has been engaged in the manufacture of brick; there are very few men in the business who have the thorough practical knowledge of Mr. Smith, and the brick he manufactures are of an excellent quality, superior to those manufactured elsewhere in this part of the State; he furnished the brick for the residence of Col. Shaw and also for Shaw's Block and many of the largest buildings in Anamosa. Mr. Smith has been twice married; his first wife was Clara Ferrin, a native of Grafton Co., N. H.; she died in December, 1869, leaving three children—Edward F., Addie J. and Bertie F. In March, 1874, he married Ellen Wheeler, a native of Grafton Co., N. H.; they have one son—Clarence.

COL. CHAS. F. SPRINGER, deceased; was a native of the State of Indiana, and was born in Sullivan Co., Aug. 10, 1834; in 1848, he graduated with honor at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind.; he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1861, and delivered the Masters' oration at the Commencement exercises; after completing his collegiate course he came to Illinois and located at Edwardsville, and entered the office of Judge Gillespie and commenced reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859; he formed a copartnership in the practice of law with Hon. David Gillespie; after the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted and was elected 1st Lieutenant, Co. K, 140th Ill. V. I.; his time having expired, he was mustered out; he returned home and assisted in the enlistment and organization of the 159th Regiment; he again entered the service as Captain in that regiment on the 24th of February, 1865; he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and the following December was promoted and commissioned Colonel, and commanded the regiment until he was mustered out of the service on the 16th of January, 1866, after the close of the war. In 1868, he was chosen Presidential Elector for the 12th Congressional Dist. of the State; in 1869, he was elected to represent this Senatorial Dist. in the Constitutional Convention; he was appointed a Delegate by Gov. Palmer, to the Capital Convention which assembled in Cincinnati, in which body he represented this Congressional District. In all public positions with which he was honored he discharged his duties with a degree of fidelity that was unsurpassed; his administration of public trusts won for him the unlimited confidence of his constituents. He was a consistent and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was Superintendent of the Sabbath school for some years. He continued in the practice of his profession, except during the intervals of time when he was engaged in the discharge of public duties, until his death, which occurred Nov. 15, 1870.

Mrs. Col. Charles F. Springer, formerly Miss Adelaide Isbell, is a second daughter of Rev. Bishop and Olive P. Isbell. She recalls, among her earliest memories, the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. Her education was early begun at home, and, when only 6 years of age, she began the study of the French language; at

the age of 14, she began the work of instruction, receiving \$15 for three months' service, and boarding around, sometimes walking five miles a day to reach the school; at the age of 16, she received a diploma from the State Normal School of New York; through the kindness of Bishop and Mrs. Hamline, intimate friends of her parents, she entered Oakland Female Seminary, and, by passing a satisfactory examination, she was admitted to the second term of the Senior year in January, and received a diploma as Mistress of English Literature the following August; in September, she taught the Sophomore Class in Hillsboro Female College, and continued the study of Greek, Latin and Music. The young girl whose joy was unbounded at receiving \$5 per month, is now offered \$500 for ten months. A wedding might very properly occur right here to a graduate of Indiana Asbury University, C. F. Springer by name. But the home in Iowa must be paid for, and all are doing their utmost to accomplish that; two years as Preceptress at Greencastle, one year at Epworth; three years, Principal at Marion; two years as Preceptress, in the Upper Iowa University, and the debt is canceled; another year in a private school and the war is over; and, on the 5th of December, 1866, the joyous nuptials of Col. Charles F. Springer, (who joined the army as private, and returned at the head of his regiment) and Miss Adelaide Isbell, are celebrated in the M. E. Church, Anamosa, Iowa, her father performing the marriage service. Removing to Edwardsville, Ill., four years of perfect blessedness were granted and a perfect home erected, in which they lived nearly two years, when death, who spares neither friend nor foe, but always takes the best, tore down this bright hearthstone and put out its altar fires. A year later, Mrs. Springer accepted a position in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill.; but the death of her dear sister, Miss Eliza Isbell, and the failing health of her mother, rendered it necessary for her to return to Iowa, and, in the fall of 1872, she accepted the offer of the Board of Trustees of the Jones County Academy to become its Principal. The school had been organized one year before, and has continued under its present form for seven years; and those desiring to fit themselves for teachers and anxious for improvement, will find this institution very beneficial. Mrs. Springer has written considerable for the press; and her poem read before the Alumni of the Hillsboro Female College, June 7, 1877, was compared to Goldsmith's best efforts. Another poem, "Red, White and Blue," read July 29, 1879, at the Temperance Jubilee at Clear Lake, was fully appreciated by the large audience. Her literary efforts as missionary and temperance essays or poems, have usually been prepared while busied with her home work, as she has kept house for her parents, without kitchen help, for the past six years. She is not satisfied with her literary work, and it would scarcely have been attempted but from her husband's express desire to have her write. She was present as Delegate to the Woman's International Temperance Convention in Philadelphia, and read an essay on temperance, and also delivered a missionary address. As Recording Secretary of the Woman's Temperance Union of Iowa, she did good service, and though exceedingly conservative in many of the plans of the day, she possesses a large measure of that charity which does not intrude upon others' convictions. An extended tour in Europe, Asia and Africa has greatly increased her general information.

Rev. Bishop Isbell is the son of Isbell and Mary Smedley, both natives of Massachusetts. The father dying in 1813, the mother married Cyrus Stratton in 1816, and came to Ellis, Hardin Co., Iowa, in 1858; she died December 13, 1865, at the ripe age of nearly 87 years. Bishop Isbell's early life was spent in Williamstown, Mass., where, at the age of 20, he became a member of the M. E. Church, and, a few years later, joined the Troy Conference; for twenty-five years he labored in this Conference, which embraced parts of Massachusetts and Vermont. He never counted the sacrifices made as worthy a thought, although when he left secular work he was receiving several dollars a day, while the salary for young ministers was \$100 per year, and, if married, the same for his wife; while as years passed on his usual salary was about \$350, and never over \$500. He has always been regarded as a deep thinker, a close student, a good linguist and a successful minister. Of his executive ability in a very important Church trial in 1855, Bishop Hamline said of him that "he was one of the best business men I have found in the whole Church." At his last appointment, Castleton, over

one hundred were converted and added to the Church through his instrumentality. His health failing, he came to Iowa in May, 1858, and was followed by his family, wife and their three daughters, the following July; but he still retains his connection with the Troy Conference; since he came West, he has continued his work, often preaching twice each Sabbath; at one time, being Pastor of the M. E. Church at Anamosa, and for several years past, has preached on alternate Sabbaths in Cass Township, some nine miles from home. He has the esteem of the ministry and laymen in an especial degree. Although now 70 years of age, his mental powers seem on the increase, keeping up his knowledge of Greek and Latin, while his physical powers are in no way diminished. A poem falls from the point of his pen with no apparent effort. He is progressive in his ideas and keeps up with the current news of the day—occupying all his leisure moments in reading and writing. Among his neighbors, he bears the enviable reputation of an honest Christian man.

Mrs. Olive P. Martin (Mrs. Springer's mother), spent her girlhood days as a teacher, in Williamstown and North Adams, Mass.; and then shared for twenty-five years, with her husband (Rev. Bishop Isbell), the care of three children, and entertaining a constant round of guests, who regarded the minister's house a free hotel, did not prevent deep interest and aid in all the social, benevolent and religious reforms of the day, while these duties were supplemented by a teacher's task. Shortly after reaching Anamosa, Iowa, in the summer of 1858, a commodious stone house was erected one mile from town, to which a school building was added, and the Hazel Knoll Family Boarding School was established, and was continued fourteen years by the personal instruction of Mrs. Isbell and her eldest daughter, Miss Eliza Isbell. The latter, a native of Massachusetts, was an artist of unusual talent, and the home contains many rare paintings, the work of her skilled fingers, ere she passed to the better land, which occurred in July, 1872. She also possessed her father's poetic gift from a child. She became a Christian at 6 years of age. The mother was the queenly head of the school, the daughter the sunbeam. They also did their share for the soldiers during the civil war, and in the different church enterprises of the city. A large number of those who were under their tuition are now filling honored places in the world. This mother, beautiful in her physical presence and in her qualities of mind and heart, was permitted to linger till April 25, 1879. To tell the struggles this noble woman made for intellectual culture and the inspiration for knowledge, or the sacrifices made by these parents to give their children every opportunity for education, would fill a volume. Lacking years of her "three score and ten," she seemed too young to die, when her work was so ripening under her hand.

The youngest daughter, Emily, now Mrs. Hon. J. M. King, is a native of St. Albans, Vt., and was but a child when she came to Iowa, and yet had acquired quite a good knowledge of instrumental music, as she began that branch of study at 9 years of age. She aided in the Music Department of the Hazel Knoll School; and for several years has been considered a pianist of extraordinary ability. She is quite a pleasing writer of both poetry and prose, the latter of fictitious style with instructive moral. She has been exceedingly unfortunate in the accidental death of her betrothed (a graduate of Allegan College, and only 28 years of age), by a fall from his horse, in Middle Park, Colo., in July, 1874. Two years later (1876), she married a highly cultured gentleman of Philadelphia, who lived but five days. Three years later, in March, 1879, she was married, by her father, in the M. E. Church, to the Hon. J. M. King, of Cascade, where she is now pleasantly located. She spent five years in Colorado.

JOHN S. STACY, attorney and counselor at law, Anamosa. Judge Stacy was born on the 13th of May, 1833, at De Kalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; his parents were Pelatiah and Jerusha Tanner Stacy. The paternal ancestors were from Massachusetts, thence to Oswego, N. Y., and his grandfather was one of the first settlers in De Kalb. His father served a short time in the war of 1812, at Ogdensburg. His maternal ancestors were settlers in the vicinity of Cooperstown, N. Y., and the remains of many of them rest in the cemetery in that town. In boyhood, John S. Stacy had a great taste for reading, but was accustomed to the hard work of a farm, with only a

few months at school each year until he was 16, when he attended an academy at Gouverneur, N. Y., there preparing for college; he attended one term at Oberlin, Ohio; then entered the Sophomore Class of Union College, and graduated in 1857; it was during President Nott's administration that Mr. Stacy was at Union College. He taught school several terms, studying law at the same time and during vacations. Immigrating westward, he spent a short time in teaching at Dover, Bureau Co., Ill., and, in the spring of 1858, located at Anamosa, Iowa; he entered the law office of Hon. E. Cutler, and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of the same year; he accepted an invitation to become a partner of Mr. Cutler, and the law firm of Cutler & Stacy commenced business on the 1st of January, 1859, which terminated in the autumn of 1862, by Mr. Cutler entering the military service. In 1864, Mr. Stacy engaged in banking, in connection with the practice of law, continuing until the autumn of 1873, when the panic compelled him to surrender. He was actively engaged in the building of the Iowa Midland Railroad, as attorney and Director. He was also President of the Iowa & Minnesota Railway Company, which had so far succeeded as to secure the preliminary negotiations, in London, for a loan that would doubtless have resulted in the success of the enterprise, but for the panic just alluded to, which put a stop to a great many important enterprises. In 1874, Mr. Stacy went to California, and spent two months there; he returned to that State again in 1875, and remained nearly two years, practicing law with success in San Francisco. Mr. Stacy was elected Judge of Jones Co., in 1861, and served one term. Judge Stacy has always been an ardent and active Republican. He was a Delegate to the National Convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln in 1864, and was one of his most hearty supporters. In 1858, while in Dover, Ill., Judge Stacy united with the Congregational Church, and, on settling in Iowa, transferred his membership to the Anamosa Church; he is an active Christian worker, and foremost in all philanthropic measures. On the 16th of November, 1862, he married Miss Charlotte A. Kellogg, a daughter of Rev. E. W. Kellogg, who, for forty years, was a Congregational minister in Vermont; she is a lineal descendant of William Bradford, second Governor of the Plymouth Colony; is a woman of fine mental culture and exalted Christian character, a worthy representative of the best Puritan stock; she has three children, who feel daily the molding hand of a Christian mother.

LEONARD N. STARKWEATHER, lime, Fairview; he was born Aug. 8, 1814, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; in 1848, came to Pennsylvania; in 1850, to Michigan; in 1851, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; in 1852, he started the first saleratus works in the State, and ran it about ten years; he formerly kept a hotel in Fairview; in 1875, he commenced the lime business and still continues it. Married Polly Thompson; she was born in New York in 1824; have six children—Adelia, Lucy J., Charlotte A., Ann E., Mary A. and Ida L. Has been School Director about fifteen years, and Justice of the Peace about eight years. Republican; Baptist.

JOHN STEWART, manufacturer of fine creamery butter, Anamosa; is a native of Mariette, Washington Co., Ohio, and was born July 15, 1836; he grew up to manhood and received his education there. After the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. B, 39th Ohio V. I.; he was in a number of battles, beside a great many fights and skirmishes; in the battle of Corinth he was the third man in the rebel works; was wounded in the assault on the rebel works at Rough's Mills, Ga., and was in the service four years; in 1870, he came to Iowa and located in Manchester; in April, 1872, he established the first creamery in the State of Iowa, and now is the proprietor of six creameries; he came to Jones Co. and located at Anamosa in 1878; he was awarded the first premium for butter at the St. Louis Fair in 1873 and 1874, and the second, third and fourth premiums in 1875; he was awarded the first premium on October butter and the first on November butter at the International Dairy Fair, New York, in 1878; he was awarded the gold medal at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1876, and was awarded the second prize at the Royal Agricultural Exhibition in London, Eng., June 30, 1879, and the second premium at the St. Louis Fair in 1879; his butter commands the highest price in the Eastern and foreign markets; he

is the largest butter manufacturer in the State. Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Sarah F. Prescott, from Galena, Ill., Sept. 22, 1869; they have had two children, only one of whom is living—Newton P.

S. STRAUSS, of the firm of S. Strauss & Brother, dealers in dry goods, corner of Main and Garnaville streets, Anamosa; is a native of Baden, Germany, and was born June 20, 1838; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1856; the following year, he came to Jones Co. and located at Fairview, and engaged in the mercantile business; he is one of the oldest merchants in the county, and does a large and leading trade.

ALFRED TRESTER, retired; P. O. Anamosa; is a native of Dearborn Co., Ind., and was born Feb. 4, 1820; he grew up to manhood and lived there until 1854, when he came West to Iowa and located in Johnson Co., and engaged in farming; the following year, he came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa; in 1855, he engaged in building, and continued in that business until within the past four years; he has lived here about twenty-five years. He married Miss Abilana Hibbee, a native of New York State, June 29, 1845; they have one son—David C.; they lost two children in Indiana and one since coming to Iowa; David C. was born in Indiana Nov. 7, 1846; he came with his parents to Iowa, and grew up to manhood here; he learned the tinners' trade, and is now engaged in business. He married Miss Libbie Chesman, from Dearborn Co., Ind., in July, 1875; they have one daughter—Mary.

MRS. LUCY A. TUCKER, dealer in millinery, dressmaking, cloaks and furs, Main street, Anamosa; is a native of Birmingham, Conn.; her maiden name was Lucy A. Gilbert; she grew up to womanhood and lived there until coming to Iowa; she has been successfully engaged in business in Anamosa since 1863, and is the oldest house in her line of business in this city; she is well known throughout the county, and enjoys an enviable reputation for fair dealing, and has built up a large business; she owns the store she occupies, and other city property. She married Samuel B. Tucker, from Connecticut; he died Sept. 25, 1878, leaving two children—Lewis E. and Sarah N.; both at home.

SAMUEL TUCKER, bridge-builder and contractor, Anamosa; is a native of Norfolk Co., Mass., and was born ten miles south of Boston Sept. 6, 1823; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade there; in 1846, he came West to Illinois, and lived in Waukegan, Lake Co.; he came to Iowa and located in Jones Co. in 1853, and engaged in farming; in 1857, he came to Anamosa and engaged in blacksmithing, and continued until the building of the Midland R. R., and since then he has been engaged in contracting and bridge-building; he has lived in Jones Co. over twenty-six years. In March, 1845, he married Barbara Adams, from Massachusetts; she was a native of Scotland; she died May 13, 1858, leaving four children—Maria H., living in Black Hawk Co.; Marion, living in Colorado; John A., living in Colorado; Olive, living at home. On the 10th of October, 1864, Mr. Tucker married Maria H. Harrington, from Oswego, N. Y.

JOHN I. VAN NESS, blacksmith, Anamosa; is a native of Essex Co., N. J., and was born March 12, 1828; he grew up there and learned his trade of ironing carriages, in Newark. After reaching manhood, he married Miss Mary E. Tharp, of Newark, N. J., March 22, 1849; they came to Iowa in the spring of 1864, and located in Anamosa and engaged in his present business, and has continued it since then. He is Foreman of the hose company in the Fire Department. Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness have had ten children, six of whom survive—Charles A., Lizzie E., Ernest M., John W., William O. and Edgar C.

WILLIAM H. VALLANDINGHAM, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Anamosa; born Aug. 4, 1848, in Putnam Co., Ind.; when a boy, he came to Davis Co., Iowa; in 1871, he removed to Jones Co.; he rented 100 acres of land; he enlisted in 1861 in Co. C, 7th I. V. I., and was discharged in September, 1862, on account of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh, for which he receives a pension. Married Mary Harrington in June, 1872; she was born in Indiana; have four children—Nettie, Maggie, James and William. Democrat.

PATRICK WASHINGTON, insurance and farming, Strawberry Hill, Anamosa; is a native of Canada, and was born in 1843; when 8 years of age, he came to Northboro, Mass., and lived there four years, and came West to Illinois, and lived in McHenry Co. four years, and then came to Iowa in 1861 and located in Jones Co., in Cass Township, and engaged in farming; he continued farming and stock-raising for seventeen years, then moved in town. When Mr. Washington began life, he had nothing; by industry and good management, he now owns two good farms, well improved. During the war, he enlisted in the 15th I. V. I., Co. G, and was in the battles of Bentonville, Atlanta, and many other fights and skirmishes; he was slightly wounded at Bentonville. He married Miss Mary Shannon, from Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1866; they have had four children; only two survive—Robert and Annie.

GEORGE WATTERS, of the firm of Watters & Ferguson, dealers in fresh and salted meats, Anamosa; was born in Dubuque April 14, 1839; he grew up to manhood there, and came to Jones Co. in 1861, and since then has been engaged in his present business; he is associated with his brother and Mr. Ferguson, and they are doing a large business, and are extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock. He married Miss Mary Preston, from Ohio, in 1863; they have one son—Albert.

JOHN WATTERS, senior member of the firm of Watters & Ferguson, dealers in fresh and salted meats, also dealers and shippers of live stock, Anamosa; is a native of Yorkshire, Eng., and was born Jan. 6, 1839; when only 3 years of age, his parents emigrated to America, and came to Iowa and located at Dubuque, and he grew to manhood there; he came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa June 7, 1860, and engaged in his present business; they are extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock, doing the largest business that is done in this part of the county. In 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Robinson, a native of England; she died in 1872, leaving three children—Julia, Thomas and Anna. In October, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Amy Robinson, a native of England.

B. H. WHITE, Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts, Anamosa; is a native of the town of Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y.; when 5 years of age, his parents removed to Binghamton, where he grew up and received his education; he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1861; after being admitted he came to Iowa and located at Wyoming in this county. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, in August, 1861, he enlisted in Co. E, 5th I. V. C.; he was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and many others; he was taken prisoner at Newnan, Ga., July 30, 1864, and taken to Andersonville, and was confined there till the night of Sept. 25, when he succeeded in making his escape; he was promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. H; he was in the service four years and returned to Wyoming; he afterward went to California and remained three years; he returned to Wyoming and practiced law until 1874, when he was elected Clerk of the county, and was re-elected in 1876 and again in 1878; he has also held held town and school offices. He was united in marriage to Miss Lottie O. Carhart, from Trempealeau, Wis., May 15, 1872; they have three sons—Thomas, Clifford and an infant son.

LUKE WEATHERSON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Fairview; he was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in January, 1827; he came to New York City June 7, 1859; in the fall, he came to Wisconsin; in 1852, came to Jackson Co., Iowa; in 1866, he removed to his present farm; he now owns 635 acres of land. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, 26th I. V. I.; served to the end of the war. In 1854, he went to California; returned in 1856. He married Miss Nancy D. Highley in 1851; she was born in New York; she came with her parents to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, when a child; they have six children—Isaac F., George A., James H., Andrew J., Fred E. and Nellie J. Republican; Baptist.

HENRY D. WILLIAMS, manufacturing and selling open-ditching machines, Anamosa; is a native of Belmont Co., Ohio, and was born Oct. 7, 1819; he grew up to manhood in Ohio, and came to Iowa in June, 1857, and settled in Linn Co. and engaged in farming; in 1862, he came to Jones Co. and engaged in farming; in 1871, he invented his ditching machine; he came to Anamosa and engaged in

manufacturing and selling the machine, which works with great success, and can cut from 80 to 125 rods of ditching per day. Mr. Williams has held town and school offices. He married Rachel Crew, a native of Belmont Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1843; they have ten children, two sons—Francis R., Professor in Iowa City Commercial College, and Joseph, Assistant in the same school, and eight daughters—Ann, Martha, Margaret, Edith, Velina, Rebecca, Emeline, Almada; they lost two children—Mary and Thomas.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, dealer in dry goods and groceries, corner of Main and Ford streets, Anamosa; is a native of Newark, N. J., and was born in 1826; he grew up to manhood there; he afterward lived in Pennsylvania for six years; then came to Iowa and arrived here April 19, 1858, and engaged in farming; in December, 1861, he removed to Anamosa and engaged in mercantile business, the firm being Alderman & Williams; in 1868, he closed out his business, and in the year following he again engaged in business; in 1871, B. L. Matson became associated with him in the business, and the firm was Williams & Matson until September, 1873; since April, 1874, Mr. Williams has carried on the business. He holds the position of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace and other town and school offices. In 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Alexander, from Newark, N. J.; they have four children—Alexander G., Samuel L., Lizzie and James H., Jr.

HENRY WURZBACKER, dealer in boots and shoes, corner of Main and Ford streets, Anamosa; is a native of Germany, and was born Nov. 18, 1833, when 15 years of age, he emigrated to America, in 1848; he learned his trade in Baltimore; then lived in Lancaster, Penn., for some years; he came to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1858, and came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa in 1860; engaged in the boot and shoe business, and has the oldest boot and shoe store in town. He is a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, and belongs to Lancaster Lodge, No. 67, Lancaster, Penn. In December, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Brown, of Anamosa; they have four children—Frank, Edward, Charles and Bart.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Martelle; born April 13, 1841, in Cortland Co., N. Y.; in 1852, came to Jones Co. with his parents. He owns 162½ acres of land. Married Ann E. Brady in 1868; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y.; have four children—Jennie, John, Eugene and Mary.

W. ARNOLD, wagon-maker, Martelle; born Dec. 30, 1828, in Hendricks Co., Ind.; Feb. 7, 1850, he came to Jones Co. He has been Township Assessor and Justice of the Peace; was Postmaster at Fairview, from 1861 to 1865. Married Orpah Alspach in 1853; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1833; they have four children—W. Franklin, Emma E., Samuel S. and Jennie M.; has an adopted daughter, Minnie Alspach. Republican.

JOHN BAIRD, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Lisbon; born Sept. 26, 1824, in Ayrshire, Scotland; in 1851, he came to Oneida Co., N. Y.; in 1855, came to Davenport; in 1859, he came to Jones Co. He owns 288 acres of land. Married Helen Donald in 1851; she was born in Ayrshire, Scotland; have five children—Jane (now Mrs. Ellison), Agnes, Mary Ann, Katie E. and Andrew J.; has been Justice of the Peace four years; has also been Township Assessor, School Treasurer and Director. Democrat.

LEWIS BAKER, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Mechanicsville; born Feb. 6, 1838, in Snyder Co., Penn.; in 1856, came to Illinois; in 1866, he came to his present farm, consisting of eighty acres. Married Rebecca Grimm Dec. 25, 1859; she was born in Snyder Co., Penn., in June, 1840; had nine children, eight living—Ellen J., Mary J., John, James, Lewis, William, Edward S. and infant not named; lost Joseph

H., in 1875, aged 4 years and 4 months. Enlisted in 1865, in Co. E, 147th Ill. V. I.; served to end of war. Has been Constable and School Director. Democrat; United Brethren.

SOLOMON BARE, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lisbon; born June 12, 1827, in Somerset Co., Penn.; in 1857, came to Linn Co.; in 1871, to Jones Co. Owns 162 acres of land. Married Mary Fligle in 1853; she was born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1833; have three children—Hiram, Edward and John; lost William, Sept. 6, 1872, aged 16 years. Republican.

G. W. BELDEN, physician and surgeon, Martelle; born June 23, 1820, in Rutland Co., Vt.; in 1824, came with his parents to Wayne Co., N. Y.; in 1830, he came to Washtenaw Co., Mich.; in 1832, came to Wood Co., Ohio; in 1836, to La Porte, Ind.; in 1837, to McHenry Co., Ill.; in 1851, to Linn Co., Iowa; in 1868, to Jones Co. He owns 105 acres of land, also property in town. He commenced the study of medicine in 1841, with Prof. George W. Richards, of St. Charles, Ill.; graduated in 1844, at La Porte, Ind.; has been in practice most of the time since. Married Mary L. Hodgkins in November, 1839; she was born in New York; have six children—Cassia, Ben, Frank, Albert, Mary T. and J. O.; was a candidate for the Legislature for Linn Co., and was defeated by John E. Kurtz.

T. O. BISHOP, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Martelle; was born in Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., Sept. 4, 1805. In 1811, he, with his father's family, moved to Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y. Feb. 20, 1832, he was married to Fidelia Annas, who was born in Cazenovia March 18, 1814, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters, Justin Dwinnell, Maria P., Francis M., Henry O. and Fidelia; Justin Dwinnell and Maria P., died while young. Mr. Bishop served as Captain of a company of militia four years. In 1847, he was elected a member of the New York Assembly, taking his seat Jan. 1, 1850, as an Old Hunker Democrat. His wife dying in 1846, he married Eunice Lewis, of De Ruyter, N. Y., in 1848. In 1854, he moved to Iowa and bought 150 acres of land in Sec. 6, Greenfield Township, Jones Co., where he now resides. In the fall of 1873, he was elected a Representative of the Iowa Legislature. He had previously been Supervisor of his township for nine consecutive years; was Director of his School District for ten years. Mr. Bishop was a descendant on his mother's side of one of the Judges who condemned Charles I, of England, to be beheaded.

L. T. BLACKLEDGE, firm of Hoffman & Blackledge, general merchandise, Martelle; he was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1832; came to Linn Co., Iowa, in October, 1854; in 1874, came to Martelle and engaged in the produce business; in 1875, he engaged in general merchandising with F. Hoffman, who had first commenced this business in 1872, and who opened the first store in Martelle.

JERRY BLESSING, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Mechanicsville; born Nov. 1, 1843, in Dauphin Co., Penn.; in 1849, came to Linn Co., thence to Muscatine Co. He enlisted, in 1862, in Co. A, 35th I. V. I.; served to the end of the war. In 1865, he came to Jones Co.; owns seventy-seven acres of land. Married Elizabeth Zimmerman in February, 1870; she was born in Pennsylvania; have three children—S. D., George E. and Hiram J.

IRA BREED, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Martelle; he was born in Chenango Co., N. Y.; in the fall of 1851, he came with his parents to Jones Co.; owns 220 acres of land, entered by his father, who died July 27, 1867, aged 69 years. His mother lives here at the old homestead. The family numbers seven children—Elias, Ira, C. W., R. J., Abbie J., Ann Eliza and J. R. He is now School Director and Township Treasurer; Democrat.

WILLIAM BRUCH, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lisbon; born Nov. 23, 1839, in Northampton Co., Penn.; in 1869, came to Iowa; in 1871, he removed to Jones Co.; owns ninety acres land. Married Eliza S. Andrew in July, 1866; she was born in Northampton Co., Penn., in 1841; had four children, three living—Anna Nettie, Charles S. and Morris F.; lost Naomi in 1876, aged 9 years. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. I, 153d Penn. V. I.; served nine months; participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Republican; Evangelical.

J. T. COOK, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Martelle; born Dec. 24, 1841, in Knox Co., Ohio; in 1843, he came with his parents to Illinois; in 1868, came to Jones Co., Iowa; he owns 195 acres of land. Married Miss M. R. Shields in 1866; she was born in Illinois; have three children—Ella, Ada and Cora. He enlisted, in 1861, in Co. F, 57th Ill. V. I.; served to the end of the war; participated in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth and others; he has been for the past eight years School Director; Republican; Baptist.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lisbon; he was born Dec. 23, 1844, in Ireland; came to Philadelphia in 1853; Oct. 19, 1856, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 185 acres of land. Married Miss Anis Jones Sept. 16, 1868; she was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., in 1850; they have five children—Thomas W., Henry E., Lottie J., George W. and Ira Lincoln. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. I, 2d I. V. C.; served to the end of the war; participated in the siege of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Nashville, Atlanta, Hurricane Creek and others.

F. DOUBENMIER, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Mechanicsville; born March 20, 1831, in Germany; in 1833, he came with his parents to Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1868, came to Jones Co.; he owns 371 acres of land. Married Lovina Ampsogh Nov. 23, 1855; she was born in Hocking Co., Ohio; have eleven children—Amelia, Jacob, Louis, Daniel, Elmer, William, Albert, Samuel, John, Ephraim and Matilda.

JAMES DUNCAN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Viroqua; born Aug. 10, 1810, in Perthshire, Scotland. In 1839, came to Ohio; in 1854, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 181 acres of land. Married Agnes Marshall in 1837; she was born in Perthshire, Scotland; have four children—William F., Lawrence, James and Peter. Is President of School District No. 1; enlisted in 1861 in Co. H, 14th I. V. I.; was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862; was discharged in February, 1863. W. F. and Lawrence served also in the late war.

JOHN FINNIGAN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Martelle; born June 22, 1828, in Philadelphia. In 1856, he came West and engaged in railroading; he returned, in 1857, to Philadelphia; he enlisted in 1861 in the three-months' call in the city troops, then re-enlisted in the 5th Penn. V. C.; served three years, and was honorably discharged; he then came to Jones Co.; he now owns 227 acres of land. Married Mary A. Courtney in 1866; she was born in Delaware Co., Penn.; have one child—Anna.

SIMON GRAUEL, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Mechanicsville; born Feb. 17, 1827, in Fairfield Co., Ohio. In 1848, came to Jones Co., Iowa; he owns 165 acres of land. Married Rhoda Miller in 1849; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio; have five children—Lexi M., Eliza Jane, Romancy, Mary Julia and Chauncy D. Has been President of the School Board, Township Treasurer, etc.; Democrat; Lutheran Church.

G. J. HAKES, of the firm of Leonard & Hakes, general merchandise, Martelle; he was born Oct. 17, 1829, in Chenango Co., N. Y. In 1847, he came to Jones Co.; he also owns seventy-seven acres of land; he commenced business here with Mr. Leonard in 1876. Married Phebe J. Rundall in 1854; she was born in New York City; they have six children—Nancy E., Montague, Addison, James, Hattie and Ella. Has been Justice of the Peace, and has held various township offices.

FRANK HOFFMAN, of the firm of Hoffman & Blackledge, general merchandise, Martelle; he was born May 12, 1849, in Switzerland. In 1852, he came to Scott Co., Iowa; in 1872, he came to Martelle and commenced his present business, which was the first store opened in Martelle; he continued it till 1875, when the firm changed to Hoffman & Blackledge. Married Sophia Paulstian in February, 1869; she was born in 1851 in Helstein, and died in 1872. Second marriage to Mary Paulstian in 1873; she was born in Davenport, Iowa; have two children—Cora B. and Clara M. Has been for the past two years Township Collector.

BENJAMIN JOYNER, proprietor of hotel, Martelle; born Oct. 11, 1816, in Clarksburg, Mass. In 1820, he came to New York with his parents; in 1854, came to Iowa; in 1869, he came to Jones Co.; he owns fifty-five acres of land, also property in the village. Married Miss Zilpha Weeks March 10, 1840; she was born in Carlton Co., N. Y., May 28, 1817; have five children, all deceased. Republican; Baptist.

AMOS KOHL, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Mechanicsville; born Oct. 18, 1832, in Berks Co., Penn. In 1851, came to Wisconsin; in 1864, he came to his present owns 420 acres of land. Married Maria Grim in 1853; she was born in Center Co., Penn., in 1835; had eleven children, nine living—Mary, Henry, William, Annetta, Lewis, Emma, Tena, Charles and Mena.

ADAM KRUMHOY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Mechanicsville; born July 4, 1847, in Summit Co., Ohio; in 1875, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; owns 120 acres of land. Married Lydia Kohl in February, 1876; she was born in Jones Co.; they have two children—Clemens J. and an infant not named. He is Secretary of the School Board. Democrat; German Reformed.

G. W. LAMB, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Viroqua; born March 1, 1837, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1842, he came with his parents to Jones Co. He owns 120 acres of land, entered by his father. Married Eliza Freeman in 1863; she was born in Indiana; have four children—Edward, Mary Belle, William and Perlle. His father was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1812, and died in 1851.

W. P. LEONARD, of the firm of Leonard & Hakes, general merchandise, Martelle; born Oct. 2, 1847, in Mercer Co., Ill.; in 1851, came to Linn Co., Iowa, with his parents. In 1873, he commenced selling goods for George W. Wilson, and in 1876 commenced the present firm. He enlisted, in 1864, in the Signal Service, in the School of Instruction, and remained until 1867. Married Ettie Newland in 1871; she was born in New York; have three children—Jessie M., Harry W. and Otto D. Mr. Leonard is Secretary of the School Board, and has been since its organization. He is a Republican; Mrs. Leonard is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

A. D. McCONAUGHY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Martelle; born June 29, 1837, in Washington Co., Penn. In 1842, he came with his parents to Delaware Co., Ohio; in March, 1856, he came to Jones Co. Owns 107 acres of land. Married Miss M. A. Ernsbarger in December, 1861; she was born in Hancock Co., Ohio; have four children—Herbin S., George W., Clarence E. and Clinton J. Has been School Director about six years. Democrat.

HENRY MATTHIESEN, saloon and billiards, Martelle; born Jan. 8, 1838, in Germany; in 1867, came to Clinton Co., Iowa; thence to Scott Co.; in 1873, came to Martelle. Married Miss D. Nitsch in 1869; she was born in Germany in 1845; have four children—Bernhard, Harry, Laura and Rudolph.

GEORGE METTEE, of the firm of Mettee & Dragoo, blacksmiths, Martelle; born May 11, 1845, in Miami Co., Ind.; in 1874, he came to Martelle. Married Mary McWilliams Jan. 29, 1869; she was born in Ohio; have three children—Ollie, Amey and Harry. Enlisted, in 1861, in Company B, 11th Ind. V. L., and served till the end of the war; he participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Baton Station, Champion Hills and Athens.

E. V. MILLER, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Viroqua; born Feb. 22, 1824, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1843, he came to Jones Co., Iowa. Owns 170 acres of land. Married Susan Granel in 1847; she was born in 1826 in Fairfield Co., Ohio, and died in September, 1855; have four children—T. J., G. G., Anna Mary and Fleece; second marriage to Elizabeth Barnard in November, 1856; she was born in New York; had eight children, seven living—Sarah E., Henry H., Charles L., Estelle V., Kenneth D., and an infant not named; lost one son in September, 1876, aged 17 years. Has been a Magistrate for the past twenty-three years; was elected County School Fund Commissioner in 1853, and served two years; has been Assessor five terms. Enlisted, in 1861, in Company F, 13th I. V. L., and served till the end of the war. Democrat.

ELISHA MILLER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Mechanicsville; born Dec. 14, 1823, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1854, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 120 acres of land, and it is the best-conducted farm in the county, for which he was awarded a diploma, dated Monticello, Sept. 4, 1874. He married Miss Amelia Spahr in 1848; she was born in Bucks Co., Penn., May 27, 1827; had two children, both deceased. Democrat; Lutheran.

C. T. MIRICK, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Martelle; born April 29, 1839, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; in 1862, he came to Jones Co. He owns 247 acres of land. Married Miss Theresa Peet in 1864; she was born in Jones Co.; have two children—Arthur E. and Robert D. Republican.

C. MOHN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lisbon; born June 25, 1825, in Germany; in 1856, came to Pennsylvania; in 1871, came to Jones Co. He owns 100 acres of land. Married Eliza Rick in 1852; she was born in Germany; have four children—William, Philip, John and Mena.

J. S. MURFIELD, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Viroqua; born Oct. 4, 1825, in Franklin Co., Ohio; in 1850, came to Jones Co., Iowa. Owns 365 acres of land; eighty acres of this he entered, and has made all the improvements on this farm. Married Elizabeth A. Bancroft in March, 1846; she was born in Union Co., Ohio; have eight children—Richard B., Delmar F., Charles W., Caroline M., Claudius James, Mary L., Hattie A. and John B. Has been Constable, Township Trustee, Assessor, etc.

C. A. NEWMAN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Viroqua; born July 23, 1832, in Richland Co., Ohio; in 1852, came to Jones Co. He owns 105½ acres of land. Married Catharine Stover in 1854; she was born in Pennsylvania; have six children—Mary E., Nancy, Stephen A. D., Squire, Savilla L. and Teresa M.; lost—Ada Elvira, in 1876, aged 14 years.

C. W. ORMSBY, Postmaster, Martelle; born Feb. 17, 1819, in Concord, Mass.; when a child, he came to New Hampshire with his parents; he afterward returned to Boston and was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade; here he remained till the age of 21, when he came to Lamaille Co., Vt., remaining there three years, then came to Iowa. He owns seventy-five acres of land; he laid out the town of Martelle, and formerly owned the land the village now stands on. Married Miss M. A. Brown in November, 1843; she was born in New Boston, N. H., in 1823; they have one son—Charles H. Was appointed Postmaster in 1872.

A. J. PACKARD, agent and operator of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. and agent of the American Express Co., Martelle; he was born Nov. 4, 1857, in Winnebago Co., Ill.; in 1878, he came to his present position; he has been engaged in the railroad business for the past four years. Married Miss E. Arnold in 1879; she was born in Jones Co., Iowa.

HENRY PARKER, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Mechanicsville; born Feb. 16, 1839, in Union Co., Penn.; when a child, he came with his parents to Ohio; in 1871, he came to his present farm. He owns 166 acres of land. Married Miss B. C. Zickgraf in 1867; she was born in Cleveland; have four children—Ulysses G., Ionia F., Aaron S. and Charles. He enlisted in 1865 in Co. G, 160th Ohio V. I.; served to the end of the war. Republican.

E. G. PEET, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Martelle; born Oct. 13, 1845, in Jones Co., Iowa. He owns 123 acres of land; 140 acres of this was entered by his father. Married Oriana Chapin Dec. 19, 1867; she was born in Cortland Co., N. Y.; have five children—Harry L., Glenn A., Claud G., Collis S. and Earl. Has held about all the township offices. Republican.

GIDEON N. PEET, deceased, was born Sept. 2, 1814, in Cortland Co., N. Y.; in 1839, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; he died Oct. 25, 1861. He married Miss Cordelia O. Wilcox March 29, 1840; they had four children, three of whom are living—Theresa V., now Mrs. Charles Mirick; Eber G. and Adelbert C.; lost—Collins S., in 1864, aged 23 years. Mrs. Peet owns about two hundred and fifty acres of land on Sec. 16; P. O. Martelle.

DAVID REESE, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Fairview; born Jan. 13, 1855, in Greenfield Township, Jones Co. He owns 130 acres of land, entered by his father in 1850. Married Miss A. M. Waggoner May 3, 1877; she was born in Jones Co., Iowa; they have one child—Fannie A. His father was a native of Wales, and came to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1842.

R. G. ROBINSON, stock and grain, Martelle; he was born Dec. 9, 1839, in Bradford Co., Penn.; when a boy, he came with parents to Wisconsin; in 1876,

came to Martelle; he has been engaged in this business for the past thirteen years. Married Miss F. A. Hill in 1867; she was born in Bangor, Me.; they have three children—William, Kate L. and an infant not named. Democrat.

H. C. SCOTT, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Mechanicsville; born Dec. 22, 1832, in Montgomery Co., Ind.; in 1837, came to Pioneer Grove, Cedar Co., Iowa, with his parents; in 1858, he came to his present farm. He owns 332 acres of land. Married Miss Maria Todd in 1858; she was born in Ohio; have six children—Eva Jane, Francis, Olive L., Henry W., Blanche and Bertha. Democrat.

M. SHOEMAKER, physician and surgeon, Martelle; he was born Sept. 17, 1846, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1858, came to Linn Co.; December, 1874, he removed to Martelle; he commenced the study of medicine in 1869, with Dr. Coates, of Clarence, Iowa; graduated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, February, 1873; he first practiced at Stanwood, Iowa, then received a commission to practice in the Indian Department of the civil service at Fort Hall Indian Agency; this he resigned on account of sickness. Married Miss Mary Hoey in 1873; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, April, 1850; they have one child—Oliver H. The Doctor is County Physician for Greenfield Township.

S. W. STEARNS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lisbon; he was born January, 1825, in Wayne Co., Penn.; in the Fall of 1856, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 120 acres of land. Married Miss Elizabeth Aten in 1851; she was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1827; have three children—Earl B., who has charge of and manages this farm; Addie and Charles W. Republican.

J. W. STERLING, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Viroqua; born April 19, 1811, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1843, came to Jones Co.; owns 174 acres of land, which he entered. Married Catharine Granel Oct. 28, 1834; she was born Sept. 18, 1816, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; had ten children; three living—William R., Daniel G. and Lomeda C.; his son George enlisted in 1861, in Co. B, 9th I. V. I., died at Forsyth, Mo., June, 1862. Has been Justice of the Peace and School Director. Republican.

R. STEPHENS, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Martelle; born Aug. 28, 1824, in Knox Co., Ohio; in 1866, he came to Jones Co.; owns 270 acres of land. Married Miss M. A. Herring in 1845; she was born in England in 1824; had eight children; seven living—W. K., L. O., N. R., W. A., E. K., F. D. and R. S.; lost Lucretia in 1855, aged 4 years. When in Ohio, served as a recruiting agent during the war. Republican.

EDWIN E. TATHWELL, druggist and assistant Postmaster, Martelle; born Sept. 16, 1845, in Rahway, N. J.; in 1857, came to Ohio with his parents; in 1865, came to present locality. In 1878, he commenced the drug business. Married Miss Josie McKean Oct. 1, 1871; she was born in Linn Co.; have two children—Roy and Gracie. He enlisted, in 1862, in Co. A, 96th Ohio V. I.; was discharged March 10, 1864, on account of wounds received in his right arm at the battle of Carrion Crow, La., for which he receives a pension; participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Port Hudson, Raymond, Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson and others; was transferred to Vicksburg to the Gulf Department.

WILLIAM VANDERBILT, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Mechanicsville; born Feb. 27, 1827, in Albany Co., N. Y.; in 1854, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 127 acres of land. Married Sarah Jewett in 1848; she was born in Albany Co., N. Y.; have five children—Emma (now Mrs. Zimmerman), John, Ella (now Mrs. Scott), Jessie and Willie. Republican.

DUANE ZIMMERMAN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in March, 1822, in Berks Co., Penn.; in 1855, he came to Jones Co. He owns 307 acres of land, which he entered. He has one of the best improved farms in the township, all the improvements have been made by himself, and by strict attention to business, has acquired a competence. Married Susan Kohl in February, 1841; she was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1820; have seven children—John, Henry, Nancy (now Mrs. Melton), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Blessing), Susan (now Mrs. Dr. Bradshaw), Emma (now Mrs. Saum), Ella (now Mrs. Peet). Greenbacker; United Brethren.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

VAELAN BALIIEK, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Europe in 1826; came to America in 1869; settled in Jones Co.; has now eighty acres. His wife, Julia Easycheek, was born in Europe in 1814; married, in the old country, in 1857, and have two children—Annie now Mrs. Millemack; lives in Clinton Co., Iowa, and Mary. In politics, Democrat; religion, Catholic.

VIET BLIZEK, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Bohemia in 1853; came to America in 1871, and stopped in Chicago, and then came to Jones Co., and now owns 110 acres. His wife, Annie Wasoba, was born in Bohemia in 1854; came to America in 1854; settled in Jackson Co.; she is a daughter of Frank Wasoba; married in 1876; had one child, who died in 1878. In politics, Democrat; in religion, liberal Protestant.

L. D. CARLTON, blacksmith, Oxford Mills; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1815, and came to Iowa in 1859. His first wife, Ann Eliza Hunt, was born in Erie, N. Y., and died in about two years after marriage, leaving one child, Edwin, who enlisted in the United States Regular Army, 1st Battery, and was on the Star of the West at the time of the attempted impressment of Fort Sumter; served five years, and received an honorable discharge; died at the age of 34. His second wife, Frances C. Whitney, was born in Sullivan Co., N. H., in 1832, and moved to New York, and then to Iowa, in the fall of 1857, and married in the spring of 1863, and has two children living—Ellie S. and Harry. He enlisted, in August, 1861, in the 9th I. V. L., and was mustered out in December, 1862. Has been Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk. Is a Republican and Universalist in religion.

SAMUEL COON, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Ohio in 1820; came to Illinois in 1847, to Piatt Co., and remained until 1849, and, in 1849, came to Iowa, and settled in Jones Co.; entered eighty and now owns 280 acres, and has made all the improvements; he has built the house and barn; did the carpenter work all himself. His wife, Mirah Walston, was born in Ohio in 1829, and married in 1842, at Williamsport, Ohio, and have had twelve children; the living are Norton J., Lucinda, Josiah, Emily, Jane (died in 1858), Albert, Marion, Annie (died in 1868), William, Elmer, Elizabeth (died in 1868), Charlie A. Has been Township Trustee and Supervisor. In politics, Republican, and religion, Lutheran.

ENOS T. ELDRED (deceased), farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Wyoming; born in New York June 19, 1831, and came to Iowa, in 1863, and entered, and now owns eighty acres; he made all the improvements; held the office of School Director, and graduated at Cooperstown, N. Y.; died July 4, 1872. His wife, Ellen E. Atwood, was born in Illinois March 10, 1847; married Jan. 14, 1862. Mrs. E. still carries on the farm, as directed by her husband; they had four children—Edgar E., Everett M., William L. and Harry. Bertie Bell Morton, adopted in 1879.

WANCAL FLECK, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Europe in 1813; came to America in 1855, and settled in Jones Co., and bought and now owns seventy-five acres, and built the house and made all the improvements on the place. His wife, Annie Tomshak, was born in Europe in 1822; married, in the old country, in 1846, and had three children—George, John and Mary; John is married to Fannie Crowlick. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic.

D. FERGUSON, dealer in general stock; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1837; engaged for ten years in mercantile business East, and removed to Iowa in 1869, and settled in Clarence, and formed a partnership with Simmons, Hanna & Ferguson, and, in 1875, opened the first store in Oxford Junction. His wife, Miss Margaret Richmond, was born in New York City in 1835.

married, in 1866, in New York State, and have two children living—Ward and Agnes B. Lost one, Cora D., at the age of 5 months, while at Clarence. In politics, a Republican, and for fifteen years has been an active member of the Methodist Church.

GEORGE FIELD, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oxford Mills; born in New York in 1829; came to Michigan and remained one year, then to Iowa, and settled in Cedar Co., and then, in 1863, to Jones Co. He enlisted in February, 1864, in the 11th N. Y. V. C., and was mustered out July 21, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn. He now owns 120 acres. His wife, Lydie M. Terrell, was born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1844, and settled in Jones Co., Iowa, in 1853; they were married Oct. 3, 1865, and have four children—Charles H., George C., Lydie M. and Willie C. Politics, Republican; religion, Advent.

NOBLE R. HAGAR, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Oxford Mills; was born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1824, and came to Jones Co. at an early day and bought eighty acres, and at the present time owns 500 acres, and has made all the improvements, built a fine house and barn and good fences. His wife, Hannah E. Terrell, was born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1827; they were married in 1852; have eight children, seven living—Milo M., Mary E. (now Mrs. Drake), Ida M. (now Mrs. Hammond), Theda A., Rosa J., Ellen M., Esther M.; Frederick M. died Sept. 21, 1878. Mr. H. has held the offices of School Director and Superintendent. Politics, Republican; religion, Wesleyan Methodist.

ANDREW HANS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oxford Junction; was born in Bavaria in 1831, and came to America in 1849; settled in New York and worked on a farm for five years, then went to New York City and worked at the cabinet-making business; from there to Lee Co., Ill., and remained four months, and, in 1855, came to Hale Township, Jones Co., with nothing but a span of horses and a wagon, and bought forty acres of Walston, then sold and came to Oxford Township and bought the first forty acres of Mr. Wherry, forty from Mr. Ira Carter, then eighty of Mr. Moor, then eighty of Charles Whittier, and sixty-five acres of timber of Bennett, and now owns over three hundred acres, which has been paid for by the hard labor of Mr. Hans, who has made all the improvements, and this is one of the finest stock farms in this county, as there is a stream of water flowing through four of the forty. His wife, Mary Schab, was born in Germany in 1823, and came to America in 1852; she settled in New York, then came to Illinois; she was married in Lee Co. in 1855, at Dixon, and died Dec. 27, 1876; they have buried three children—Nettie, Henry and Etta; have six living—Mary, Amelia, George, Andrew, Carrie and Elmer. Mr. H. has held the offices of Town Trustee and School Director. Politics, Republican; religion, Evangelical Lutheran.

SHADRACH HAMMOND, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Clarence; born in New Jersey in 1831, and moved to Ohio in 1843, and remained there until 1855, then came to Iowa in the spring of 1855 and settled in Jones Co., bought fifty acres, and now owns 282. His wife, Emeline Kimbell, was born in New Jersey in 1834, and came west to Ohio in 1836, and married, in Ohio, in 1854; they have three children living—Virgil, Edgar and Mary, and three deceased—David, Elmer and Sarah. Mr. Hammond has been School Director and Road Superintendent several times. Politics, Democrat; religion, Wesleyan Methodist.

MORRIS B. HALL, dealer in live stock, Oxford Mills; was born at Antioch, Lake Co., Ill., in 1846; came to Iowa in 1876, and engaged in the present business. His wife, Maggie Battin, was born in Du Page Co., Ill., in 1854, and was married Jan. 1, 1873; they have one child—Morris Howard. Politics, Republican; religion, Methodist.

GEORGE HAUN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oxford Junction; was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1832; came to Iowa in 1856, settled in Jackson Co. until 1869, when he moved to Jones Co., on the present place, and made all the improvements. His wife, Elizabeth Puap, was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1837; came to Iowa in 1851, and was married in 1862, at Maquoketa, Jackson Co.; they have two children—Carrie and Daniel. Mr. H. has been School Director three years. He enlisted in the

2d I. V. C. in 1861, and was mustered out in 1863, at Davenport, Iowa; he was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, and all of the engagements in Northern Mississippi.

A. T. HENAK, physician and surgeon, Oxford Junction; born in Bohemia in 1842; came to America in 1859, settled in Iowa City and remained about three years, when he came to Oxford Junction, in 1873; he attended lectures at Rush College, in Chicago; also at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated in 1878; has been practicing since at the Junction. His wife, Mary Struerben, was born in Germany in 1849; she came to America in 1860, and settled at Iowa City; was married in 1867, and they have three children—Mamie, Lillie and Eddie. Mr. Henak was in the employ of the United States Government, as hospital steward at Robinson Hospital, at Davenport, during the war. Politics, Democrat; religion, Liberal.

D. C. HUBBARD, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors and blinds, Oxford Junction; born in Chatham, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1851, and came to Iowa Oct. 7, 1875, and engaged in teaching school until the spring of 1878, when he engaged in the present business; owns town property. His wife, Ellen J. Bryan, was born in Buffalo Township, Linn Co., in 1849; married in September, 1877, and have one child—Ford Archie. In politics, a Republican, and in religion, Methodist.

C. JACOBSEN, restaurant and billiards, Oxford Mills; born in Denmark in 1842; came to America in 1869; went to Wisconsin, then to Indiana, and then to Iowa in 1878 and settled at Oxford Mills. He owns his town property. His wife, Julia Landon, was born in Ireland in 1848, and came to America in 1849 and settled in Indiana; married May 20, 1878, and have one child—Edward C.

W. P. LANGAN, blacksmith, Oxford Mills; born in Ireland in 1835, and came to America in 1845, landing in Canada, and settled in Jennings Co., Ind., in 1845, and remained there until 21 and learned his trade, when he went to Missouri in May, 1856, and remained until February, 1857; then, in the latter part of February, 1857, went to Davenport, Iowa, and stayed there until September; then went to Clinton Co., Iowa; then to Cedar Co. in November, 1857, and remained there until October, 1859, when he came to Oxford Mills. In 1861, he enlisted in the 14th I. V. I.; was transferred to the 41st I. V. I., and then to the 7th I. V. C.; and was mustered out Feb. 11, 1864; was on the frontier most of the time with the Indians. He owns eighty acres in Missouri and property in Oxford Mills. His wife was born in New York in 1838; came to Indiana and then to Iowa in 1857; was married to Bridget Welch in 1859, at Davenport, Iowa; they have seven children living—Mary L., Effie G., Lillie A., Thomas E., Herbert W., Ettie and Katie. In politics, Democrat, and in religion, Catholic.

T. M. LINDSEY, proprietor of hotel and livery, Oxford Junction; born in Ohio, in 1859; came to Iowa in the fall of 1865, and settled in Jones Co., and now is the owner of the hotel and livery stable at Oxford Junction, and a hotel where the traveler can find the best of accommodations. His wife, Mary A. Henry, was born in Pennsylvania in 1854; came to Iowa when quite young, and was employed as a teacher at the age of 16; married Dec. 13, 1877. Is at the present time Trustee and Constable. In politics, Democrat, and in religion, United Presbyterian.

GEORGE W. LATHROP, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oxford Mills; born in Fremont Co., Ohio, in 1838; came to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1840, and moved to Jones Co. in 1857, and, in company with Mr. A. Conright, built the Oxford Mills in 1858. He owns 700 acres at the present time; his farm is one of the finest and kept in the best order, and the improvements of the most substantial kind of any in Jones Co. Mr. Lathrop was a member of the Sixteenth General Assembly of Iowa. He was married in 1860 to Miss Millie Noble, of Clinton Co., N. Y., by the Rev. A. E. Aldrich; they have two children—Frank and James Howard. In politics, Republican, and in religion, liberal.

S. F. McDONALD, proprietor of Oxford Mills, Oxford Mills; born in Ireland in 1838; came to America in 1856, and settled near Monmouth, Ill.; was employed as miller until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. A, 93d Ill. V. I., at Rock Island, as Second Lieutenant; was promoted to First Lieutenant and mustered out at

Washington, D. C., in 1865. At the close of the war, he returned to Biggsville, Ill., where he bought the mill known as the Biggsville Mills and remained until 1874, when he sold out and went to California, for one year, when he returned and bought the Oxford Mills for \$16,000, of Samuel Blair, and has made improvements of the most substantial kind, until the mill stands second to none in Iowa. At a large expense, he built one mile levee to make the adjoining land arable and have full use of the water; also built a new dam. His wife, Miss Catharine Carson, was born Aug. 27, 1845, in Indiana; married at Rock Island in 1865. In politics, Republican; liberal in religion.

JOSEPH HIRAITR, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Bohemia in 1831; came to America in 1861, and remained four years in Chicago; in 1866, came to Jones Co., Iowa, and now owns 120 acres, and is building a fine house and making fine improvements on the place. His wife, Annie Sheamonek, was born in Bohemia in 1828; married in 1861, and came immediately to America; have eight children living; five boys and three girls. In politics, Republican; in religion, Catholic.

E. D. MORTON, restaurant and billiards, Oxford Mills; born in New Hampshire in 1835, and came to Cedar Co. in 1843, and remained until 1845; moved to Oxford Mills in 1870, and engaged in grain business; enlisted, in August, 1862, in the 26th I. V. I.; discharged for disability in October, 1864; engaged in the battles of Arkansas Post and Duvall's Bluff. His wife, Harriet Cave, was born in Ohio in 1835, and came West in 1852; married in 1859, and have had five children—Ellen (now Mrs. Forepaugh), Ezra (died in 1872), Malinda A., Eliza, Rosa.

BERT NOWACHEK, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Europe in 1857; came to America in 1859. Married Oct. 10, 1877; have one child—Josephine, 1 year old; born Nov. 10, 1879. In politics, Democrat; religion, Catholic.

JONAS OVERHOLT, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Wyoming; born Oct. 2, 1828, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1855, he came to Jones Co.; owns 165 acres land. Married Sarah Means in 1859; she was born in 1830, in Pennsylvania; died in 1864; had five children—Frank, Antoinette, Ira, Owen and Sazel. Second marriage to Minerva Walston in 1871; she was born in Ohio. He has been Secretary and now Treasurer of the School Board.

JOSEPH PAWELKA, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Austria in 1843; came to America in 1854, and settled in Jones Co., and owns 160 acres, and this season has built a fine house and large barn; the improvements are of the substantial kind. His wife, Adelia Morvace, was born in Austria in 1847; came to America in 1857, and settled in Jackson Co.; married in 1866, and have four children—Joseph P., Frankie, Annie, Emmond. In politics, Republican; in religion, Catholic. Mr. Pawelka enlisted July 20, 1861, in the 26th I. V. I.; mustered out in 1863; engaged at the battle of Arkansas Post, and was wounded in the leg; has been School Director and Road Supervisor for a number of years.

T. D. PROSSER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Warren Co., N. Y., in 1834; came to Illinois at the age of 8, and settled in Lee Co., and remained about two years; from there to Maquoketa, Iowa, and there about two years, when he came to this place in 1856 and entered 160 acres, which he now owns, and made all the improvements, a fine house, barn and fences. His wife, Sarah Chase, was born in Ohio in 1850, and came to Iowa at an early day, and married in 1871 in Jackson Co.; have three children—Saphronia, Addie, Rena. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal.

RALPH REAMER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Oxford Mills; born in New York in 1834; came to Cedar Co. in 1854, remained until 1860, and then to Jones Co., and now owns 135 acres; when he bought the land, it was wild, and he has made the improvements of a fine house and barn, with fences and farm in the best of order. His wife, Clarissa Brink, was born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1831; came West to Iowa and settled in Cedar Co. in 1855, and married in 1856; they have two children—Gosely A. and Elvira M. Has been School Director and District Treasurer; in religion, Wesleyan Methodist; he enlisted in September, 1861, in the 14th I. V. I., and transferred to the 7th I. V. C., and mustered out June 23, 1866.

EDWARD RENTIE, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oxford Mills; born in Ohio in 1826; came to Iowa in 1864; settled in Jones Co. and bought and now owns forty acres. His wife, Bridget Landon, was born in Ireland in 1829; came to America when quite young; married in 1849, and have four children—Mary, Ellen (died in 1879), Josephine, Bridget. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic.

JOSEPH ROBISON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oxford Mills; was born in Virginia in 1837; came to Ohio in 1846 and remained until 1877, when he came to Jones Co. and bought, and now owns forty-one and three-fourths acres, on which he has made all of the improvements. His wife, Jennette Cave, was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1840, and came to Iowa in 1877; they were married May 14, 1855, in Ohio, and have three children living—Calvin D., William H. and Laurance B.

JOSEPH SACORA, manufacturer of carriages and wagons, Oxford Junction; born in Bohemia in 1847; came to America in 1855, settled in Jackson Co., and remained until 1866, when he removed to Jones Co. and engaged in farming until 1877, when he went to Oxford Junction. He enlisted in 1864, in the 15th I. V. I., and was mustered out in 1865; was at the battle of Beaufort, S. C., Bentonville, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Fort McAllister. His wife, Mary Stepanek, was born in Germany in 1854; came to America in 1854, settled in Johnson Co., and married in 1869; they have three children—Billie Lula, Annie and Joseph. Politics, Republican; religion, Catholic.

C. A. SCHWAB, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Amboy, Ill., in 1855; came to Iowa in 1860, and owns fifty acres. Politics, Republican; religion, Evangelical Lutheran. His wife, Mary E. Walston, was born in Jones Co. in 1855, and was married May 13, 1879.

ANTHONY SHEVERDOR, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Wyoming; born in Europe in 1835; came to America in 1852, and settled in Jackson Co.; remained about thirteen years, then came to Jones Co.; owns 260 acres of land, and has built a barn 30x62 feet, with all the modern improvements, with a wind-mill, which he uses for all the labor about the house. He has been Road Supervisor. His wife, Catherine Jakobrey, was born in Bohemia in 1837; came to America in 1854, and settled at Cedar Rapids, and was married in 1857; they have ten children living—Josephine, Annie, Anthony, John, Mary, Emmie, Henry, Frank, Charlie, Francis and Isabel.

ALOIS STRATILEK, dealer in general stock, Oxford Junction; was born in Bohemia in 1850; came to America and settled at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1867, and to Iowa in 1873; he opened a store at Oxford Junction in fall of 1873. His wife, Annie Pakorny, was born in Bohemia in 1852; came to America in 1872, and settled at Buffalo, N. Y.; was married in 1874, at Oxford Junction; they have four children—Annie, Linie, Otto and Augusta. Mr. S. now owns, besides the town property, eighty acres in Sec. 29.

DR. D. E. STREVELL, dealer in drugs and medicines, Oxford Mills; born in New York in 1849, and came to Iowa in 1871. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Julia Rorick, of Jones Co., and has one child—George. Politics, Democrat; religion, Liberal.

WILLIAM H. THURSTON, carpenter and joiner, Oxford Mills; was born in New York in 1841; came to Jones Co. in 1853; he farmed until 1861, when he enlisted in the 14th I. V. I., and was mustered out in October, 1864, at Sioux City, Iowa, and returned to Oxford Mills, and is employed at the mills as carpenter. His wife, Helen Rogers, was born in New York in 1843, and came to Iowa in 1854; was married in 1865; they have four children—Fred E., Oscar W., George H. and Clara E. Politics, Republican; religion, Liberal. He has held the office of Constable three years, and also Deputy Sheriff.

A. S. TRIMBLE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Monmouth; born in Monmouth Township, Jackson Co., in 1854, and came to Jones Co. in 1856; owns forty acres, the old homestead and one of the first settled farms in Jones Co.; the place was bought by his father, now a resident of Jackson Co. His wife, Armenia Kegley, was born in Virginia; came to Iowa in 1851, and settled in Jones Co.; married in 1866, and have two children—James A. and George W. Politics, Republican; religion, liberal.

FRANK WASOBA, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Bohemia in 1832; came to America in 1858; bought and now owns 435 acres; made all the improvements and has a fine place. His wife, Elizabeth Nottney, was born in Bohemia; married in 1854; came to America in 1858; have seven children—Annie (now Mrs. Bleasck), Joe, George, Frank, John, Mary and Thressia. In politics, Democrat; in religion, liberal.

MATES B. WASOBA, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Europe in 1839; came to America in 1861; went to Dubuque and remained about four years, and then came to Jones Co. and now owns 130 acres; has made all the improvements; was in the army in the old country. His wife, Anna Dushnek, was born in Europe in 1833, and came to America in 1858; settled in Jones Co.; married in 1866; have three children living—Mary, Frank and Francis; John died July 12, 1879. Is Road Supervisor for 1879, and Secretary of School Board; in politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic.

J. T. WHERRY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Wyoming; born in Ohio in 1850; came to Iowa in 1855, and owns 184 acres; his father, Daniel Wherry, was born in Ohio in 1805, and came to Iowa in 1855 and entered 400 acres of land in Clinton Co.; in 1855, he came to Iowa and bought 200 acres; he died in 1862; his wife, Mary Bratton, was born in Pennsylvania in 1811; married in 1832, and have had eleven children—James B., Mary A., Ebenezer D., William, Hannah J., Sarah, Daniel, Martha (died in 1858), John T., Elizabeth (now Mrs. Babcock, of Wyoming); Bell (now Mrs. Paul, of Oxford Junction).

GILBERT WEEKS, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in New York in 1812, and went to Ohio in 1831 and settled in Delaware Co.; remained about twenty years, then, in 1865, came to Iowa and settled in Jones Co.; now owns 105 acres, and has made the improvements. His wife, Eunice Grist, was born in Ohio in 1817; married in Ohio in 1832, and they have had eleven children, nine living—John, Mirah, Mary, Clark, Malona, Sarah, Annie, Jane, Howard, George and Hiber. Has been School Director, Road Supervisor and Trustee of the Dimond Church.

B. H. WIGGINS, blacksmith, Oxford Junction; born in Ohio in 1840, and came to Iowa in the fall of 1860; settled in Tipton, Cedar Co., until 1861, when he enlisted in the 5th I. V. I.; was mustered out in 1866, and returned to Cedar Co. and then to Wyoming in 1867; then to Wheatland, and from there to Crawford Co., and then returned to Oxford Junction. His wife, Lizzie Organ, was born in Pennsylvania in 1846, and came to Clinton Co. in 1862; married in 1868, at Wheatland, and have four children living—May, Francis, Joe and Maud. In politics, Republican, and liberal in religion.

WILLIAM WOLF, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Hesse, Germany, in 1840; came to America in 1869, to Clinton Co., and remained until 1873, then came to Chicago, and stayed until 1874; then went to Jones Co., and now owns eighty acres. His wife, Charlotte Boro, was born in Prussia in 1825; came to America in 1869; married in 1871, and have four children—Minnie, Emma, Henry and Mary. In religion, Lutheran.

ALBERT WOODRASKA, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Bohemia in 1824; came to America in 1853, and settled in Ohio, and stayed one year, and then came to Rock Island, Ill.; and then to Daytonport; then to Moscow, Cedar Co., Iowa; stayed two years; then to Jackson Co., and remained six years; then to Jones Co., and has 160 acres, and made all the improvements. His wife, Mary Passinger, was born in Bohemia, in 1830. Married in 1849, and have four children—Albert, Joseph, Mary, Annie was kicked by a horse and instantly killed about one year ago. Democrat in politics; liberal in religion.

VINCENT ZELLERS, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oxford Junction; born in Bavaria, in 1824; came to America in 1853, and settled in Cincinnati in 1854, and then to St. Louis in 1854; then to Keokuk, Iowa, until 1860; then to Jones Co., and now owns 120 acres. He made all the improvements on the place; has a fine house and barn. His wife, Eliza Wolf, was born in Germany, at Wurtemberg, in 1820; came

to America in 1849, and to Iowa in 1860. Married in 1855; have four children—Magdalene (died in 1858), Tomi (died in 1871), Vincent (died in 1871), Joseph (now living at home).

WYOMING TOWNSHIP.

REV. O. E. ALDRICH, County Superintendent of Schools, Wyoming; born Oct. 29, 1825, in Orleans Co., N. Y.; when about 4 years of age, came to Madison Co., Ohio, with his parents. After attending the Brooklin Academy four terms, he attended the Genoa Seminary about five years; he then traveled as a home missionary, and graduated in Granville College, Ohio; received the degree of A. M. Previous to this he had taught a select school, and was Principal of an academy. He is a Free-Will Baptist, having preached seven years in Spencer, Madison Co. In 1857, he came to Jones Co., and improved a farm of 160 acres. He preached at Central City, Iowa, about five years, and erected a very fine church edifice here; he also raised a Church at Clay, Scotch Grove, Hale and Waubeek. He baptized eighty members in one year in Hale, where he was also Pastor. He was appointed in 1874 to fill the vacancy as County Superintendent of Schools; afterward elected to this position, which he now holds. Married Emma Post in 1851; she was born in 1828, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; have three children—Adaline J., now Mrs. Gilbert, Jennie B. and Lillie May. Republican.

A. E. ALLEN, stock-dealer, Wyoming; was born Oct. 5, 1838, in Rutland Co., Vt.; in 1857, he came to Jackson Co.; the following year to Wyoming. He enlisted in 1862, in Co. K, 24th I. V. I.; was discharged on account of sickness in 1863. He is one of the oldest stock-dealers in Jones Co. Married Mary M. Gilbert Jan. 25, 1864; she was born April 7, 1844; died June 24, 1873; have three sons—Charles F., Frank D. and Horace W. Second marriage to Catharine Knight Nov. 7, 1875; she was born Feb. 16, 1858; died Feb. 20, 1879; have one child—Emma Kate. Republican.

COTTRILL BABCOCK, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Wyoming; born Jan. 22, 1816, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; in 1859, he came to Jones Co. He owns eighty-three acres of land. Married Martha L. Armstrong in 1838; she was born in 1822, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; died in 1861; have six children—Edgar, C. H., E. M., Romine E., Herbert C. and Alice. Second marriage to Mrs. Robinson in 1864; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y. Edgar enlisted in 1862, in Co. K, 24th I. V. I.; served about two years; was discharged on account of physical disability. Republican.

JOSHUA J. BENDER, blacksmith, Wyoming; born June 15, 1844, in Columbia Co., Penn.; in 1846, came with his parents to Ohio; in 1850, to Illinois; in 1851, to Jackson Co., and in 1852, he removed to Jones Co.; he owns his shop and property in town; his father entered 240 acres of land in Madison Township, and afterward sold to S. W. Johnson. He married Luella M. Arnold in 1864; she was born in 1847, in New York, and died in 1870; have two children—Celiny C. and Harman J.; his second marriage was to Mrs. Ann E. Bender in 1871; she was born in New York; they have one child—Laura E.; she has three children by her former marriage—Wm. R., Lulu and Themas. Republican.

J. A. BLAKELY, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Wyoming; born Sept. 16, 1828, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; in 1856, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 202 acres of land; has been Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, etc. He married Caroline R. Curtis in 1858; she was born in New York; they have two children—Hattie M. and Ward H. Democrat; member of the M. E. Church.

DR. P. R. BRADSHAW, dentist, office opposite First National Bank, Wyoming; was born Sept. 18, 1842, in Delaware Co., Ind.; in 1846, he came with his

parents to Cedar Co., Iowa: he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. P. T. Smith, of Burlington, Iowa, in 1867; has been in practice since 1868; he removed to Wyoming in 1870. He enlisted in 1861, in Co. E, 11th I. V. I., and served to the end of the war: he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Savannah and others. He married Miss Susan Zimmerman Sept. 29, 1870; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1847; they have five children—Jessie Lee, Edna May, Wayland C., Duane F. and Susannah. Republican; member of the M. E. Church.

W. J. BRAINARD. Wyoming: was born Sept. 14, 1828, in Medina Co., Ohio; in 1854, he came to Wyoming; he has been engaged in merchandising here about fourteen years. He married Jane H. Cady June 29, 1856; she was born in Lamoille Co., Vt., in 1840; they have three children—Sterling, Stanley and Harriet. Democrat; Methodist.

MOORE BRIGGS, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Wyoming; was born May 31, 1832, in Somerset, Ohio; Nov. 1, 1856, he came to Wyoming; owns 160 acres of land. He enlisted in 1862, in Co. H, 31st I. V. I., and served to the end of the war. He was Postmaster at Wyoming about two years; resigned in 1870. Married Miss Huldah M. Oviatt in 1855; she was born May 9, 1836, in Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn., and died Sept. 20, 1878; he has four children—Clara A., Willie E., Walter H. and Lena A.; lost Gertie L., aged 18 months. Republican; member of Presbyterian Church.

JAMES A. BRONSON, the founder of Wyoming, Jones Co., Iowa: was born Jan. 25, 1825, in Arendia, Wayne Co., N. Y.; he is the son of Thomas Bronson and Nellie A. Calkins; his father was son of Capt. Ezra Bronson, of Danbury, Conn., and was born in 1793, at the old Bronson homestead in Danbury; his mother was a native of Putnam Co., N. Y., and was born in 1794; he was a local preacher in the M. E. Church, and carried on a small farm; he was a man of rare probity and deep piety, a good neighbor, kind father and useful citizen; his wife, now living, was his worthy helpmeet for nearly half a century. The subject of this sketch has two brothers—Samuel M., who is a M. E. clergyman, and now laboring in Minnesota; Bushnell K. is a retired merchant, and is living near his farm in Floyd, Iowa. James A. Bronson spent his youth and early manhood amid rural scenes and the rugged duties of farm life; when 11 years of age, he, with his parents, removed to Genesee Co., where he remained until 1852; the county was soon afterward divided, and his home was thereby located in the new county of Wyoming, in memory of which this city, his Western home, was christened. On the 1st day of January, 1852, at East Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y., he was married to Miss Henrietta Sartwell, who died at Maquoketa, Iowa, Nov. 25, 1854, leaving one child—Charles S., who died March 4, 1860. Mr. Bronson's first mercantile venture was in 1852, at Belfast, Allegany Co., N. Y., where he continued about two years, until his removal to Iowa; in 1855, he laid out the town of Wyoming, Jones Co., in connection with his brother, B. K. Bronson, and C. J. Marsh, both of whom subsequently withdrew from the enterprise, which he carried on, single-handed, with energy and ability; he immediately built a store, and began the foundation of his present extensive establishment, which comprises all departments of mercantile business; he has been active and liberal in securing railroad facilities, and in promoting all other public improvements; he was appointed the first Postmaster of the town, and retained the position many years. He was married at Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1860, to Miss Jennie Van Benschoten, who died June 4, 1868, leaving three children—John Dillon, born Aug. 27, 1863; Arthur J., born Aug. 16, 1866, and Ralph E., born Feb. 26, 1868, who died Sept. 4, 1868. Mr. Bronson has been a member of the School Board many years; has held the various township offices and the mayoralty of Wyoming, but has never sought or desired political preferment. He is a consistent Republican, and, during the rebellion, was a liberal supporter of all measures necessary for the defense of the nation and perpetuity of the Union, and he had occasion to decline honorable positions in the service of the United States Government. On the 20th of April, 1871, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, he was married to Miss

Mary Camp, who died Oct. 31, 1877, leaving two children—Rowena Eloise, born May 31, 1873, and George G., born Nov. 30, 1874. His oldest son, John Dillon, is in Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa; the other three children are at home. Mr. Bronson is still the largest real-estate owner within the city limits. Since 1855, Mr. Bronson has been actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church; is present Superintendent of the Sabbath school, and several church edifices bear testimony to his liberality; he is a Director in the bank, and he is considered a safe counselor in all financial enterprises; honorable and social, with a spotless record, he stands a true representative of the successful man.

JOHN BYERLY, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Onslow; born Aug. 25, 1825, in Mercer Co., Penn.; March 16, 1865, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 185 acres land. Married Catharine Klingensmith June 1, 1850; she was born in March, 1828, in Mercer Co., Penn.; had seven children, six living—Florence, Elizabeth, Franklin P., Ida B., John H. and Emma J.; lost Mary E. in 1873, aged 22 years; member of Christian Church.

E. W. CADY, gardener, Wyoming; he was born Jan. 26, 1813, in Washington Co., Vt.; in 1840, came to Ohio; in 1846, to Illinois; in 1854, he came to Wyoming; he owns his house and one and a half acres of land, which is used for gardening purposes. Has been Township Trustee and Assessor. Married Harriet Lyman in 1839; she was born in 1811, in Windsor Co., Vt.; have four children—Harriet J., Martha A., Lyman E. and Laura E.; Henry enlisted in 1862, in Co. K, 24th I. V. I.; was drowned at Jackson, Miss., in July, 1863. Lost Mary A., aged 17 years. Republican; M. E. Church.

M. H. CALKINS, M. D., the first physician in Wyoming, Iowa; was born Sept. 15, 1828, at Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.; his grandfather, James Calkins, was from Sharon, Conn.; his father, John Calkins, was born in Eastern New York in 1802, and, when a boy, moved with his parents to Oneida Co., N. Y., where he afterward married Caroline Halbert, daughter of Asa Halbert, of the same county; he soon after located in Oswego Co., and engaged in farming for half a century, and died at the age of 72 years, in 1874; his widow then came to Wyoming, where she now lives at an advanced age. Dr. Calkins, the subject of this sketch, attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and taught school in the town of Mexico and city of Oswego, from the age of 17 to 24, and during that time studied medicine with Drs. Bowen & Dayton, of his native town. He attended one course of lectures at Geneva, N. Y., and one at the University of New York City; he commenced the practice of medicine in the spring of 1853, at Constantia, Oswego Co., and, after a short time, removed to North Bay, Oneida Co., where he was married, Nov. 8, 1855, to Miss Lucinda Loudon, daughter of Charles Loudon. In the spring of 1856, he came West, and, June 14, he located at Wyoming, Jones Co., Iowa, where he has since resided; he has a large practice in the city and surrounding country, which, with the superintendency of his farms, makes his life one of constant activity; for some time he was engaged in the drug trade; in 1868, he received the honorary degree of "M. D." from the University of Iowa; in 1862 and 1863, he was one of the State Commissioners to take the vote of soldiers in the field, and, in that capacity, traveled 3,000 miles; he was the first Mayor of Wyoming, being the union candidate of all parties; he has no taste for political office. He has two daughters—Elva T., born Nov. 15, 1861, and May A., born Dec. 13, 1865; both of these girls are now attending Mount Carroll Seminary, Illinois; these girls have neither uncles, aunts or cousins, an unusual circumstance. Politically, the Doctor was a Democrat until the commencement of the rebellion, from which date he has been a loyal Union Republican. His wife is an acceptable member of the Presbyterian Church, but the Doctor is an "outside member of all the churches, in good standing." He is standard historical authority in this vicinity, and wields a ready pen on general topics. Anniversaries and social gatherings, without the Doctor, would be devoid of a large element of success. Professionally, competent and faithful; financially, responsible and liberal; socially, genial and witty; personally, solid and reliable. The Doctor is highly valued as a citizen, a physician, and a friend.

E. B. CHAMPLIN, school-teacher and farmer; P. O. Wyoming; he was born Oct. 27, 1837, in Schoharie Co., N. Y.; in 1847, he came to Ohio; in 1868, to Wyoming; he owns 110 acres of land; he commenced teaching school in Ohio in 1868, and has been engaged in this work ever since; teaches now in winters only; he was elected County Superintendent of Schools for this county in 1872; held this office two years. He was married, Oct. 27, 1867, to Miss Amelia L., daughter of Rev. J. L. Janes, of Chester, Ohio; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., May 8, 1843; her father was Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Guilford, N. Y., sixteen years; he removed to Jones Co. in 1868; was Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Wyoming; he died Oct. 5, 1872. Mrs. Champlin graduated in 1863, at the Lake Erie Seminary, Painesville, Ohio; she was appointed Preceptress in the Academy at Norwich, N. Y.; held this position one year; she has taught in graded schools both before and after marriage, and has been engaged in this work about fifteen years; her name has been used as a candidate for Superintendent of Schools for this county for 1879. They have four children—Allie J., George L., John E. and Justus J. Republican; members of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL CONALLY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Onslow; born May 27, 1789, in Hunterdon Co., N. J.; when about 10 years of age, he came with his parents to Virginia; at the breaking-out of the war of 1812, he enlisted as a private under Capt. Post; afterward transferred to Capt. Paxton's command of the 12th Regt.; served through the war, for which he received a pension of 88 per month; in 1851, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 133 acres of land. Married Mary Ferguson in 1826; she was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 30, 1806; they have six children—Ferguson, Samuel, Susan, Lana Ann, Mary Ann and Julia Ann. He was the first County Superintendent of Jones Co. Democrat.

O. E. COUNTRYMAN, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Wyoming; born May 21, 1853, in Wyoming Township; he now owns and lives upon the farm settled on by his father in 1853, consisting of 140 acres of land. His father died in 1866, aged 45 years; he opened the first grocery store in Wyoming; continued it several years. O. E. Countryman was married, in January, 1873, to Miss Emma McCue; she was born in Pennsylvania; have one child—Bertie.

WM. I. CHAMBERLAIN, attorney at law, office in Williams' Block, Wyoming; born March 24, 1846, in Broome Co., N. Y.; in 1864, came to Wyoming; he commenced the study of law in 1867; was admitted in 1870; he has been in constant practice since. Married Miss Lucy Witter, in October, 1875; he was born in Willoughby, Ohio; have two children—Park and William. Democrat.

ELIJAH EDWARDS, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Monmouth; born Nov. 4, 1819, in Pennsylvania; when a child, he came with his parents to Ohio; in 1842, he came to Jackson Co.; in 1848, he removed to Jones Co.; he owns 280 acres of land. Married Elizabeth Streets in 1848; she was born in 1830, in Ohio; have seven children—Eli, Israel, Tolbert, John, Lydia, Adelia and Ellen. Democrat.

F. O. ELLISON, attorney at law, office in Williams' Block, Wyoming; was born in 1853, in New York City; in 1871, came to Iowa; commenced the study of law with Todhunter & Williamson, at Indianola, Iowa; was admitted in 1873, has been practicing since. Married Miss A. E. McCutcheon in 1875; she was born in Peoria, Ill.; have one child—Clifford W. Republican.

S. G. FRANKS, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Wyoming; he was born Feb. 4, 1844, in Cascade, Jones Co., Iowa; his parents emigrated to this county in 1841, from Ohio; his father died May 14, 1878, aged 60 years. He owns forty acres of land adjoining the town of Wyoming. Married Miss H. J. Litton in 1868; she was born in 1849; her parents came to Dubuque Co. in 1836, and are living in Prairie Creek Township; they have five children—Fannie, Sadie, John, Ida and Katie. Democrat.

RUSSEL GILBERT, of the firm of Gilbert & Fordham, general hardware, Wyoming; he was born in 1819, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; in 1829, came to Ohio; in 1849, to Pennsylvania; in 1856, he came to Wyoming and opened the first general stock of merchandise here; in 1871, the firm changed to Gilbert & Fordham,

and still continues. Married Susan Wilkins in 1840; she was born Aug. 20, 1820, in Vermont; have four children—Lucy (now Mrs. Bratton), Truman, Chauncey and Sarah. Republican; member of the M. E. Church.

JOHN R. GRAFT, proprietor Wyoming Creamery; he was born July 11, 1851, in Rome Township; in 1874, he removed to Wyoming; he has been engaged in farming and poultry business for several years past; commenced his creamery in 1879. Married Victoria Woodyard in 1875; she was born in Ohio; have two children—Ora Belle and Jay Lee. Republican; member of the M. E. Church.

C. B. HOPKINS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Wyoming; born April 9, 1829, in West Greenwich, R. I.; in 1833, he came with his parents to Pennsylvania; in 1869, he came to Jones Co.; in 1877, he removed to his present farm; owns eighty acres land. Married Samira G. Tubbs in 1853; she was born in New York; have eight children—Seth W., Verna E., Franklin D., Carlos J., Fred, Ada, Effie and Lillie. Enlisted, in 1861, in Co. H, 58th Penn. V. I.; was discharged in 1863, on account of physical disability. Republican; has been for the past twenty-five years a member of the M. E. Church, and has always taken an active part in church management.

L. HOYER, livery, Wyoming; born Nov. 9, 1835, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; in 1861, he came to Iowa; in 1863, he removed to Jones Co.; engaged in farming till 1869, when he came to Wyoming and commenced livery. Married Miss Hannah T. Hutchins in 1856; she was born in Watertown, N. Y.; have three children—George C., Hattie May and Cora Belle. Democrat.

J. E. HUNTER, Wyoming; was born Jan. 7, 1821, in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; in 1843, he came to Illinois; in 1858, removed to Iowa; in 1866, he came to Jones Co. He owns his house, with four lots. His time is entirely devoted to bee culture, and carries on this business more extensively than any other in the county. During the late war, he was employed in the Quartermasters' Department at Davenport. Married Miss L. A. Alexander May 29, 1844; she was born in July, 1826, in St. Clair Co., Ill.; have two children—Belle and Mary.

N. W. HUTCHINS, attorney at law; office over post office, Wyoming; was born in 1831, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; in 1851, he commenced reading law with Moore, Brown & Beach, in Watertown, N. Y.; was admitted in February, 1853. He then went to China and Australia; remained abroad till 1871, when he returned to Jackson Co. Has been in practice since 1874. Married Sarah J. Smith May 24, 1861; she was born in Australia; have seven children—Esther J., Alice V., Albert V., Lizzie, Flora, Gertrude and Laura. Democrat.

JOHN Q. JENKINS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Monmouth; born Sept. 19, 1819, in Warren Co., N. Y.; in 1836, came to Michigan; in 1846, to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1877, he removed to Jones Co.; owns 200 acres of land. Married Caroline M. Hoisington in 1843; she was born in 1825, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; have one child—Frank P.; their son, Alex. F., died Oct. 14, 1878, from a wound received from a buckle-tongue pinning his hand at the thumb socket; he lived about one week after the accident. He leaves a widow and five children. Republican.

C. H. JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Wyoming; born March 15, 1841, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in 1856, came to Wyoming. He owns 120 acres of land. In 1862, he entered Co. K, 24th I. V. I.; served to the end of the war; participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, and others. Married Josephine Bennett Dec. 25, 1868; she was born in Michigan; they have three children—Minnie B., Fred H. and George C. Republican; member of the M. E. Church.

ORLANDO JOHNSTON, live stock and grain-dealer, Onslow; born May 3, 1857, in Mercer Co., Penn.; in 1859, came to Bellevue, Iowa; thence to Maquoketa; in 1877, he removed to Onslow. He owns eighty acres of land in Wyoming Township. His father died in Bellevue in 1867, aged 43 years.

JOHN E. KEGLEY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Wyoming; born Nov. 15, 1826, in Wythe Co., Va.; in 1852, came to Jackson Co.; in 1867, he removed to his

present farm; owns 215 acres of land. Married Sarah J. Ward in September, 1852; she was born in Wythe Co., Va.; have seven children—Florence (now Mrs. Babcock), Alice V. (now Mrs. Trimble), John W., Eltha E., Organ M., Gertrude and James E. Republican. Member of the Lutheran Church.

J. W. KEGLEY, farmer, Sec. 24: P. O. Monmouth; born Dec. 15, 1828, in Wythe Co., Va.; in 1856, he came to Jackson Co.; in 1858, he removed to his present farm. He owns 200 acres of land, which he entered, and is now one of the best-improved farms in the township. Married Miss E. A. Wyrick in March, 1855; she was born in Wythe Co., Va.; have six children—America O., George E., Cephas B., Catharine M., Eva Y. and Eddie C. Republican; members of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Onslow; he was born in December, 1821, in Ireland; in 1847, he came to Orange Co., N. Y.; in 1853, he came to Jones Co.; he owns his residence in town, also owns and attends the town scales. Married Jane Barclay in 1853; she was born in Ireland.

JAMES LEVI, farmer, Sec. 22: P. O. Wyoming; born July 2, 1823, in Forfarshire, Scotland; in 1848, he came to Canada; in 1852, to Indiana; in 1869, he removed to Jones Co.; he owns 170 acres of land. Married Ellen Hardy in 1844; she was born in Forfarshire, Scotland; have eleven children—Susan, James, Margaret, Jane, George, David, William, Samuel, Frank, Oliver and Charles. James enlisted in 1861; served three months; he re-enlisted in 1864; served to the end of the war. Republican; United Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. AARON M. LOOMIS, merchant, of Wyoming, Jones Co., Iowa; was born in Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the 30th of April, 1831; his father, Milo Loomis, was born in the same county, so also was his mother, Lucy A. Greenley, who was the daughter of Esquire Greenley, a prominent land-owner in the same county. The subject of this sketch has three brothers and sisters now living—T. G. Loomis is a successful merchant and farmer in Ohio; M. B. Loomis is County Judge in Chicago; F. R. Loomis is editor of the *Medina Gazette*, in Ohio; has been a member of the State Legislature, and is now President of the Ohio State Sunday School Association; Sarah J. Loomis is the wife of S. L. Dyer, a County Auditor in Ohio; Ruth A. Loomis married S. J. Tourtellot, who is in business in Iowa. The father, Milo L., was for many years a Congregationalist Deacon, and was quite popular in his locality; he was a mechanic, also a music teacher; at time of his death, he was executor of eighteen estates, and the guardian of thirty-six minor children; he was devoted to his family and to the Church; he made his home attractive, entering heartily into childhood's experiences, and he was a self-sacrificing burden-bearer for the Church of his choice; he was the counselor and helper of all in need—was a Christian man. His life-companion was in full sympathy with his life-work, and, after nearly thirty years of joint pilgrimage, he preceded her but a month in his entrance into the promised land. The subject of this sketch, when 2 years of age, came, with his parents, to Medina Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1856. In March, 1852, he married Miss Jane Briggs, of the same county. They removed to Wyoming, Iowa, in 1856, with one daughter, Josephine, who died at the age of 12; they had two children after coming West—Jesse Fremont and Finney. Mrs. Jane Loomis died in 1867. Mr. Loomis refrained from entering the United States Service until 1862, on account of pecuniary circumstances. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, as a private, but at the company election, held on the 20th of August, he was elected Second Lieutenant, and his commission bears that date; he, with his comrades, was mustered into the service Sept. 18, 1862, as Co. K, of the 24th I. V. I.; he served under Grant in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and, on the 11th of June, 1863, was promoted to the First Lieutenantcy; he was in the Red River expedition, under Banks, and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; on the 21st of July, 1864, he was promoted to the Captaincy of his original company, and continued in command until the close of the war, and his mustering-out, August, 1865. In autumn of 1866, as a member of the firm of Fordham & Co., he began the mercantile business and the management of a large stock

farm; this partnership continued until 1869, when he became proprietor of the mercantile interests, with A. E. Spitzer as partner; they were successful, and the enlarged business was afterward divided, and Mr. Loomis is now sole manager and proprietor of the dry goods and grocery departments. He was married, on the 9th of August, 1868, to Miss Alice Spitzer; they have three children—Mabel Ina, Milo Mason and Arthur, all of whom are now living, except Arthur. Ever since the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Loomis has been a reliable Republican; he is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, and is a friend of all moral and social reforms. He is a leading merchant of Wyoming, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

RICHARD LUNN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Wyoming; born Aug. 6, 1818, in Lincolnshire, England; Aug. 2, 1837, he came to New York; Nov. 15, 1837, he came to Cleveland, Ohio; engaged as a carriage-driver; he then removed to Strongsville, Ohio, and engaged in farming; June 28, 1858, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; he owns 400 acres of land. Married Miss H. S. Aldrich Nov. 11, 1845; she was born March 2, 1816, in Ontario Co., N. Y.; had five children, two living—Martin A. and Hannah (now Mrs. Henderson), now living in Jasper Co. Has been Township Treasurer about seven years. Republican; Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM H. MALLICOTT, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Wyoming; born Nov. 25, 1852, in Washington Co., Ind.; in 1868, came to Muscatine Co., Iowa; in 1876, he removed to his present farm; he owns 165 acres of land. Married Savilla Guthrie in 1873; she was born in Ohio; have two children—Rollie and Carrie. Democrat.

T. R. MARSHALL, agent of the Racine and Southwestern Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Wyoming; was born in 1835 in Rockingham Co., N. H.; in about 1850 he came to Massachusetts, and since this time has been engaged in the railroad business; in 1872, he came to Wyoming and to his present position. He enlisted in 1862, in Co. A, 121st Ohio V. L., as private; was promoted to First Lieutenant in June, 1863; was mustered out in February, 1864, on account of a wound received in the ankle-joint in September, 1863. Married Miss Hattie E. Woodward in 1866; she was born in New Hampshire; have one child—Edward Woodward.

JOHN T. MILLER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Wyoming; born Dec. 6, 1818, in Montgomery Co., Ohio; when a boy, he came with his parents to Fountain Co., Ind.; in 1853, he came to Wyoming. He owns 120 acres of land. Married Charlotte Morris April 5, 1837; she was born Aug. 26, 1819, in Pickaway Co., Ohio; had nine children, seven of whom are living—Sarah J., Emilie and Adaline, twins, R. R., Minerva, Florence and Ruth. Republican.

JOHN MORSE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Wyoming; born April 16, 1806, in Bradford, N. H.; in 1854, he came to Jackson Co.; in 1856, removed to Jones Co. When leaving New Hampshire, he bought a draft for \$2.150; the bank issuing the draft failed soon after, leaving Mr. Morse penniless on arriving at his new home, but by strict attention to business, he has acquired a competency; he and his son now own 200 acres of land, well improved; the land he entered from the Government. He married Miss Phebe B. Flint in 1834; she was born in New Hampshire; have two children—Abigail M. and Mark H. Mark enlisted in 1862; served to the end of the war, and now draws a pension on account of his eyes being injured in the service. Republican; Presbyterian.

ELI B. NIMS, deceased; was born Dec. 17, 1813, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1853, he came to Jones Co. Died Jan. 12, 1861. He married Miss Emily C. Brainard Oct. 10, 1843; she was born in Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 5, 1822; they had nine children, six of whom are living—Dwight B., J. W., William A., Eddie, Ida A. and Ada E. Mrs. Nims owns 160 acres of land; her son William A. manages this farm; he married Miss Martha Smith Nov. 27, 1873; she was born in Grant Co., Ind.; came to Jones Co. with her parents when an infant; they have three children—Myrtie A., Laura E. and Eli S.; live on Sec. 16; P. O. Wyoming. Family attend the M. E. Church.

P. E. OLMSTED, carriage and wagon manufacturing, Wyoming; was born in 1846 in New York; in 1847, came to La Salle Co., Ill., with his parents; he commenced to learn this trade with his father when a boy, and has followed it since. He enlisted in 1864 in Co. I, 53d Ill. V. I., and served to the end of the war. In 1866, he came to Iowa and continued this business; he employs from ten to twelve men constantly, and is the largest business of this kind in the county. Married Nettie Cherry in November, 1866; she was born in La Salle Co., Ill.; have five children—Charlie, Adelbert, Mertie, Nettie and Eddie. Republican.

JOHN PAUL, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Onslow; born Nov. 27, 1818, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in the fall of 1854, he came to Jones Co. They own 440 acres of land. Married Margaret McCready Dec. 10, 1839; she was born May 16, 1816, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; have eight children—Sarah E. (now Mrs. Woodyard), Henry F., Joseph M., William C., John T., K. H., Lawrence and George B. Mr. Paul was President of the first Township Board; is now Justice of the Peace. His son Henry F. enlisted in 1863 in Co. K, 24th I. V. I., and till the end of the war; he was taken prisoner Oct. 19, 1864, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.; was released in February, 1865. Republican; Presbyterian.

JOHN K. PIXLEY, cashier of the First National Bank of Wyoming; was born Feb. 28, 1828, at Piermont, N. H.; he is the son of Dr. Alfred Pixley and Eliza L. Kimball; Dr. Pixley died at Enosburg, Vt., in 1863, and his widow still resides at the old homestead. John K. is one of a family of eight children, six of whom are now dead. His brother, Lieut. Charles H. Pixley, of the 1st Vt. V. C., was drowned in 1863 while heroically endeavoring to ford a stream in the discharge of his military duty. John K., the subject of this sketch, was married Sept. 12, 1855, at Poultney, Vt., to Miss Sarah Augusta Hooker, daughter of S. P. Hooker, who is a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, D. D., who was born in England in 1586, and was one of the founders of the Connecticut Colony; they have three children—Mary E., born May 7, 1860; Anna H., Jan. 29, 1863, and Charles H., Feb. 25, 1871. From the age of 16, when he left his father's home, he has been in constant employment; a portion of the time, he was general ticket agent and paymaster of the Troy & Boston Railroad; afterward, acted as teller of the bank at Poultney, Vt., and then as cashier of the First National Bank at Sandy Hill, N. Y., for four years; at the formation of the First National Bank of Wyoming, Iowa, in 1872, he came West and took charge of the same as cashier, which position he still occupies. Since 1855, he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; for twenty-five years, he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; he has been an earnest, active Republican ever since the formation of the Republican party, but has never held a political office; he has been a member of the Board of Education in this city, and for several years has been on the Board of Trustees of Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa. Mr. Pixley is a man of strong convictions of duty, and adheres to his purposes, whether he win smiles or frowns; he is public-spirited, and seeks the development and prosperity of the city, both financially and morally; he is the friend and supporter of all causes which tend to the improvement of society; with a high sense of honor, a kind heart and a generous hand, he is valued as one of the reliable, substantial citizens of Wyoming. The First National Bank of Wyoming, of which he has been the only cashier, was organized Jan. 26, 1872, by F. D. Hodgeman, of Fort Edward, N. Y., a prominent capitalist and philanthropist, and by Wallace T. Foote, a wealthy capitalist and iron-manufacturer, of Port Henry, N. Y.; they came West in 1871, and selected this city in which to locate a national bank. The present officers of the Bank are: President, Wallace T. Foote, Port Henry, N. Y.; Vice President, James A. Brunson, Wyoming, Iowa; Cashier, John K. Pixley, Wyoming, Iowa; Teller, George Gilbert, Jr., Wyoming, Iowa; Directors—W. T. Foote, Joseph E. King, James A. Brunson, J. B. Wherry, J. W. Wherry, Thomas Green, F. H. Foote and J. K. Pixley; capital, \$50,000; Bank Attorney, W. J. Chamberlain, Wyoming, Iowa. One-half of the bank stock is owned by the widow of F. D. Hodgeman, who devotes her entire income to

benevolent and Christian purposes, not in impulsive, random gifts, but according to an intelligent *system* of benevolence. Rev. Joseph E. King, D. D., a prominent educator of Fort Edward, N. Y., is also a heavy stockholder; so, also, is Hon. Wallace T. Foote, President of the Bank and one of the wealthiest capitalists of New York. The Bank is doing a safe and extensive business, and has high standing at home and in the commercial world.

J. G. POTTER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Monmouth; born March 20, 1837, in Licking Co., Ohio; in 1844, came to Jackson Co.; in 1853, he removed to Jones Co.; owns 125 acres of land. Married Miss M. J. Ingle in 1862; she was born in Ohio; have two children—S. M. and J. M. He enlisted, in 1862, in Co. I, 24th I. V. I., and served to the end of the war; participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek and others. Republican. Mrs. P. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

H. O. SHIKE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Wyoming; born Aug. 29, 1851, in Linn Co., Iowa; he came with his parents to Jones Co., in 1853; he owns 158 acres of land. Married Mary E. Walters in 1875; she was born in Jones Co.; have one child, George M. Republican; M. E. Church.

JOHN SIM, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Onslow; born April 12, 1811, in Fifeshire, Scotland; in 1846, he came to Pittsburgh, Penn.; in 1852, to Keokuk, Iowa; in the spring of 1853, he removed to Jones Co., where he has since lived; owns 265 acres of land; 120 acres of this he entered; he built the first house in this part of the township. Married Rachael Robinson in 1846; she was born in 1807, in Fifeshire, Scotland, and died in 1875; had two children, one living, David, who now manages the farm; lost James, aged 16 years. Republican; Presbyterian.

RODERICK SPENCER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Onslow; born June 12, 1811, in Madison Co., N. Y. In 1834, he came to Ohio. In 1854, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 214 acres of land. Married Harriet Adams May 30, 1840, in Ohio; she was born March 14, 1820, in Litchfield Co., Conn.; have three children—Lydia O. (now Mrs. Lyons), James and Melvin. James enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, 24th I. V. I.; served about five months; was discharged on account of physical disability. Republican.

DR. E. S. TAYLOR, dentist, office over McGrew's drug store, Wyoming; born Sept. 15, 1850, in Windsor Co., Vt. In 1873, he came to Jones Co., thence to Marshall Co.; in 1875, he came to Wyoming; commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. Bradshaw; has been in practice since 1868; he was admitted as a junior member of the State Dental Society at Iowa City, in 1868; the following year, he was admitted as a senior member at Clear Lake, Iowa. Married Isadore Albee in March, 1872; she was born in Rockingham, Windsor Co., Vt.; died Nov. 14, 1878; lost one child in infancy.

O. L. THOMPSON, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Wyoming; he was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1840. In 1864, he came to Dubuque Co. In 1870, he removed to Jones Co.; he owns 160 acres of land. Married Emily Wescott in 1863; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; have four children—Fred, Frank, Don and Lottie. Republican; Presbyterian Church.

JOHN TOMPKINS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Onslow; born Nov. 22, 1801, in Cossackie, N. Y.; he came to Jones Co. in 1847; he owns 160 acres of land. Married Catharine Ousterhoudt in 1829; she was born in New York; they had twelve children, seven living—Thankful, Harvey K., Mary J., Sarah C., Orrin, Sherman W. and Lizzie; their son, Amos S., died of a disease contracted in the army.

G. H. WARD, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Wyoming; born Nov. 6, 1844, in Canada. In 1865, came to Jones Co.; owns 130 acres of land. Married Ellen Holmes in 1868; she was born in Ohio; have one child—Charles H. Republican; Baptist Church.

WILLIAM WASSON, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Onslow; born Oct. 9, 1849, in Oswego Co., N. Y.; he came to Jones Co. with his parents in 1853; he owns 120 acres of land. Married Maggie Ransom in October, 1875; she was born in Jones County; they have two children—Chas. W. and Lyman G. Republican; Presbyterian Church.

J. B. WHERRY, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Wyoming; he was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Feb. 4, 1832. In 1855, he came to Jones Co., and settled in Oxford Township; was Trustee most of the time until he removed to Wyoming; he now owns 308 acres of land, bought of Thomas Green, and is one of the oldest and best improved farms in the township. He married Miss Nancy J. Moore in 1860; she was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio; have eight children—David E., Mary L., John A., Arthur H., Leanna B., Maggie J., Nora B. and Loretta V. Republican; United Presbyterian Church.

J. W. WHERRY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Wyoming; born Feb. 3, 1832, in Guernsey Co., Ohio. In 1855, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; he owns 255 acres of land; has been Township Treasurer, School Director, etc. Married Miss Mary Moore in 1856; she was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio; have four children—Tolbert H., Arminda J., Eliza Z. and Wallace H. Republican; United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN A. WHITE, retired, Wyoming; born April 10, 1806, in Rockingham, Vt.; in 1815, he came with his mother to Warren Co., N. Y.; in 1824, he went to Toronto, Canada; after-ward removed to St. Clair, Mich., where he resided till 1855, when he came to Maquoketa, Iowa; the following year, he came to Wyoming, where he has since resided; has been Justice of the Peace, President of the School Board; is Street Commissioner. Married Candace Whitesell in 1829; she was born in 1810, in Canada; had ten children, seven living—Martha, Hannah, John, Lewis, William, Alvira and Olive. In 1862, his son William enlisted in Co. K, 24th I. V. I.; served to end of the war; John enlisted in 1862, in Co. E, 11th I. V. I., and served to end of the war. Democrat; member of the M. E. Church.

R. S. WILLIAMS, contractor, builder and dealer in lumber, brick and building material, Wyoming; was born in 1824, in Hampden Co., Mass.; in 1830, he came to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., with his parents; in 1854, he came to Jackson Co.; in 1859, he removed to Wyoming, where he has resided since. He commenced to learn this business at the age of 18, and has always followed it, excepting three years in the late war, when he enlisted, in 1862, in Co. K, 24th I. V. I., and served to the end of the war. He was elected Mayor in the spring of 1879; has been Justice of the Peace, etc. Married Lucy Baker in 1844; she was born in 1825, in New York, and died in 1855; have one daughter—Lorilla. Second marriage to Jennie Cleveland in 1857; she was born in Canada in 1834; have four children—Adelbert D., Corinne L., Carrie C. and R. S. Republican; Presbyterian.

E. T. WOODYARD, livery, Onslow; born May 25, 1833, in Athens Co., Ohio; in the spring of 1857, he came to Jones Co. He owns 100 acres of land in Wyoming Township. He came to Onslow in 1876. Married Sarah E. Paul in 1861; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM AITKEN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Amber; born in September, 1823, in Perthshire, Scotland; May 4, 1869, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; owns 160 acres of land. Married Christina Lawson in 1848; she was born in 1823, in Perthshire, Scotland; have three children—Jessie (now Mrs. Henderson, living in Scotland), David and Catharine. Presbyterian.

CABLE BELKNAP, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Amber; born March 11, 1838, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; in 1860, came to Jones Co.; owns 286 acres of land, which was entered by his father; in 1864, enlisted in Co. E, 2d I. V. I.; served to the end of the war; has been School Director about five years. Married Elizabeth Tripp in 1860; she was born in Carroll Co., Ohio; have nine children—Charles S., William T., Joseph E., John D., Oscar W., Elizabeth J., James S., Etty M. and Cora C. Republican.

L. E. BROWNELL, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Center Junction; was born in 1834, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in 1855, he came to Jones Co. He owns 126 acres of land. Married Lucy J. Bender Feb. 5, 1857; she was born Dec. 1, 1841, in Pennsylvania; died Jan. 12, 1870; have three children—Mary, Catharine and Joshua. Mr. B. built the first house and broke the first land in this section. Republican.

JOHN BROWN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Amber; born July 25, 1810, in Berwickshire, Scotland; in 1838, he came to Cincinnati; in 1844, came to Galena, Ill.; in 1854, he removed to Jones Co., where he has since resided; owns 240 acres of land, part of which he entered, and he and his sons have made all the improvements since coming here. Married Margaret Lockie in 1837; she was born in August, 1812, in Berwickshire, Scotland; have two children—James and John L. Republican; member of the Presbyterian Church.

ADAM BYERLY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Anamosa; born June 1, 1834, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1846, he came with his parents to Jones Co.; owns 202 acres of land. Married Susan M. Rhistine Sept. 6, 1863; she was born in Linn Co., Iowa; have six children—John J. H., Francis M., Charles E., Sanford G., William E. and Marietta J. Democrat.

ANDREW BYERLY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Anamosa; born Oct. 22, 1820, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1846, he came to Jones Co.; owns 126 acres of land. Married Mrs. Beam in 1855; she was born in Augusta Co., Va., Nov. 27, 1820; had six children, two living—George W. and Stephen A.; she has five children by a former marriage—John H., Daniel L., James W., Charles M. and Perry M. Democrat.

SAMUEL BYERS, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Olin; born May 4, 1841, in Mercer Co., Penn.; when a child, he came to Jones Co. with his parents; he owns ninety-two and one-half acres of land and has one of the largest orchards in the township, consisting of about fourteen acres of very choice fruit. Married Melinda Emerson in March, 1860; she was born in Ohio; had three children, two living—Louisa A. and Francis M. He enlisted in 1864 in Co. E, 2d I. V. I. and served to the end of the war. Democrat.

JOHN CHESIRE, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Anamosa; he was born in 1832 in Ireland; in 1852, he came to Troy, N. Y.; in 1857, to Dubuque Co., Iowa; in 1862, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 410 acres of land; he has accumulated this property since coming to Jones Co. and has always taken care of his mother until the time of her death, which occurred in the fall of 1861. He married Mary O. Tool in 1862; she was born in 1837; have six children—Julia, Jane, John, Ellen, Charles and Margaret. Democrat.

M. D. CORCORAN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Anamosa; born Oct. 31, 1824, in Ireland; in 1848, he came to Bradford Co., Penn.; in 1856, he came to Jones Co.; owns 155 acres of land. Married Mary A. Whitaker in 1856; she was born in Sullivan Co., Penn., in 1832; died May 5, 1871; have seven children—John, Augusta, Eugene, Mary, Josie, Edna and Fannie. When living in Madison Township he was Assessor four years. Enrolled the militia for draft in 1863; was chosen Captain of the Madison Company Home Guards, which was organized in the spring of 1864. Since removing to Jackson Township, he has been five years Township Assessor; is Justice of the Peace, School Director, etc.

JAMES GARVIE, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Amber; born Sept. 28, 1826, in Perthshire, Scotland; in 1859, he came to Connecticut; thence to Wisconsin; in 1851, he removed to Jones Co.; owns 162 acres of land, which he entered. Married Annie Bradley in 1860; she was born in England; have six children—Abun, William, Mary L., Anna, John and Jessie. Republican; Presbyterian.

DAVID W. GRAFFT, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Olin; born March 21, 1825, in Butler Co., Ohio; in 1846, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; he owns 500 acres of land. Married Christina Byerly March 31, 1848; she was born March 8, 1827, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; have nine children—William S., John H., Mary C., James, Martha Ann, David, Della Jane, Francis M. and Elizabeth. Has been Constable, Justice of the Peace, and has held all the township offices. Democrat.

S. D. HALE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Anamosa; born Feb. 8, 1829, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; in 1837, came to Huron Co., Ohio, with his parents; in 1856, came to Jones Co.; owns 176 acres of land. Married Angeline Martin in October, 1855; she was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., June 25, 1829. Is Justice of the Peace; has been Township Trustee and School Director. Democrat.

JOHN HANLON, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Anamosa; born in June, 1828, in Ireland; in 1852, he came to Ohio; in 1856, to Jones Co. He owns 106 acres of land. Married Mary Power Jan. 14, 1872; she was born in Ireland; have four children—John P., Anna M., William L. and Ellen. Democrat.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Anamosa; born Nov. 13, 1830, in Huron Co., in Ohio; in 1870, he came to Jones Co., Iowa. Owns 200 acres of land. Married Loraine S. Bissell in 1854; she was born in New York; have five children—Cora L. (now Mrs. Brown), Jennie S. (now Mrs. Ireland), William H., Johnnie C. and Lizzie A. Republican. Mrs. H. is a member of the Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. HARVEY, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Olin; born March 19, 1849, in Hardin Co., Ohio; in 1855, he came with his parents to Jones Co. He owns 101 acres of land. Married Cora A. Williams Aug. 9, 1871; she was born in Illinois; have four children—Lillian, Charles E., Ella V. and Arthur; lost Celestia in infancy. Republican.

A. W. HAY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Anamosa; born May 12, 1847, in Vigo Co., Ind.; came to Jones Co. with his parents in 1849. He owns 212½ acres of land. Married Dillia L. Dunlap Nov. 19, 1871; she was born in Ohio; have three children—Rosa V., Henry W. and Orion W. Has been four years Township Clerk; has been five years Justice of the Peace; has been Secretary of the Independent School District. Democrat.

ISAAC HAY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Anamosa; born Oct. 19, 1823, in Virginia; when a child, he came with his parents to Vigo Co., Ind.; in 1848, he came to Jones Co., Iowa. He owns 180 acres of land. Married Dortha Shew in 1845; she was born in 1824, in North Carolina; had five children, four living—A. W., W. A., John F. and L. O.; lost Henry, in June, 1874, aged 16 years. Has been Township Collector, School Director, etc. Democrat.

JOHN I. HAY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Anamosa; born Nov. 7, 1849, in Jackson Township, Jones Co.; his father came to this county in 1849. He owns 257½ acres of land. Married Catharine Waggoner in March, 1871; she was born in Ohio; have four children—Elva E., Mary A., Charlie O. and Bertha D. Has been Constable eight years. Democrat.

L. O. HAY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Anamosa; born July 19, 1852, in Jackson Township. He owns 250 acres of land. Married Miss L. V. Merritt Oct. 15, 1876; she was born in Rome Township, Jones Co.; have one child—Almeda. Democrat.

WILLIAM A. HAY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Anamosa; born Oct. 8, 1848, in Vigo Co., Ind.; in 1849, came with his parents to Jones Co. He owns 200 acres of land. Married Phoebe Waggoner Jan. 1, 1870; she was born in Ohio; have four children—William E., Emma F., Maggie and Archie. Is Township Clerk; has held this office the past two years. Democrat.

ANSON HAYDEN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Olin; he was born March 24, 1824, in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y.; in 1852, came to De Kalb Co., Ill.; in 1864, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; owns 180 acres of land. Married Maryetta Mead Sept. 12, 1851; she was born in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1833; have nine children—Mary E., G. M., Lewis E., Joseph D., Kittie, Walter, Addie, Fannie and Benjamin. Mr. H. has served two years as County Supervisor of Jackson Township. Democrat; Episcopal.

HENRY HIGH, firm of High & Robbins, proprietors Newport Mills; Sec. 33; P. O. Olin; born April 11, 1810, in St. Joseph Co., Ind.; in 1857, he came to Iowa; returned to Indiana in 1864; in 1878, he came to Jones Co. Married Margaret Rainey in 1871; she was born in Ireland; came to America in 1857; they have two children—George and Clarence.

JOSEPH HINDS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Amber; born November, 1823, in England; in 1849, came to Wisconsin; in 1862, came to Jones Co.; owns ninety acres of land. Married Mary Bradley in 1858; she was born in 1838, in England; have six children—Lucinda, Frank, Mary, Charles, Violet and Caroline.

JOHN INGREUM, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Center Junction; born in August, 1824, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; in 1852, came to Illinois; in 1856, to Clayton Co., Iowa; in 1860, he removed to Jones Co.; owns eighty acres of land. Married Isabel Tripp in 1865; she was born in Pennsylvania. He enlisted, in 1862, in Co. H, 31st I. V. I.; served to the end of the war. Republican.

J. B. KEMMERER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Amber; born Dec. 5, 1831, in Lehigh Co., Penn.; in 1870, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 102 acres of land. Married Caroline Knerr April 2, 1854; she was born on Oct. 8, 1833, in Lehigh Co., Penn.; have four children—Harrison S., Valentine F., Emma, Sarah E. Democrat; Reformed Church.

ADAM KRAMER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Anamosa; born April 13, 1832, in Franklin Co., Ohio; in 1864, came to Jones Co., Iowa; owns 208 acres of land. Married Elizabeth Barnhart in 1862; she was born, in 1840, in Delaware Co., Ohio; have six children—Frances L., Minora J., Florence E., Norman F., Cora F. and Preston H.; lost Rufus H. in 1873, aged 3 years. Democrat.

JOSEPH LASHWAY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Anamosa; born July 4, 1823, in Canada; when a child he came to Franklin Co., Vt., with his parents; at about the age of 20, he removed to Warren Co., N. Y.; in 1855, came to Wisconsin; in 1856, to Jackson Co., Iowa; in 1866, he removed to his present farm; owns forty-six acres of land, well improved. Married Abiah Wilcox April 10, 1847; she was born Feb. 9, 1828, in Warren Co., N. Y. Republican; Baptist.

JOHN W. LYON, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Amber; born Jan. 20, 1839, Warren Co., Ind.; in 1849, came to Illinois; in 1856, came to Jones Co.; owns eighty acres of land; enlisted in 1862, in Co. E, 39th I. V. I.; served to the end of the war; participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Arkansas Post and Athens. Married Mary H. Chew in 1865; she was born in 1844, in New Jersey; have five children—John W., Cornelius M., William F., David F., and Vinton O. Democrat; Christian Church.

NICHOLAS MAY, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Anamosa; born Sept. 16, 1838, in Germany; when a child, he came to Virginia with his parents. In 1855, to Jones Co.; he owns 260 acres of land. Married Mary Wagner Jan. 22, 1862; she was born in Hardin Co., Ohio; have four children—Maggie, Alice, Albert and Elva.

I. H. MEEK, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Amber; born March 7, 1847, in Meigs Co., Ohio. In 1867, came to Jones Co., Iowa; owns eighty acres of land. Married Nancy E. Hammond in 1869; she was born in Illinois; have three children—Jennetta B., George and Jane; enlisted in 1864 in Co. G, 51st Ohio V. I.; served to the end of the war; Republican.

JACOB W. MEEK, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Olin; born Aug. 1, 1819, in Greene Co., Penn. In 1840, he came to Ohio. In 1867, he removed to Jones Co., Iowa; owns ninety-three acres of land. Married Ann Jane Clark May 7, 1839; she was born Dec. 4, 1820, in Virginia; have eight children—John W., Eli C., James A., Isaac H., Melinda J., Lucinda C., Louis D. and Sarah E. Eli C. enlisted in 1861 in Co. D, 18th Ohio V. I.; served three years; was wounded at Stone River, Tenn. John W. enlisted in 1862 in Co. E, 75th Ohio V. I.; served to the end of the war; participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Penn., Chancellorsville, Va.; was taken prisoner near Jacksonville, Fla. James A. enlisted in 1864 in Co. E, 110th Ohio V. I.; served four months. Isaac H. enlisted in 1864, Co. G, 51st Ohio V. I.; served to the end of the war.

ISAAC MERRILL, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Center Junction; born May 19, 1833, in Monroe Co., Mich. In 1862, he came to Jones Co.; owns ninety-three acres of land. Married Caroline Annis Jan. 10, 1863; she was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; have six children—Ada M., Lawrence, Frank, Lillie, John P. and Caroline. Has been School Director; Democrat.

JACOB MOWREY, deceased; he was born Aug. 17, 1817, in Ohio. In 1853, he came to Jones Co. In 1854, they removed to their present farm; died in December, 1874. He married Hellen Snyder Oct. 16, 1858; she was born in Virginia; she owns 330 acres of land; have eight children—Emery S., Cymantha V., William O., John V., Jennetta, Carrie V., Lyman and Alida E.; he had seven children by a former marriage. All the improvements on his farm have been made by Mr. Mowrey since coming to it. Family reside on Sec. 6; P. O. Anamosa.

MICHAEL NEVILLE, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Anamosa; born April 12, 1829, in Ireland. In 1847, came to New Brunswick. In 1861, he came to Boston, Mass. In 1865, to Jones Co.; he owns 305 acres of land, all of which he has earned and paid for since coming to this county. Married Ellen Bowes in 1852; she was born in New Brunswick in 1833; have ten children—Robert G., Thomas, Mary, Michael, Ellen, Frank, William, Anna, Henry and Patrick. Is Township Treasurer, and has been School Director several years.

REV. NATHAN POTTER, Sec. 22; P. O. Anamosa; born Oct. 26, 1835, in Licking Co., Ohio. In 1844, he came with his parents to Jackson Co. In 1852, he came to Jones Co.; he owns ninety acres of land. He commenced preaching in 1864, and has been engaged in this work and farming ever since; he is now preaching as a Supply for an Independent Church. Married Clementine Demoss in 1860; she was born in Ohio; have two children—Sarah S. and Mary C. He has held about all the township offices. The first Territorial Election for Commissioners was held at his father's house, in Jackson Co.

JOHN SCHOON, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Amber; born April 7, 1847, in Germany. In 1870, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; he owns sixty acres of land. Married Mary Pappé in March, 1879; she was born in Illinois.

VALENTINE SLIFE, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Olin; born Oct. 3, 1822, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1846, came to Johnson Co., Iowa; remained there eighteen months, then removed to Jones Co. and to his present farm; owns ninety acres of land. Married Margaret M. Houstman in 1842; she was born in August, 1817, in New Jersey. Mr. S. has been Township Trustee about sixteen years. Democrat.

EPHRAIM STECKEL, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Amber; born in Lehigh Co., Penn., April 12, 1827; came to Jones Co. in 1871; carries on farm on shares with Mr. Smith, of Anamosa; there are eighty acres in the farm. Wife's maiden name was Sally Ann Steckel, a native also of Pennsylvania; they were married in their native State in 1854; have nine children—Franklin, Nathan Joseph, Milton, Sarah, Mary, Titty Ann, David, Walter and Appaseina. All the family are in the German Reformed Church; Mr. S. is a Democrat.

JAMES STIVERS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Olin; born Oct. 20, 1825, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; in 1836, came to Ohio; in 1855, he came to Jones Co. He owns 459 acres of land. His son E. H. enlisted, in 1864, in Co. F, 5th I. V. C.; served to the end of the war. He married Elizabeth Clark in 1853; she was born in Virginia; have ten children—John, Elvira, Alice, Charles, Olive, Emma, Dan D., Nellie, James and Elizabeth; has one son by a former marriage—Enos H. Republican.

J. M. STREETER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Anamosa; born Sept. 21, 1812, in Bradford Co., Penn.; in 1823, came to Seneca Co., N. Y.; thence to Tioga Co., N. Y.; in 1863, he came to Jones Co., Iowa. He owns 165 acres of land. Married Elizabeth Devoe in 1835; she was born in Yates Co., N. Y.; had ten children, eight living—D. C., E. M., A. L., Harriet, Victoria, Capitola, Sarah H. and J. L. Republican.

PETER STRONG, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Center Junction; born in July, 1821, in Perthshire, Scotland; in 1856, came to Columbiana Co., Ohio; June 13, 1858, he came to Jones Co. He owns 200 acres of land. Married Ann Smith Dec. 8, 1842; she was born in Perthshire, Scotland. Republican; Presbyterian.

S. D. TARBON, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Olin; born Dec. 20, 1832, in Cortland Co., N. Y.; in November, 1855, he came to Jones Co., Iowa. He owns 193 acres of land. Married Mary Brickley March 1, 1860; she was born in Maryland;

have three children—James L., William F. and Viola; is School Treasurer and Director. Republican.

ANTHONY WAGGONER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Anamosa; born Dec. 31, 1815, in Alsace, France; in February, 1827, came to New York City; thence to Oneida Co.; he returned to New York City in 1832, and apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade; Oct. 4, 1837, he came to Hardin Co., Ohio; Oct. 26, 1854, he removed to Jones Co., Iowa, where he has since resided. He owns 128 acres of land. Married Mary A. Emart, Sept. 1, 1838; she was born in Somerset Co., Penn., Sept. 22, 1822; died in November, 1863; have four children—Jacob, Lucy E., Eliza Jane and Mary; he has one son by his first marriage—Charles B.; he has also one son by his present marriage—Abiah C. Republican; Christian Church.

BARNHART WAGNER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Anamosa; born Aug. 26, 1809, in Alsace, France; Feb. 22, 1827, he came to New York City, thence to Oneida Co.; in 1833, came to Ohio; in 1853, to Jones Co. He owns 200 acres of land. Married Barbara Emart in 1840; she was born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1826; died in March, 1862; had eight children—Joseph, George, Anthony, Zachariah, Mary, Phebe, Catharine and Eliza. Second marriage to Grace Tallman in September, 1862; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio; have one child—John. Democrat. Mrs. W. is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOSEPH WOODS, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Anamosa; was born Feb. 4, 1824, in Frederick Co., Va.; in 1859, came to Ogle Co., Ill.; in 1864, came to Iowa; in the spring of 1865, he removed to his present farm, known as the Circle Hill Farm, consisting of 160 acres; all of his buildings are well protected with a large supply of fruit and forest trees of his own planting, consisting of maple, evergreens, pines and other varieties, in all about ten acres, all situated on a beautiful ridge or circle of land. He married Miss Rebecca Shepherd Feb. 15, 1849; she was born in 1823 in Frederick Co., Va.; have five children—Charles (now in Texas), Francis M., Clarence C. now attending the Commercial College at Dubuque, Sarah and Eugene. Mr. W. organized the district school known as the Wagner District. Republican.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. ALDEN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Wyoming; born Sept. 21, 1820, in Plymouth Co., Mass.; in 1855, came to Jones Co. Owns 430 acres of land. Has been School Director, Township Trustee, Township Collector, Township Treasurer, etc. Married Emily J. Williams in February, 1857; she was born in Vermont; have five children—Alton G., Hattie, Mary, Emma and Edith. Republican.

J. W. ALEXANDER, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Onslow; born Oct. 1, 1828, in Ireland; in 1833, came to Dearborn Co., Ind.; in 1858, to Jackson Co.; in 1861, he removed to Jones Co. He owns 205 acres of land. His mother lives here with him; she is now in her 93d year; his father died in 1844, aged 55 years.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Center Junction; born Dec. 8, 1834, in Ireland; when a child, he came to Dearborn Co., Ind., with his parents; in 1858, he came to Jackson Co.; in 1861, he removed to Jones Co. He owns 140 acres of land. Married Phebe A. Gale Jan. 3, 1871; she was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1847; have four children—Mary, Nellie, Sarah and Lulu. Republican.

JOHN BENDER, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Wyoming; born Feb. 4, 1835, in Pennsylvania; in 1845, he came to Ohio; in 1849, to Illinois; in 1852, to Jones Co., where he has since resided. He owns 210 acres of land. On June 4, 1852, he broke the first land ever broken in Madison Township. He married Lavina R. Brownell in 1859; she was born July 5, 1840, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; they have four children

—Mary R., James L., Carrie I. and Ada E. Mr. Bender is School Director. Republican; family attend the M. E. Church.

JOHN F. BROWN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Center Junction; born March 11, 1812, in Perthshire, Scotland; in 1867, he came to Jones Co.; owns 240 acres land. Married Mrs. J. Livingston in May, 1878; she was born in 1845, in Scotland; have one child—William L.; she has three children by a former marriage—Mary M., Jessie D. and Catherine Livingston. Republican, and member of the Presbyterian Church.

LIAL CAREY, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Wyoming; born July 22, 1840, in Dearborn Co., Ind.; in 1853, came to Jackson Co.; in 1860, he came to Jones Co.; owns 130 acres land; enlisted in 1862, in Co. K, 31st I. V. I.; served to the end of the war. Married Jennie Ridings in 1874; she was born in Jones Co.; have two children—Lottie A. and James R. Republican.

J. E. CODER, furniture, Center Junction; born Dec. 25, 1844, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; in 1856, he came to Jackson Co.; in 1866, he removed to Jones Co.; commenced his present business in 1876. Married Sarah Nelson in 1868; she was born in Pennsylvania; have three children, two sons and one daughter. Republican. Mrs. C. is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

J. K. CONNEY, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Wyoming; born July 26, 1829, in Lockport, N. Y.; in 1841, he came, with his parents, to Pennsylvania; in 1863, he came to Jones Co. Owns eighty acres of land. Married Miss A. M. Kimball in 1867; she was born in Wisconsin; have one child—Fred W., aged 7 years.

WILLIAM F. DAGWELL, boots and shoes, Onslow; born May 11, 1833, in Troy, N. Y.; he came, when a child, to New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., where he remained till about the age of 21; he then came West, and settled in McHenry Co., Ill.; there he remained about eight years, when he returned East; in 1867, he returned to McHenry Co., Ill.; in 1859, he came to Lyons, Iowa; in 1872, he removed to Onslow. Married Christiann Fryer Sept. 17, 1854; she was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y.; have two children—Frances E. and Emma. Presbyterian; Republican.

NELSON DAY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Center Junction; born April 3, 1835, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in 1847 he came to Pennsylvania; in 1863, he came to Jones Co.; owns 100 acres of land. Married Mary Jenkins in 1861; she was born in Erie Co., Penn.; have four children—John A., Ella, Adaline and C. M. Republican; M. E. Church.

M. O. FELTON, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Center Junction; born March 14, 1827, in Highland Co., Ohio; in 1831, came to Marion Co., Ind.; in 1853, to Jones Co., Iowa; he owns 250 acres of land; he taught school in Scotch Grove Township during the seasons of 1853 and 1854, and has held all the township and school offices. Married Anna M. Krouse Aug. 29, 1854; she was born in Germany in 1833; have eight children—Margaret F., George L., Alfred N., Oliver J., Charles W., Anna M., Harlan P. and William R. Republican.

JOHN L. FINCH, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Wyoming; born April 21, 1830, in Oswego Co., N. Y.; in 1843, he came, with his parents, to Michigan; in 1856, he came to Illinois; in 1876, he came to his present farm; owns 120 acres of land. Married Sarah J. Kenison Nov. 25, 1874; she was born in Canada. He has seven children by a former marriage—Emma, Ella, Freeman J., Dudley D., Edwin, John and Mary. Republican.

S. L. GILBERT, firm of C. S. & S. L. Gilbert, Wyoming Valley Cheese Factory, Onslow; he was born March 7, 1835, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; in 1856, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 205 acres of land; this cheese-factory was established in 1867, being the oldest factory in Iowa; the cheese manufactured here is equal to the New York factories; they are making about one hundred thousand pounds a season. He was married to Miss Eveline M. Seaman in December, 1855; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; they have five children—Homer L., Ida L., Ada, Lydia L. and Fred D.; lost Lester D., aged 15 years. Republican; M. E. Church.

S. M. GRAVES, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Center Junction; born Jan. 3, 1840, in Wyoming Co., N. Y.; in 1860, he came to Ohio; in 1864, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 200 acres of land. Married Mary E. Thomas in 1864; she was born in Ohio; have two children—Isadore and James. He has held most of the township offices; Republican. Mrs. G. is a member of the M. E. Church.

CHARLES B. GRIDLEY, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Onslow; born Feb. 18, 1842, in La Grange Co., Ind.; in 1859, he came to Jones Co.; he enlisted in August, 1861, in Co. D, 9th I. V. I.; served to the end of the war; he owns 170 acres of land. Married Mary E. Wasson in 1865; she was born in New York; had four children, two living—Leona J. and Mary J. Republican; Presbyterian Church.

R. B. HANNA, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Wyoming; born Dec. 7, 1825, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; in 1832, he came to Ohio; in 1845, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 315 acres of land. Married Margaret A. Mitchell in 1853; she was born in Ohio in 1835; she came to Jones Co. with her parents in 1845; they have three children—Filial S., William D. and Orie. He has held most of the township offices; Republican; Presbyterian Church.

G. N. HAY, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Wyoming; born April 12, 1817, in Cortland Co., N. Y.; in 1828, he came to Wayne Co., Ohio; in 1856, he came to Jones Co.; he owns forty acres of land. Married Emily J. Hawley in 1861; she was born in Canada; have two children, one son and one daughter.

JAMES G. HUGGANS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Wyoming; born July 30, 1830, in Greene Co., N. Y.; in 1857, he came to Illinois; April, 1867, he came to his present farm; he owns 100 acres of land. Married Susan A. Angle March 8, 1860; she was born in Greene Co., N. Y.; have two children—Sarah L. and George E. Democrat.

ABNER KIMBALL, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Wyoming; born March 20, 1812, in Grafton Co., N. H.; in 1843, he came to Wisconsin; in 1856, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 320 acres of land. Married Sarah D. Spinney in 1839; she was born in Portsmouth, N. H.; have six children—Sarah J., Abner M., John M., Ann M., James M. and Ellen R. John M. enlisted in 1862, in Co. K, 24th I. V. I.; served about seven months; was discharged on account of disability. Republican; religion, free-thinker.

J. A. LEMASTER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Wyoming; born Jan. 9, 1843, at Vinegar Hill, Wis.; in 1868, he came to Jones Co.; he owns eighty acres of land. Married Miss Orpha A. Wright in 1878; she was born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; have one child—Alpheus E.; he enlisted in 1861, in Co. D, 45th I. V. I.; served through the war. Republican.

EDLEF LEVSEN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Wyoming; born April 4, 1811, in Germany; in 1869, came to Clinton Co.; in 1875, came to Jones Co.; owns 240 acres of land. Married Elsabe Jansen in 1854; she was born in Germany; have three children—Martha, Elizabeth and Peter. He has three children by a former marriage—Hans, August and Lena. She has one child by a former marriage—Mary.

D. F. LEWIS, dealer in live stock, Onslow; born May 23, 1837, in Tioga Co., Penn.; in 1874, he came to Onslow, and engaged in butchering. Married Matilda M. Plant on Oct. 4, 1857; she was born in Canada; have two children—Edward W. and Julia L.

DAVID G. LYON, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Wyoming; born Feb. 25, 1829, in New York; in 1836, came to Michigan, with his parents, thence to Illinois; in 1863, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; he owns 120 acres of land. Married Margaret Crawford in 1859; she was born in Pennsylvania; have two children—William J. and Alma. He is Township Treasurer, and School Director of Madison Center. Republican.

THOMAS LYANS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Center Junction; born Dec. 29, 1821, in Harrison Co., Ohio; in 1851, he came to Dubuque Co., Iowa; in 1856, he came to Missouri, and, in the fall of this year, he removed to Jones Co., and to his present farm, where he has since resided; he owns 760 acres of land. Married Rebecca

A. Guthrie in 1858; she was born in 1826, in Harrison Co., Ohio; they have twelve children—seven sons and five daughters. Republican; Presbyterian Church.

R. W. McCREADY, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wyoming; born Dec. 14, 1836, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; he attended the Hayesville Institute, Ashland Co., four years; at the age of 19, he commenced teaching school, and so continued for about eight years; in 1870, he came to Wyoming, and taught during the falls and winters of 1870, and 1871, and 1872; he owns 160 acres of land. Married Miss Ellen Gault in 1863; she was born in Ashland Co., Ohio; had four children, three living—Robert W., Willie and infant not named; lost William E., aged ten years. Republican; Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW McDONALD, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Center Junction; born Jan. 31, 1837, in Perthshire, Scotland; he came to Jones Co., with his parents, in 1855; he owns 180 acres of land; has always been a School Director. Married Margaret Smith May 28, 1860; she was born in Scotland; have two children—John A. and Eliza A.; lost Margaret E. in infancy. Republican; Presbyterian Church.

JOHN McDONALD, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Center Junction; he was born in Perthshire, Scotland; on Oct. 1, 1850, he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and at once was appointed Superintendent of the building of the Cincinnati & Dayton Railroad; the following year he removed to St. Louis, and superintended laying the first railroad track west of the Mississippi, running from St. Louis to Franklin; distance about thirty-five miles; in 1852, he came to Galena, Ill., and was engaged in building that portion of the Illinois Central Railroad running east and west of Galena; in the fall of 1854, he came to Jones Co. and entered 360 acres of land, and now owns about 480 acres, nearly all of which he has improved; his parents came to Jones Co. in 1855, and have always made their home here. His father was born in 1789, and his mother in 1791, both in Perthshire, Scotland.

E. W. McGUIRE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Center Junction; was born Jan. 16, 1848, in Ashland Co., Ohio; in April, 1879, he came to his present farm, consisting of eighty acres of land. He was married to Jane Creswell Jan. 22, 1869; she was born Sept. 6, 1844, in Ashland Co., Ohio; died April 1, 1877; have six children—Tullos, Idella (Ben and Byron are twins), Amanda E. and R. R. Second marriage to Mary A. Brown July 25, 1878; she was born in Adams Co., Ind. M. E. Church.

G. A. MERSHORN, physician and surgeon, Onslow; born April 25, 1852, in Jones Co., Iowa. He commenced the study of medicine in 1874, graduating at the Physio-Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1878, he returned to Onslow. Married Marcia Bedford in 1874; she was born in Jones Co.; have two children—Ada May and Nerr Lee. Democrat; Christian Church.

ELISHA NEWELL, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Wyoming; born Feb. 13, 1808, in Bradford Co., Penn.; in 1855, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; owns 180 acres of land. Married Anna Post in 1830; she was born in 1811 in Bradford Co., Penn.; have four children—Mary E. (now Mrs. Slife), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Merritt), Stephen C. and Armella (now Mrs. Arnold). Stephen C., who is now managing the farm, was married to Miss Lizzie Campbell Sept. 14, 1876; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; she came with her parents to Jones Co., in 1857; they have one child—Orrin. Republican.

N. B. NOYES, Postmaster, Onslow; born Oct. 21, 1834, in Addison Co., Vt. In 1861, came to Iowa, then returned to Ohio, and enlisted in Co. F. 29th Ohio V. I.; served fourteen months; was discharged on account of physical disability; he then returned to Ohio; in 1864, he came to Jones Co. Married Henrietta Crowell in 1864; she was born in 1836 in Ohio; died in 1866; have one child—J. Gratie. Second marriage to Miss M. J. Worrell in 1867; she was born in Ohio; have five children—Bertha M., Fannie E., Walter T., Arthur E. and an infant not named. Republican; M. E. Church.

GEORGE E. OSBORN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Wyoming; born Aug. 29, 1836, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; in 1838, came to Bureau Co., Ill., with his parents;

in 1861, he came to Jones Co.; owns 160 acres of land. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, 24th I. V. I.; served to the end of the war. Has been Township Collector, Assessor, Treasurer, etc. Married Mary E. Sly in 1857; she was born in Chemung Co., N. Y.; they have an adopted son—William. Mrs. Osborn is a member of the M. E. Church.

ISAAC OVERLEY, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Center Junction; born July 17, 1827, in Fleming Co., Ky.; in 1844, came to Indiana; in 1850, to Polk Co., Iowa, then returned to Indiana; in 1851, he came to Jones Co., where he has since resided; he owns 140 acres of land. Married Mary E. Krouse in March, 1856; she was born in Germany; have seven children—Emeline M., Charles M., Elmer E., William F. and Margaret F. are twins. Mary I. and John. Republican.

WILLIAM L. OVERLEY, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Onslow; born Aug. 8, 1847, in Fleming Co., Ky.; in 1853, he came to Jones Co.; owns 120 acres of land, which his father entered. Married Ellen South in 1870; she was born in Canada; have four children—Ada, Sarah, Emma and Bessie M. Republican; M. E. Church.

J. M. PAUL, physician and surgeon, Onslow; born April 3, 1844, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1854, came to Marion Co., Iowa; in 1872, he removed to Onslow. He commenced the study of medicine in 1860, with Dr. J. D. Wright, of Knoxville, Iowa; graduated in the spring of 1866, at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. Married Miss Mary J. Boyer in 1866; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio; have two children—Frank and Mary. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Co. B, 3d I. V. I.; served to the end of the war. Republican; M. E. Church.

ISRAEL PELKEY, farmer and painter, Sec. 35; P. O. Wyoming; born July 4, 1829, in Swanton, Vt.; in 1857, he came to Michigan; in 1866, he came to Jones Co.; he owns ten acres of land—also engaged in painting. Married Lorraine Mills in 1856; she was born in Bridport, Vt.; have four children—Lewellen, William, Alice and Charles. He enlisted in 1862 in the 5th Mich. Battery; afterward re-enlisted in the 8th Mich. Cav.; served to the end of the war. Republican; M. E. Church.

AUSTIN N. READE, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Onslow; born Nov. 2, 1842, in Marion Co., Ind.; in 1852, he came with his parents to Jones Co.; he owns ninety acres of land. Married Ellen M. Osborn in 1871; she was born in Wisconsin; have three children—Orra L., Jessie May and Edith J. Republican; M. E. Church.

J. READE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Onslow; born Dec. 13, 1853, in Jones Co., Iowa; he owns eighty acres of land. Married Mary E. Silsbee March 18, 1875; she was born Sept. 5, 1855, in Wyoming Township; have one child—Myrtle Belle. Republican.

J. D. RHODES, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wyoming; born April 10, 1832, in Ohio; in 1851, he came to Jackson Co.; in 1869, he removed to Jones Co.; he owns 240 acres of land; is Treasurer of the School Board. Married Susanna James in October, 1855; she was born in Maryland; have seven children—Francis M., Mary E., Margaret J., John W., William P. (Elva and Ella are twins). Democrat.

NATHAN SHAFFER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Wyoming; born Sept. 18, 1823, in Columbia Co., Penn.; in 1863, came to Clinton Co.; in 1865, he returned to Jones Co.; he owns 356 acres of land; he has been Justice of the Peace, member of the School Board, etc. Married Mary A. Dursh in 1859; she was born in Center Co., Penn.; had five children, four living—Hattie B., William O., Charles B. and Maggie; lost Arthur, aged about two years. Republican; M. E. Church.

D. H. SHERRILL, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Wyoming; born Feb. 13, 1823, in Madison Co., N. Y.; in 1853, came to Illinois; in 1855, he came to Jones Co.; owns 135 acres of land. Married Elvira Houck in February, 1858; she was born in Delaware Co., N. Y.; have four children—Samuel D., Hattie R., William A. and Lewis M. Has been Constable, Township Treasurer, etc. Republican.

THOMAS N. SILSBEE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Onslow; born June 29, 1822, near Albany, N. Y.; in 1836, he came to Ohio with his parents; in 1840, he came to Des Moines Co.; in 1843, to Jackson Co.; in 1849, he visited Jones Co., and bought 160 acres of land; in 1853, he removed to this county, and has since resided here. He was the first Constable in Wyoming Township; he now owns forty acres.

Married Susan Conaly in 1854; she was born in 1836 in Mercer Co., Penn.; have six children—Mary E., John C., Sarah J., Laura W., George B. and Lottie. Democrat.

JOHN H. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Center Junction; born Sept. 15, 1827, in Perthshire, Scotland; in 1850, he came to New York City.; in 1856, he came to Jones Co.; owns 400 acres of land, most of which has been improved by himself; he has held most of the township offices. Married Eliza Smith in 1857; she was born in Perthshire, Scotland; have ten children—Jessie, Ella, James, David, John, Benjamin, William, Ann, Alva and Agnes. Republican. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM STORY, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Wyoming; born Dec. 18, 1827, in England; in 1841, he came to Onondaga Co., N. Y.; in 1854, he came to Jackson Co., Iowa.; in 1868, he removed to Jones Co.; he owns 400 acres of land. Married Hanna Barto in 1851; she was born in Cortland Co., N. Y.; have five children—Horace D., Thomas H., Rosa C., Willie and Lillie May. Republican.

D. W. SUTHERLAND, live stock and grain, Center Junction; born Jan. 26, 1845, in Jones Co., Iowa; engaged in farming until 1878, when he commenced his present business; he owns seventy acres of land in Scotch Grove Township. Married Anna Espy in 1871; she was born in Pennsylvania; have two children—Leal and Ralph G. Republican; Presbyterian.

S. W. UNDERWOOD, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Onslow; born May 28, 1822, in South Kingston, R. I.; when a child he came to New York with his parents; in 1870, he came to his present farm; he owns 240 acres of land. Married Bridget Ryan in 1853; she was born in Rhode Island; have nine children—Margaret A., Francelia, William H., Samuel H., Mary, Sylvester, John H., Alice and Amy B. Republican.

R. T. VAN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Wyoming; born April 6, 1816, in Fayette Co., Ohio; in 1831, he came to Marion Co., Ind.; in 1838, to Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; in 1839, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; he owns 110 acres of land. Married Hester Ann Van June 3, 1839; she was born Feb. 24, 1822, in Morgan Co., Ind.; have five children—William H., Azilda, Sylvester Fenton, Lyman L. and Alice. Republican; belongs to M. E. Church.

DAVID A. WALTERS, manufacturer, Onslow; born April 26, 1827, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; in 1861, he came to Jones Co.; engaged in farming until 1877, when he engaged in the lumber trade, and is now engaged in iron fence manufacturing. Married Mrs. Watkins in March, 1852; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; have one child—Albert F. Republican; Free-Will Baptist.

JOHN WASSON, Sr., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Onslow; born Dec. 9, 1812, in Ayrshire, Scotland; in 1832, he came to New York; in 1853, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 140 acres of land. Married Jemima Russell in 1844; she was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, June 12, 1814; have seven children—John, Jane, Mary E., William, Jennette, James and Joseph; lost George, aged 2 years and 9 months. Republican; belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN WASSON, Jr., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Onslow; born May 6, 1842, on the Atlantic Ocean; in 1853, he came with his parents to Jones Co.; he owns 123 acres of land. Married Sarah Himebaugh Sept. 2, 1874; she was born in Jones Co. in 1852; have two children—Bertie and Bertha. Republican; belongs to M. E. Church.



WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

J. L. ACHESON, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Langworthy; born in Ohio in 1828; in March, 1855, he came to the State of Iowa; came to Jones Co. in 1866; owns 160 acres of land in Wayne, and 35 acres in Richland (timber-land). Has been Collector of his town. Mr. Acheson has been married three times; the maiden name of his first wife was Elizabeth McCullough, a native of Ohio, and died two years after their marriage; the maiden name of his second wife was Catharine Heasty, also a native of Ohio; they were married in 1857; she died in 1869; the present wife's name was Mary Jane Brush; she, too, was from Ohio; they were married in 1871; had, by his second wife, seven children, three of whom are now living—R. H., James M. and J. L. Mr. and Mrs. Acheson are members of the U. P. Church; he is a Republican.

ELISHA ACKERMAN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Langworthy; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1791; came to Jones Co. in 1852. His wife's maiden name was Betsey Brundage, also a native of New York; they were married, in their native State, in 1811; have had eleven children, nine of whom are living—Rachel, Olivia, Eleanor, Erastus, Nancy, Delilah, De Witt Clinton, Isaac, Margaret and Jane; of these, one, a son, Isaac, was in the late civil war; he enlisted, in 1863, in an Iowa regiment; discharged at the close of the war, in 1865; was wounded by being thrown from a horse while in the service, and disabled for life. The subject of this sketch, Mr. Elisha Ackerman, was in the war of 1812; he enlisted in 1814, and was in about four months, a member of Capt. Collimore's company, No. 2. He has children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren, numbering, all together, over one hundred; a number of his grandchildren were also in the late war of the rebellion (seven of them). Mr. Ackerman is nearly 90 years of age, and is one of the oldest men and oldest settlers of Jones Co.; his health is quite good for one of his age, has a good memory, and converses readily, and, aside from a lameness that he has, has no serious physical trouble. He owns eighty acres of land where he lives, and forty acres of timber-land in Monticello Township. He is a Republican.

HENRY ADAMS, farmer, Secs. 5 and 6; P. O. Langworthy; owns 166 acres of land. He was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1837; came to Jones Co. in 1865. His wife's maiden name was McLain, a native of Iowa; they were married in 1859; have five children—John Franklin, Benjamin Douglass, William Alexander, Henry, Katherine Elizabeth. Mr. Adams is a Democrat.

HENRY ALBERTSON, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Langworthy; born in Pennsylvania in 1823; came to Jones Co. in 1856, where he has since resided. Wife's maiden name was Jane Dunmer, a native of Pennsylvania also; they were married Oct. 5, 1843; have had ten children, eight of whom are now living, named as follows: Charles, James, Elizabeth, Daniel, Isabelle, Mary, Susan, Grant; those dead were named Sarah and Jacob. One son was in the late war of the rebellion, Charles, a member of the 31st I. V. I.; enlisted in September, 1861; was discharged July 4, 1865; he belonged to Co. H; was wounded in the leg, below the knee, by a shot which struck it at the battle of Memphis, Tenn.; was also in the battle at Lookout Mountain, and, while there, captured five rebels and marched them into camp alone; was under Gen. Sherman during the latter part of the war, and was in the famous "march to the sea;" was also at Richmond when it fell. Mr. Albertson has been a Road Supervisor in his town; he and his family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. A. is a Republican; owns 150 acres.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Langworthy; born in Pennsylvania in 1821; came to Jones Co. in 1857, where he has since resided; wife's maiden name was Rebecca Brush, also a native of Pennsylvania; they were married in 1847; had eleven children, six living, named as follows: Margaret Jane, Mary Ellen,

Carl, Martha, Hattie and William. Mr. and Mrs. Albertson are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. A. is a Republican; owns 160 acres.

ISABELLA BACHER, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Amber; born in Allentown, Lehigh Co., Penn., in 1825; came to Jones Co. April 9, 1870. Her husband, Mr. Amos Bacher, was a native of Pennsylvania also; he died in 1861; they were married in 1844; have seven children living—William, Mary, Frances, John, George, Annie and Charles; the last-named lives at home; at present is at the school at Fulton, Ill. Mrs. Bacher owns eighty acres; she is a member of the Presbyterian Church in Anamosa; her boys are Republicans.

ALBERT BATCHELDER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Langworthy; he and his brother Stephen are engaged largely in the raising and selling of stock and supplying milk to the creamery at Langworthy; born in New Hampshire in 1832; came to Jones Co. in 1850; has lived here since that time. Wife's maiden name was Harriet Hunter, a native of New York; they were married July 3, 1863; have had four children, three of whom are living, named as follows: Louis, Charles, Ernest and Minnie. Mr. Batchelder is a Road Supervisor in his town; he and his brother, Stephen, are among the oldest settlers in their part of the county; when they came there, there were only two houses in the part of the township where they live, and, where their houses now stand, grass was growing six feet high. Mr. Batchelder is a Republican; owns ninety-one acres, all under cultivation.

S. C. BATCHELDER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Langworthy; born in New Hampshire in 1820; he came to Jones Co. in 1850, where he has since resided, except during a period of three years, when he was in California. His wife's maiden name was Nancy Edson, a native of New York; they were married May 16, 1877. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Batchelder has been Road Supervisor in his town. He is a Republican. Owns 100 acres.

JOHN BATES, farmer, Sec. 4; also has land on Sec. 5; P. O. Langworthy; born in New York in 1833. Fulton Co., town of Oppenheim; came to Jones Co. in 1856. Was in the late civil war, a member of the 2d I. V. I.; was enrolled Oct. 11, 1864; discharged in the middle of July, 1865; was in Co. C; was wounded in the shoulder and taken prisoner at Macon, Ga., while out foraging; was paroled and sent home and then discharged; was in Andersonville Prison about two weeks, and a prisoner also at Macon four months; he was in the last lot of men that were discharged from the prison at Andersonville. He has been Township Clerk, and is now a member of the Board of Supervisors. His wife's maiden name was Helen Thompson, a native of Delaware Co., N. Y.; they were married in 1865; have two children—Charles and Chauncey. Mr. B. is a Republican. Owns 150 acres.

MRS. ELIZABETH BIGGLER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Anamosa; born in Pennsylvania in 1824; her mother is living; her father is dead; she came to Jones Co. in 1861; her husband, Mr. Washington Biggler, died in 1877; he was a native of Mercer Co., Penn., and a brother of Hon. William Biggler, ex-Governor of that State, who was also United States Senator and one of the Directors of the Centennial. Mrs. Biggler, the subject of this sketch, and her husband were married in their native State May 25, 1847; have had fourteen children, six of whom are now living—William Washington, Ida Annetta, Fannie Elsie, Virginia Lorain, Elizabeth Bertha, Amanda Lillia; the two older are married, viz., William and Ida; William lives in the house with his mother; Ida is married to Mr. Rhue, near Blue Cut, in same county. Mr. Biggler was in the Custom House in Philadelphia for some time before he came West. He was in politics a Democrat, in religion a Methodist, as are also his wife and some of the children. Owns 160 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation.

HENRY BOHLKEN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Amber; born in Germany in 1854; came to America and Jones Co. in 1872. Farm consists of 270 acres, belonging to the Hildenbrandt estate; Mr. Hildenbrandt died in 1865. Maiden name of Mrs. Bohlken was Maggie Hildenbrandt, a native of New York; they were married in 1876. Mrs. Hildenbrandt died in July, 1879; there were nine children; names of

those living are George, Maggie, Minnie and Philip. Mr. Bohlken is a Democrat, and so is also George Hildenbrandt.

JOHN BODEKER, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Monticello; born in Germany in 1825; came to America and Jones Co. in 1866. Owns eighty acres. His wife's maiden name was Annie Tobiasen, a native of Germany also; they were married in 1861; have one child—Francis. Mr. Bodeker was a soldier in the old country. He and all the family are Lutherans; Mr. B. is a Republican.

HUGH BOWEN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Monticello; born in Jones Co., Iowa, on "Bowen's Prairie;" his father settled there, and the prairie received its name in honor of him; Mr. Bowen, Sr., was one of the oldest settlers in Jones Co.; he died in Colorado in 1864; his wife is still living and in Richland Township. His wife's maiden name was Jane Simmons, a native of Illinois; they were married in June, 1878; they have one child. Mr. B. lives on the farm of his father-in-law, Mr. Henry Simmons, and is also engaged in hauling milk to the creamery at Monticello. Mr. B. is a Democrat.

F. C. BROWN, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Langworthy; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1839; came to Jones Co. in 1866. Was in the war of the rebellion, and a member of an Illinois regiment. His wife's maiden name was Parker, a native also of New York, town of Fredonia; they were married in 1867; have one child—Frank P. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Democrat. Owns 194 acres; also owns several town lots and one house in the village of Langworthy; his home is also inside the limits of the town; has a fine farm, well stocked; deals in stock and supplies the creamery with milk; has twenty-four cows.

JANE BRUSH, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Monticello; owns eighty acres of land; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1800; came to Jones Co. in 1868. Her husband, Mr. Joseph Brush, died in this county in 1858, while on a visit to one of his sons; they were married in 1820, in Pennsylvania; Mr. Brush was born in Ireland; they have had ten children, eight now living—Daniel, Margaret, Rebecca, Baptiste, George, William, Nancy and Mary Jane; the children are all married and settled in life. Mr. Brush, when alive, was a member of the U. P. Church; Mrs. Brush is now in the same Church; all of the children, except Nancy, are in the U. P. Church (she is a Methodist). Mr. Brush was a Democrat; the boys are Republicans. Mrs. Brush's maiden name was Hoy.

WILLIAM H. BRUSH, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Monticello; manages his mother's farm (Mrs. Jane Brush); he owns timber-land in Scotch Grove; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; came to Jones Co. in 1868. His wife's maiden name was Pomeroy, a native of Ohio; they were married in 1860; have seven children—Jennie Elizabeth, Mary Ellen, Samuel Roll, John Pomeroy, Annie Lois, Ada Alice, Ethel Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Brush and three of the children are members of the U. P. Church; Mr. Brush is a Republican.

MRS. ANNA BURNS, farmer, Blocks 30, 31, 32 and 40, near the village of Langworthy; P. O. Langworthy; born in Ireland in 1835; came to America in 1845, and to Jones Co. in 1859. Her husband, Thomas Burns, died in February, 1875; they were married Feb. 17, 1855; Mrs. Burns has raised two children (not her own), and has one of them with her now; the other one is married and moved away; the one with her now is named Dennis Doyle. Mrs. Burns owns twenty-four acres of land. She is a Catholic, as was also Mr. Burns; he was also a Democrat.

MRS. NANCY CLARK, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Langworthy; was born in New York in 1823; came to Jones Co. in 1857, with her parents. Was married to Mr. Stevens in Wisconsin, in 1862; was married to Mr. Wilcox in 1870, and to Mr. James Clark Oct. 7, 1879; she has had two children, one of whom is now living—Arlington, aged 30; the one that died was named Ida, and died in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Clark is a Republican. Mrs. Clark owns 40 acres of land, 12 in the town of Richland, and also has a claim upon 40 acres with a mill upon it, and another piece of 20 acres, all in Richland Township, making, altogether, 122.

PHILIP DALY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Anamosa; born in Ireland in 1834; came to America in 1852, and to Jones Co. in 1857. Owns 160 acres of land. Is School Director in his town. His wife's name was Foley, a native of Ireland also; they were married in 1868; have two children—Philip and William. The maiden name of his first wife was Elizabeth Chesher, also of Ireland; by that marriage there were five children—Joseph, Mathew, John, Mary and Elizabeth; some of them are dead. All of the family that are living are in the Catholic Church; Mr. Daly is a Democrat.

Z. DENNING, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Langworthy; born in Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1825; came to Jones Co. in 1854; his father is still living; his mother is dead. His wife's maiden name was Drusilla Ackerman, a native of New York; they were married in 1853; have three children—Elva, Ettie and Jessie; the two oldest are married. Elva and Ettie. Mr. Denning was of a family in which there were eleven children, three girls and eight boys, all living but one. Mr. Denning and his entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics, Mr. Denning is a Republican. He owns eighty acres of land, some of which is in Sec. 17 and some in Sec. 20, about all under cultivation.

JAMES DORCY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Anamosa; born in Ireland in 1834; came to this country in 1849, with his mother and sister; his father, mother and sister are dead; he came to Jones Co. in 1855; lived in Fairview Township until 1876, when he moved to Wayne, where he has since resided. His wife's maiden name was Mary Meher, a native of the old country also; they were married in 1859; have had eight children, four of whom are living—Johnnie, Eddie, George and Maggie; those dead were named Ellie, Josie, Katherine, and one was not named. Mr. Dorcy and his entire family, in religious faith, are Catholics; in politics, he is a Democrat. Owns 120 acres of land, about one hundred under cultivation.

DAVID DOYLE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Anamosa; born in Massachusetts in 1852; of his parents, one is living, the other dead. He came to Jones Co. in 1867, with his parents, where he has since resided. His wife's maiden name was Katie Power, a native of Ireland; they were married in 1874; have one child—Willie. They are Catholics; Mr. Doyle is a Democrat. Owns eighty acres, all under cultivation.

T. H. DUNN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Anamosa; owns 210 acres; born in Philadelphia in 1834; came to Jones Co. in 1859, where he has since resided. Wife's maiden name was Farnum, a native of Massachusetts (Andover); they were married in 1855; have had seven children, five of whom are now living; names as follows: Wilford E., Clara A., T. H., John E., Grace E.; those dead were named Willie and Mary E.; in politics, Mr. Dunn is a Republican.

JOHANNA FITZPATRICK, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Anamosa; owns 110 acres, about all under cultivation; born in Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, in 1824; came to America in 1816; her husband, Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, was a native of the same county in Ireland; he came to America in 1844; he died May 21, 1879; he lived in Illinois for twenty-one years, and during part of that time was School Director, and, also, Supervisor; he lived in Jones Co., Iowa, twelve years, up to the time of his death; Mrs. Fitzpatrick came to this county in 1867. They were married in 1846; have had eleven children, five of whom are living, as follows: Thomas, Mary, Julia, Johnnie and Theresa. Mrs. F. and her entire family are members of the Catholic Church; during his life, Mr. F. was a Democrat, and the oldest son is now in the same line of politics.

JOHN H. FOLKERS, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Langworthy; farms on shares with Mr. Bingham, of Monticello; born in Germany in 1840; came to America and to Jones Co. in 1876. Wife's maiden name was Catharine Bornheinken, a native, also, of Germany; born in 1844; they were married in 1865; have had five children, four of whom are living—Henry, Garret, Margaret and Catharine. Mr. Folkers and his entire family are in the Lutheran Church.

HENRY FRERICHS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Monticello; born in Germany in 1833; came to this country in 1857, and to Jones Co. in 1869. Was a

soldier in the late civil war, a member of the 34th Ill. V. I. Wife's maiden name was Borgn, a native of Germany, also; she was married once before, to Mr. Meinen; she and Mr. Frerichs were married in 1864; Mrs. F. had one child by the former marriage; name is Lizzie Meinen. Mr. and Mrs. Frerichs and the daughter are members of the Lutheran Church; he is a Republican. He owns eighty acres, and some timberland besides.

GEORGE GALLAHER, farmer; P. O. Anamosa; born in Pennsylvania in 1829; came to Jones Co. in 1875. Wife's maiden name was Margaret McCarn, a native of New York; they were married in 1867; have three children—Frank, George and Lambert. Mr. G. owns eighty-six acres, some of which lies in Cass and some in Wayne Townships; house is just in the corner of the two townships. Mrs. Gallaher is a member of the Baptist Church; Mr. G. is a Republican.

G. GERDES, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Langworthy; born in Germany in 1817; came to America and to Jones Co. in 1872. Wife's maiden name was Margaret Johnson, a native, also, of the old country; they were married in 1849; have seven children—Johanna, Ricklife, Hermer, Henry, Johnnie, Johnson and Rickle. Mr. Gerdes and his two boys carry on a farm on shares with Mr. John Jacobs; there are 320 acres in the farm, and it is adjoining the village of Langworthy. Mr. Gerdes and his family are Lutherans.

R. GERDES, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Langworthy; born in Germany in 1854; came to America in 1872, and to Jones Co. in the same year; carries on farm on shares with Mr. John Oltman. Wife's maiden name was Mary Grumm, a native of Illinois; they were married Jan. 21, 1879; have one child—William Gerhardt. Mr. and Mrs. Gerdes are members of the Lutheran Church.

W. H. GREEN, blacksmith, Amber; born in Virginia in 1834; came to Jones Co. in 1870; owns a home in the place and the shop in which he does business. Mr. Green was in the war of the late rebellion; a member of the 92d Ohio, Co. E; enlisted in 1862; discharged in 1865, at the close of the war; was in twenty-one different battles, Chickamanga, Mission Ridge and in Sherman's march to the sea; was at Richmond, and Raleigh, and Kinston; was Orderly Sergeant. Mr. Green is School Director in his town, and has the only blacksmith-shop in the village. Wife's maiden name was Bingham, a native of Ohio; they were married 1856; have eight children—John Morris, Orpher Rosetta, James L., William E., Charles H., Eva M., Ella S. and Lottie E. Mr. and Mrs. Green and two of the children are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican.

E. G. GUILD, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Anamosa; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1823; came to Jones Co. in 1866. Wife's maiden name was Roxana Shaffer, a native of New York, also Niagara Co.; they were married in 1846; have had four children, three of whom are still living, named as follows: Alice, Ella and Lucetta; the one dead was named Hattie May. In religion, Mr. Guild is a Baptist; wife and children are Methodists; he is a Republican. Owns 120 acres, about all under cultivation.

A. H. HALL, merchant, Langworthy; dealer in general merchandise; has the only store in the place doing a general business. Mr. Hall is also the Postmaster, and has the post office in his store; has been in business where he now is about six years; owns the building in which he does business; also a house, which is his home, and a barn and five acres of land upon which they stand. He was born in Western Virginia in 1839; came to Jones Co. May 18, 1856, where he has since resided, except while in the army, and during a period of one year, when he was at the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Hall does a safe and prosperous business; his sales average about \$10,000 a year; keeps a general assortment, and has a good trade. Mr. Hall gave the land upon which stands the creamery of the village, and some money beside, and has been and is now an enterprising citizen; was, in the year 1878, Township Collector; was in the war of the rebellion; enlisted May 12, 1861; discharged at the close of the war, in 1865; was a member of Co. B, 9th I. V. I.; enlisted first for three years, and, when his time expired, re-enlisted as a veteran in the same regiment and company; went out as a private;

when discharged was a Sergeant; was in the siege of Vicksburg, and, while there, narrowly escaped being killed; a rebel bullet struck him in the side, but hit a book which he had in his hip-pocket, and that so checked the force of the bullet as to do him no harm; the ball, however, passed through the book and slightly penetrated the skin. Mr. Hall kept the book and ball for a long time afterward. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Yazoo Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Miss., Tusculumbia, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Big Shanty, Marietta, Atlanta, Bentonville, Raleigh and Columbia. His wife's maiden name was Phalinda Hager, a native of New York; they were married in 1867; have had one child, who is now living—Alphonzo R. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hall is a Republican.

DANIEL HALLIGAN, farmer, Secs. 27 and 28; P. O. Amber; born in Trenton, N. J., in 1842; came with his parents to Jones Co. in 1870; owns 175 acres. Wife's maiden name was Kathrine Durigan, a native of Jones Co., Iowa; she was born in 1852; they were married in 1872; have had four children, three are living, named Francis J., David Gordon and Mary. Mr. Halligan's mother died in 1873. Mr. H., wife and children are in the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat.

H. C. HARTMAN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Amber; born in Ohio in 1844; came to Jones Co. in 1852, with his parents; has been a Road Supervisor for four or five years; owns 120 acres in Sec. 26, and 39 in Sec. 34. Wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Bailey, a native of New York; they were married in March, 1866; have had five children; four are living—Tilghman Harrison, Frank Theodore, Henry Clay and Addie May; the one dead was named Allen Charles. Mr. Hartman is a Republican.

PETER HARTMAN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Amber; born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1842; came to Jones Co. in 1852; owns eighty acres in Sec. 34 and forty acres in Sec. 35; is also in the grain business with William H. Sanford, in Amber; was, in the late war of the rebellion, a member of Co. H, 14th I. V. I.; enlisted in the fall of 1861; discharged in the fall of 1864; held the office of Corporal; was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and in the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks, and in some smaller engagements during the service; was taken prisoner at Shiloh by Gen. Beauregard, and held about two months; there were 3,000 men captured at the same time he was taken; was, some of the time, at Macon. Wife's maiden name was Brown, a native of New York; they were married Jan. 1, 1865; have seven children—Louis F., Edward F., Dora E., Thomas E., Joshua A., Maggie F. and Eleanor. Mr. Hartman is a Republican.

ANGIE MARGARET HARMES, farming, Sec. 21; P. O. Monticello; born in Germany in 1823; came to America and to Jones Co. in 1868; owns 240 acres. Her husband, John Henry Harmes, died in the spring of 1877; they were married in 1847; had seven children; six are now living—Mary, Katie, Angie, Heinrich Heinrich and Annie. Mrs. Harmes and all the children are in the Lutheran Church.

H. HARMES, farmer, Secs. 16 and 17; P. O. Langworthy; born in Germany in 1828; came to America in 1857, to Illinois; lived there nine years; came to Jones Co. in 1866; owns 170 acres—eighty in Sec. 16, eighty in Sec. 17, and ten in Scotch Grove Township. Wife's maiden name was Maria Johnson, a native of the old country also; they were married in 1858; have had eight children; six are living—Annie Maria, Hartmann, Gerd, Tena, Maria and Johanna. Mr. and Mrs. Harmes are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is independent.

R. R. HAYES, farmer, Secs. 17 and 20; P. O. Langworthy; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1829; came to Jones Co. in 1862, where he has since resided; has held the offices of School Director and Assessor of his town; owns 200 acres, also timber-land, in Jackson Township. He is a cousin of Rutherford Hayes, President of the United States. Wife's maiden name was Harriet Annis, a native of New York also; she was born in 1833; her parents are both living in Jones Co. Mr. Hayes' parents are dead. The subject of this sketch and wife were married in their native State Jan. 1, 1851; have had six children, five of whom are now living—J. Richard,

Ellen Martha, Adelbert, Mary and Hattie. The one dead was not named. Mr. H. and his entire family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. is a Republican.

ALEXANDER M. HEASTY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Scotch Grove; born in Ohio in 1838; came to Jones Co. in 1865; wife's maiden name was Margaret Nelson, a native of Ohio. They were married in 1866; have had seven children, five are living—Carrie, Mary E., Jasper, William E. and Francis. Mr. Heasty owns 119 acres in Wayne, and twenty acres in Scotch Grove, of timber; he gave one acre for the cemetery in Wayne Township, near this place. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, a member of the 2d I. V. C. Co. M, Capt. McConnel. He enlisted in the fall of 1861; was discharged in the fall of 1864; was in the battles of Corinth, Miss., and also Iuka; was in the company that took Col. Price (nephew of Gen. Sterling Price) prisoner in Mississippi, south of Coldwater. In one engagement, Mr. Heasty had bullet-holes put through his rubber coat. The man that captured Col. Price was John Beard. Mr. Heasty and wife are members of the U. P. Church. He is a Republican.

JOHN C. HEASTY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Scotch Grove; born in Ohio in 1836; came to Jones Co. in 1853, and located land, and, in 1862, came to live permanently. Wife's maiden name was McCandless, a native of Ohio also. They were married Feb. 3, 1858; have seven children—Charles L., Robert M., John Grant, Olive Mary, James W., Ida Josephine and Arthur Francis. Mr. Heasty owns 120 acres; he was a soldier during the late civil war; a member of the 2d I. V. I., Co. C; enlisted Sept. 27, 1864; was discharged July 4, 1865; was taken prisoner near Clinton, Ga., by Gen. Wheeler; was kept a prisoner about five and a half months; was in Macon four months, and in Andersonville about one and a half months. Mr. Heasty is one of the Trustees of his town. He and his wife and three of his children are members of the U. P. Church. He is a Republican.

R. M. HEASTY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Langworthy; born in Ohio in 1848; came to Jones Co. in 1866, with his parents. Wife's maiden name was Elizabeth J. Kains, a native of Canada. They were married in 1869; have four children—John, Francis, Mary Agnes, Isaac Russel and William Joseph. Mr. Heasty and his wife are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Heasty has been Town Constable for two terms, and was Road Supervisor for three or four terms; he is a Republican; owns eighty acres.

WILLIAM HELGENS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Monticello; born in Germany in 1827; came to America in 1857, and to Jones Co. in 1864. Wife's maiden name was Matie Grumm, a native of Germany also. They were married in 1851; have had ten children, six are living—Harm, Antke, Mary, Annie, Libbie, Louise and Emma. Two of these are married, and living in Wayne Township. All the family are Lutherans. Mr. Helgens is a Republican; owns 158 acres.

A. P. HIMEBAUGH, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Monticello; born in Erie Co., Penn., in 1817; came to Jones Co. in 1855. Wife's maiden name was Mary E. Davis, a native of New York. They were married in 1851; have had four children, all are living—P. M., Ella R., Geneva C. and Ernest. Mr. Himebaugh was married before to Maria Mitchel, a native of Pennsylvania. They were married in 1839; this wife died in her native State in 1850; there were four children by that marriage: one only is living—George, who lives in Wayne Township. Of the three that are dead, one, —Perry—was in the war of the rebellion, a member of Co. H, 31st I. V. I.; died of chronic dysentery in 1864; was at the siege of Vicksburg, and in other engagements; was in the command of Gen. U. S. Grant, and in several battles under him. Mr. Himebaugh owns eighty acres of land in Wayne, and ten in Scotch Grove Township. He and Mrs. Himebaugh, and three of the children, are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, both himself and the boys are Republicans.

G. L. HIMEBAUGH, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Monticello; born in Pennsylvania in 1841; came to Jones Co. in 1854, with his parents, where he has since resided; was in the war of the late rebellion; a member of the 9th I. V. I., Co. D; enlisted in August, 1861; discharged in April, 1862; was sick with typhoid fever

while out; was taken sick while on the boat, going South, and was sick forty-five days, and in the hospital, and was in the hospital at Pacific City thirty days, with mumps, and was sick a good deal of the time while in the service, and was unable to do active duty. His wife's maiden name was Mary Heastey, a native of Ohio. They were married Sept. 28, 1865; have had four children, three of whom are living—Arthur Eugene, Jeanette Florence, Mitchel Walter. Mr. Himebaugh and wife are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Himebaugh holds the office of Ruling Elder in the Church. He has been Assessor, Trustee and Clerk of his town at different times; he is a Republican. Owns eighty-two acres of land, and eight acres of timber in Scotch Grove.

P. M. HIMEBAUGH, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Monticello; is a "Hawkeye," having been raised almost entirely in Iowa; lives with his father, Mr. A. P. Himebaugh, but owns land of his own—eighty acres in Section 13, and ten in Scotch Grove Township, of timber. Mr. Himebaugh is Township Clerk and Secretary of the School Board; he is a member of the M. E. Church, and, in politics, is a Republican.

HENRY HINRICHS, farmer, Secs. 19 and 20; P. O. Langworthy; born in Germany in 1849; came to America in 1870, and to Jones Co. the same year. Wife's maiden name was Matie Hanko, a native of Illinois. They were married in 1877; have two children—Gertrude and William. Mr. and Mrs. Hinrichs are members of the Lutheran Church. Owns 127 acres.

LEONARD HITCHCOCK, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Monticello; born in Pennsylvania in 1823; came to Jones Co. in 1854. Wife's maiden name was Batchelder, a native of New Hampshire. They were married in 1862; have had six children, four are living—Mary E., J. H. Howard, Elnora N., Laura May. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock and three children are members of the U. P. Church. In politics, Mr. Hitchcock is a Republican; owns 160 acres; owns the land upon which stand the creamery and schoolhouse in East Wayne.

J. P. HOLLENBACK, wagon and carriage maker, Amber; born in Pennsylvania in 1857; came to Jones Co. in June, 1876. Wife's maiden name was Hinds, a native of Wisconsin, raised in Iowa. They were married in 1878; have one child—Tilghman. Mr. Hollenback has the only business of his line in the place; owns the shop where he works, and a house and five lots in the village. Mr. Hollenback belongs to the German Reformed Church; Mrs. Hollenback to the Latter-Day Saints. Mr. Hollenback is a Democrat.

W. H. HUGHES, blacksmith, Langworthy; born in Pennsylvania in 1830; came to Jones Co. in October, 1855. Wife's maiden name was Martha Orr, a native of Pennsylvania also; they were married in 1871. Mr. Hughes was married before to Martha Cook, a native of Pennsylvania also; they were married in 1861; had two children, namely, William and Hattie. Mr. Hughes owns a home and his shop, in the village, and is the only man of his trade in the place. He is now one of the Trustees. Mrs. Hughes is a member of the U. P. Church. Mr. H. is a Republican.

CHESTER HUNGERFORD, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Anamosa; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1832; came to Jones Co. in 1865, in the fall. Owns 160 acres. Wife's maiden name was Juliette Garlock, a native of New York also; they were married in 1854; have one child, named Chester Bartlett. Mr. Hungerford and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Republican.

H. J. JACOBS, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Monticello; born in Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in 1835; came to America in 1854; came to Jones Co. in 1861. Is now a Road Supervisor in his town. Owns 120 acres in Wayne, and 2.5 in Scotch Grove Townships. Wife's maiden name was Grumm, a native of Germany also; they were married in 1861; have seven children living, named Bertie S., Henry E., Gora M., Augusta E., Carl C., Emma M. and Laurence R. All of the family are in the Lutheran Church. Mr. Jacobs is a Republican.

JOHN JACOBS, farmer and cattle-buyer; P. O. Monticello; born in Germany, in 1838; came to America in 1854, and to Jones Co. in the fall of 1859. Mr. Jacobs had been married twice; maiden name of first wife was Matilda Miller, a native of Philadelphia; they were married in Illinois June 16, 1859; wife died on Dec. 11,

1864; they had three children, all living, named H. R. Annie, Barbara and August Barnhardt. Maiden name of second wife was Annie Grumm, a native of Germany; they were married on the 26th of March, 1868; have four children, named Mathias, Willie, Mary and Sophia Joanna. Mr. Jacobs owns over one thousand acres of land, as follows: 818 in Wayne, 90 in Scotch Grove, 50 in Richland, and 52½ in Monticello Townships. He lives on Sec. 13, Wayne Township. He is one of the School Directors in his district. He and his family are Lutherans; he is a Republican.

MARY JACOBS, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Monticello; born in Germany in 1807; came to America in 1856, and to Jones Co. in 1859. Her husband, Mr. Henry Jacobs, died in May, 1879. They were married in 1828; have had eight children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Jacobs and her children are all in the Lutheran Church. The sons are all Republicans. Mrs. J. owns 120 acres.

JOHN KAIRNS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Monticello; owns 160 acres. Born in Ireland, Tyrone Co., in 1829; came to Canada when 1 year old, and to the United States in 1865, and to Jones Co. same year. Wife's maiden name was Agnes Milne, a native of Scotland; they were married in 1848; have had nine children, seven are living, named Elizabeth, William, Joseph, Margaret, James, Elsie and Ellen. Mr. K., his wife, and some of the children, are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. K. is a Republican. Mr. Cairns is by profession a veterinary surgeon.

BENNAJER KELLUM, farmer, Secs. 5 and 6; P. O. Langworthy; born in New York in Warren Co. in 1819; came to Jones Co. in 1861. Wife's maiden name was Farley, a native also of New York; they were married in their native State; have two children living, named Sarah (married to Mr. Miller), and J. F. Mr. Kellum had one son in the army, whose name was Warren. Enlisted in the 2d I. V. C., Co. I, in August, 1861; died in St. Louis (of the measles) in the hospital, in January, 1862. Mr. Kellum owns 120 acres in Wayne, 120 in Monticello, 80 in Castle Grove, 70 in Richland. Mr. K. had been Road Supervisor in his town, and is a Republican. Mrs. Kellum is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOHN KING, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Amber; born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1835; came to Jones Co. in 1856. Has been Township Collector and Road Supervisor. Owns 120 acres. Wife's maiden name was Mary Ann Murphy, a native of Indiana; they were married in 1857; have had eight children, names of those living—H. F., Dora F., J. A. and S. J.; those dead were named Lizzie Jane, Martha Blanche, Jessie V. and Charlie; three of these died of diphtheria in October, 1878. Mrs. King is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. King is a Republican.

J. C. LAWRENCE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Monticello; born in Pennsylvania in 1821; came to Jones Co. in 1855, from Ohio; lived in Monticello Township about ten years, and lived in the village of Monticello nine months; also lived on Bowen's Prairie for a time. While in Monticello, he was in mercantile business, and was Postmaster; since he came to his present home, he has been engaged in farming. Is at present Justice of the Peace in his town, and has been such for a number of years; was also in the same office while in Monticello. Wife's maiden name was Hannah L. Coggins, a native of Pennsylvania also; she was from Philadelphia; they were married in 1841; have had ten children, six of whom are living, named Agnes, Alice, Orange, Rachel, Nellie and Hattie; those dead were named Isaac, Bruce, Justin and Almira. Mr. L. had two sons in the army, viz., Isaac and Bruce. Isaac was in the 31st I. V. I., Co. H. Enlisted in September, 1861; died in 1862, from disease contracted while in the service; was at the battles of Arkansas Post, Jacksonville, Tenn., and in the siege of Vicksburg. He had several bullet-holes made in his clothes during these engagements. Oliver Bruce, the other son, was in an Ohio regiment, 10th Vol. Cavalry, Co. F. Enlisted Nov. 15, 1864, and was discharged July 24, 1865, at the close of the war. Mr. L. is a Republican. In 1878, was Township Assessor, and, at time of writing, had been nominated for a second term. Owns eighty acres in Sec. 4; also has eighteen acres in Monticello Township.

LOUIS LEEK, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Langworthy; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1832; came to Jones Co. in November, 1863. His wife's maiden name

Emily Annis, a native of of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; they were married in 1853; have had five children, four are living—Lorenzo, Stephen, Nellie and Ida. Mr. Leek carries on a farm on shares with Mr. Noah Bigley. He and his wife and one of the children are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Leek is a Republican.

JAMES LOCKWOOD, Jr., butter-maker; P. O. Monticello; born in Jones Co., near Anamosa, in December, 1856; has always lived in Jones Co.; his mother is a resident of Monticello Township; her name is Kline. Mr. Lockwood works in the creamery of Mr. Sherman, at East Wayne. He is a Republican.

DANIEL LOPER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Anamosa; born in Pennsylvania in 1825; came to Jones Co. in 1848 with his parents, who went to Des Moines Co. in 1840; they are both dead. His wife's maiden name was Mary Hickson, a native of Ohio; they were married in September, 1850; have had thirteen children, ten of whom are living—Austin P., Osborn, Leroy, Eliza, Sylvester, Ida, Daniel Webster, Lena, Elbert and Mary Ann. Those who died were Ellie Ann, Manford and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Loper are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. L. is a Democrat. He was a soldier in the Mexican war; volunteered while living in Iowa, and was a member of the 1st I. V. I.; was sent to Fort Atkinson, and to Minnesota and Wisconsin; was in the service about two years and four months; enlisted in 1846; was discharged in 1848, and, in the fall of the same year, settled in Jones Co., where he has since resided. Owns 250 acres, about two hundred under cultivation.

JOHN MCBRIDE, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Monticello; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1816; came to Jones Co. in 1857. Owns forty acres on Sec. 22, eighty on Sec. 23 and forty on Sec. 14, all in Wayne Township, and twenty-five acres in Scotch Grove Township; timber-land. Mr. McBride is Road Supervisor. His wife's maiden name was Nelson, a native of Vermont; they were married in 1869; have had one child, which died when 20 months old. Mr. McBride was married before to Ann Nelson, a native of Pennsylvania; this marriage took place in 1842; had one child—Samuel Nelson, who was a soldier in the late civil war, and who died of chronic dysentery in 1863; he was a member of the 31st I. V. I.; enlisted in 1862. Mr. McBride was also married again to Isabella Craig in 1859, and had five children by that marriage, three of whom are living—John Craig, Mary and James; John is married and lives in the same township with his father. Mr. McBride, wife and daughter Mary, are members of the U. P. Church; he is a Republican.

THOMAS McELIN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Anamosa; born in Ireland in 1831; came to America in 1854, and to Jones Co. in 1871. His wife's maiden name was Mary McEnany, a native of Ireland also; they were married in 1856; have had six children, three of whom are living—James, Philip and Mary. Mr. McElin and his family are in the Catholic Church. Mr. M. is a Democrat. Owns 120 acres.

JAMES MILNE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Monticello; born in Scotland in 1821; came to Jones Co. in 1857. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Barr, a native of Canada East; they were married in 1870; have had four children, all of whom are living—Helen, Agnes Blanche, James Wallace and Edna Jane. Mr. Milne was married before, and had four children by that marriage, three of whom are living—Joseph J., Hector Alexander and Elizabeth Ann. Mr. Milne own 160 acres; eighty in Wayne and eighty in Scotch Grove Township. He and his wife and all the grown children are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. M. is a Republican.

PERRY MILLER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Langworthy; born in Ohio in 1832; came to Jones Co. in 1847, and has since lived here. His wife's maiden name was Eliza Cook, a native of Canada; they were married in 1847; have had five children, all of whom are living—John Wesley, George Ira, Effie May, Frank Alexander and Mary Maria. Mr. Miller was Tax Collector of his township one season. He is among the oldest settlers in Jones Co. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican.

H. W. PERRINE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Langworthy; born in Pennsylvania in 1822; raised in Ohio; came to Jones Co. in 1857 to live, but came and purchased his land two years before. Mr. Perrine has been married three times. Maiden name

of first wife was Zinn, a native also of Pennsylvania; they were married in 1850. Maiden name of second wife was Baker, a native of New England; they were married in 1858; had six children, five of whom are living—Jessie, Maggie, Atta May, Sam and Johnnie. Maiden name of third wife was Allen, a native of England; they were married in 1872; have three children—Alfred, Florence Emily and Ernest Edwin. Mr. P. owns eighty acres, in blocks, within the limits of the village of Langworthy. Mr. Perrine and his wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican.

JOHN PLATNER, farmer, Sec. 36, and keeper of county farm; P. O. Center Junction; born in Ulster Co., N. Y., town of Kingston, in 1832; came to Jones Co. in 1866; there is, in the farm belonging to the county, 200 acres with the various out-buildings; a new barn will be built in the spring of 1880; in addition to the land belonging to the county, there is rented fifty-five acres more, which is also used for county purposes; average number of acres sown to wheat, 20; of fall wheat, 16; of rye, 14; of corn, 50; of oats, 15; buckwheat, 5; there are, at the time of writing, twenty inmates of the County House. The stock upon the farm is as follows: Cows, 13; 1 two-year-old; yearlings, 8; calves, 7; bulls, 1; hogs, 90; horses, 5; mules, 2. The County House is 30x40, two stories and basement, and an L upon each side of it. Mr. Platner is a School Director also in his town. Wife's maiden name was Kimball, a native of New York also; they were married in October, 1853; have three children, named George G., Tice Irvin and Florence Irene; have lost two—Mary Katherine and John Howard. Mrs. Platner is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. P. is a Republican; he owns lands as follows: 180 acres in Madison Township, 57 in Jackson, 20 in Wyoming—all in Jones Co., besides 80 acres in Woodbury Co.; also 17½ lots in Center Junction, and a house and barn in the same place.

J. D. PRIEST, farmer, Secs. 19 and 30; P. O. Anamosa; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1822; came to Jones Co. in 1864; was in the late civil war; enlisted, Oct. 24, 1864, in Co. D, 2d I. V. I.; discharged June 25, 1865; after enlisting, he did not reach his regiment, on account of sickness; was sick with pulmonary disease, and was in the hospital all the time he was in the service, consequently could not do active duty; he has lived in Jones Co. ever since coming out of the service. His wife's maiden name was Sarah C. Hutchins, a native of New York; they were married Feb. 4, 1851; have had eight children, five of whom are living, as follows: Ella Hattie, James B., George W., Mary C. and Martin D.; those dead were named Ada Gertrude, Abbie Jane and Levens D. Mr. and Mrs. P. and two of the children are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Priest is a Republican; owns eighty-two acres.

HOWARD PUTNAM, Superintendent of Diamond Creamery No. 2, East Wayne, owned by H. D. Sherman; creamery is in Wayne Township, Union District. Mr. Putnam resides in Monticello; born in Dubuque Co. Dec. 14, 1844; came to Jones Co. in 1865; his parents live in Iowa. Wife's maiden name was Jane M. Kline, a native of Virginia; they were married in 1862; have had five children, three are living—Cynthia Ann, John William and Ada Florence; those dead were named Delia Francis and Carrie Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam are members of the Disciples' Church. Mr. Putnam is a Republican; he owns a house and twelve lots in the city of Monticello.

MICHAEL QUIGLEY, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Anamosa; born in Ireland, county of Westmeath, in 1829; came to America in 1848, and to Jones Co. in 1870. Wife's maiden name was Margaret McElin, a native of the old country also; they were married in 1849; have had eleven children, seven are living—James, Mary, Ann, Ellen, Elizabeth, Julia, Kate. Mr. Quigley and his family are Catholics; he is Democrat; owns eighty acres.

W. D. RALSTON, clergyman; P. O. Scotch Grove; born in Armstrong Co., Penn., in 1835; came to Jones Co. and to his present work in 1864; the society is called the Congregation of Scotch Grove, of the United Presbyterian Church; the Church of which he is Pastor was organized in 1856; the first Pastor was Rev. A. J. Allen. Mr. Ralston succeeded him, and has been Pastor fifteen years; the work of building the church edifice was commenced in 1864 and completed in 1866, and dedicated



and first used for worship Jan. 21, 1866; the present membership is about eighty, and a Sabbath school is in connection with the society; the society is in good condition; the parsonage belonging to the Church was built in 1867. Mrs. Ralston's maiden name was Carrie M. Eaton, a native of Massachusetts; they were married in 1865; have two children—Mary F. and Carrie L. The children are members of the United Presbyterian Church also. Mr. Ralston is a Republican.

J. C. RAMSEY, agent of the Midland Branch of the Chicago & North-Western Railway at Amber, in Wayne Township, Jones Co., Iowa; was born in Plain Grove, Mercer Co., Penn., in 1835; he is the son of Isaac T. Ramsey and Mary Jordan, of Pennsylvania; he first came to Jones Co. in 1862. He was married, in Lawrence Co., Penn., on the 16th of April, 1863, to Miss Martha A. Dickey, daughter of David Dickey and Nancy Love, of the same county; they have five children—Ella May, Eugene E., Joseph, Jasper H. and Addison D. Mr. Ramsey is express agent at Amber, and is also a dealer in lumber, grain and agricultural implements; he has a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 34 of the same township, which he rents; he owns several other buildings in the village, besides the warehouse which he occupies; he was instrumental in locating the depot at this point, and has been the agent ever since the establishment of the depot in January, 1875; the first shipment of grain from this station was on the 9th of February, 1875, and was sent by the firm of Ramsey, Hartman & Co., the silent partner being Mrs. C. E. Sanford, who is still a resident of Amber; has always been a reliable Republican and an influential citizen, but has not sought office, although he has held all township offices except Constable; he now is, and has been for several years, a Justice of the Peace; he is a Royal Arch Mason; he is liberal and public-spirited in all his views, is thoroughly identified with the business interests of the town, and would be a prominent man and useful citizen in any community, because of his practical judgment and business ability.

DAVID REED, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Langworthy; born in Pennsylvania in 1823; came to Jones Co. in 1857. Wife's maiden name was Mary C. Scriven, from Pennsylvania also; born in 1838; they were married in 1859; have six children—Elizabeth Jane, Clarinda Ann, Emma, James, Avert and David Arthur. Mr. Reed owns 120 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Reed and three of the children are in the M. E. Church. He is a Republican.

GERD. RICKELS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Monticello; born in Germany in 1855; came to America and to Jones Co. in 1867. Mr. Rickels carries on the farm of his father, Mr. Henry Rickels, 120 acres. Wife's maiden name was Tobiasen, a native of Germany also; they were married in 1875; have two children—Henry and Garret. Mr. Rickels, wife and children are in the Lutheran Church. He is a Republican.

C. E. SANFORD, merchant, Amber; born in Ohio in 1841; came to Jones Co. in 1852. Her husband, Mr. Allen P. Sanford, died in 1872. Mrs. Sanford owns the building in which she does business, and has a home in Amber, and 212 acres of land, all in Wayne Township. She is in company with her son, the firm name being C. E. Sanford & Son. She and Mr. Sanford were married in 1857; had two children, both living—William H. and Allen P. William is a Republican.

W. P. SANFORD, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Center Junction; born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1830; came to Jones Co. in 1854; owns 400 acres. Wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Espy, a native of Mercer Co., Penn.; they were married in 1855; have five children—Franklin, Albert, Harvey, Meade and Delano. Mrs. Sanford is a member of the U. P. Church. Mr. Sanford is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. SANFORD, merchant and grain-dealer, Amber; born in Jones Co., Iowa, in 1859. Wife's maiden name was Maggie Cook, a native of Iowa also; they were married in the fall of 1878; have one child—Jennie. Mr. Sanford is a member of the firm of C. E. Sanford & Son, dealers in general merchandise; the firm commenced business in October, 1877; they do a large and successful business; sales average about \$7,000 per year. Mr. Sanford is also engaged in the grain business in company with P. J. Hartman; firm name of Hartman & Sanford; they ship about

twenty ear loads of grain per year. Mr. Sanford, with his brother, Allen P., owns a farm of 200 acres on Sec. 35, same township; have the farm rented. Mr. Sanford is a Republican.

CHRISTOPHER SCHEER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Monticello; born in Germany in 1841; came to Jones Co. in 1861; owns 160 acres; was in the war of the rebellion, a member of the Marine Artillery of Illinois; enlisted in the fall of 1862, discharged in 1863. Wife's maiden name was Angie Rasted, a native, also, of Germany; they were married in 1863; have had ten children, eight of whom are living—Mary Rasted, Charlie, Adam, Margaret, Henry, August, Matilda and Augusta; two of these are the children of his wife, who had been married before, and these children resulted from that marriage; those dead were named Emma and Annie. Mr. Scheer and his entire family are in the Lutheran Church. He is a Republican. One daughter is married and lives in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1873, Mr. Scheer was Road Supervisor of his town.

THOMAS SCHOONOVER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Monticello; born in Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., in 1800; came to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1855; owns 120 acres in Sec. 14 and forty acres in Sec. 24. Wife's maiden name was Sarah Wiggins, a native of Pennsylvania; they were married in 1828, in their native State; have had four children; three are living—Lawrence, George and Averet. Mr. Schoonover and wife and two of the children are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. S. is a Republican.

PETER SCHWARTZ, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Amber; born in Germany in 1827; came to America and to Jones Co. in 1868; owns 120 acres. Wife's maiden name was Folhaber, a native of Germany also; they were married in 1872; have two children—Annie and Katie. In politics, Mr. Schwartz is Independent.

O. G. SCRIVENS, farmer, Secs. 5 and 8; P. O. Langworthy; born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1817; came to Jones Co. in June, 1856; owns 120 acres. Wife's maiden name was Clarinda Wiggins, a native, also, of Pennsylvania; they were married in their native State; have had nine children, five are living—Mary Ellen, Charles Mathias, John Wesley, Matilda and William H. Of his four children that are dead, one, a daughter, aged 16, was frozen to death. Mr. S., his oldest daughter and one of his sons are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Scrivens is a Republican.

P. H. SHERMAN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Langworthy; born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1838; came to Jones Co. with his family in 1854, where he has since resided; owns 200 acres; has land, also, in Cass and Monticello Townships. Wife's maiden name was Jerusha Smith, also a native of New York; they were married in 1858; have had eight children, seven of whom are living—James P., Frank H., Mary Ellen, Alice, Nellie and Freddie, the youngest child not named at time of writing. Mr. Sherman is Captain and Treasurer of the Farmers' Protective Society, headquarters at Langworthy, the object of which is to protect the people through the country from the depredations of horse-thieves. Mr. S. is a Republican.

JOHN A. SIEBELS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Amber; born in Germany in 1832; came to America in the spring of 1872, and to Jones Co. the same year. His wife's maiden name was Altien Rickelfs, also a native of Germany; they were married in 1860; have six children—Carl Wilhelm, Annie Elisabeth, Rickelfs August, Anke Margaret, Catherine and Tatae Margaret. Mr. Siebels and his entire family are members of the Lutheran Church; Mr. Siebels is a Republican. Owns 100 acres of land.

HENRY SIMMONS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Monticello; born in Canada in 1814; came to Jones Co. in 1834. His wife's maiden name was Katherine McCarty, a native of Canada; they were married Jan. 25, 1836; have had nine children, seven of whom are living—Charles, George, Harriet, Jennie, Carrie, William and Emma. Mr. Simmons is a Republican. Owns 160 acres of land.

H. H. SOPER, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Anamosa; lives with and carries on business with his father, Mr. George Soper, who is one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Wayne Township. The subject of this sketch was born in Anamosa, Iowa,

Jan. 4, 1858, and has always lived in this county. His wife's maiden name was Lizzie Johnson, a native of Germany; they were married Sept. 16, 1879. Mrs. Soper is a member of the Lutheran Church; Mr. Soper is a Republican.

GEORGE SOPER, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Anamosa; owns 320 acres of land in Sec. 31 and 160 acres in another part of the township. He was born in the town of Pitcher, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1827; came to Jones Co. in 1848. His wife's maiden name was Margery Ann Ryan, a native of Ohio; she came to Iowa when she was 1 year old; they were married in 1857; have nine children—Horace, Melissa, Ella, Douglass, Joseph, Frank, Charlie, Addie and Jennie; two of the children are married, and live in the same township. Mr. and Mrs. Soper, and Ella and Melissa, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. H. STACY, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Langworthy; was born in the town of De Kalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1840; came to Jones Co. in February, 1868. His wife's maiden name was Annie S. Benton, also a native of New York, same county, town of Canton; they were married in 1864; have had four children, two of whom are living—Johnnie and Hattie; those dead were named Frankie and Clinton. Mrs. Stacy is a Methodist; Mr. Stacy, in politics, is a Republican. Owns 200 acres of land, all improved. Deals largely in stock; has a number of cows, and supplies milk to the creamery at Langworthy; milks twenty-three cows.

JOHN STUTT, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Monticello; born in Germany in 1838; came to this country in 1858, and to Jones Co. in 1865. His wife's maiden name was Mary Hanns, a native of Germany; they were married in 1866; have five children—Henry, John, Herman, Meta and Edward. Mr. Stutt owns 160 acres of land. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, in the 34th Ill. V. I., Company D; enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1862; re-enlisted in the Marine Brigade, and was discharged in 1864; was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, etc. All the family are Lutherans; Mr. Stutt is a Republican.

MRS. ANN SULLIVAN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Anamosa; born in Springfield, Ill., in 1844; came to Jones Co. in 1869, where she has since resided. Her husband, Mr. John Sullivan, died in January, 1871; they were married in 1862; have had five children, three of whom are living—Daniel, Mary and James; those dead were named Michael and Ellen. Mrs. Sullivan and her children are Catholics. She owns seventy-six acres of land.

J. R. SUTTON, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Langworthy; carries on a farm of about three hundred and sixty acres, on shares with Mr. B. Kellum. He was born in Independence, Warren Co., N. J., in 1835; came to Jones Co. in October, 1876. Was in the war of the rebellion, a member of the 7th N. J. V. I.; enlisted Aug. 24, 1861, and was discharged in 1864; was in Company E; was in the battles of Williamsburg, Bull Run No. 2, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Fair Oaks, Mine Run, Bristow Station, etc. His wife's maiden name was Goarcke, also a native of New Jersey, Morris Co.; they were married in 1865. Mr. Sutton is a Republican.

B. H. TOBIASEN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Monticello; owns 120 acres; born in Germany in 1844; came to America in 1864, and to Jones Co. in 1865. Wife's maiden name was Annie Hoyer, a native also of Germany; they were married in October, 1873; have two children—Katie and Gretke. Mr. Tobiasen, his wife and the children are in the Lutheran Church; he is a Republican.

H. A. TOENJES, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Monticello; born in Germany in 1856; came to America and Jones Co. in 1874. Owns eighty acres. Wife's maiden name was Zimmerman, a native of Ohio; they were married in 1877; have two children—John and Annie. All the family are Lutherans.

H. B. TOMLINSON, farmer, with Mr. Chester Hungerford; P. O. Anamosa; born in Washington Co., Va., in 1840; came to Jones Co. in 1871. Was a soldier in an Illinois regiment, the 3d Ill. V. C. Owns 360 acres of land in McLeod Co., Minn. His parents are both dead. Goes up into Minnesota occasionally to attend to his property there, which is near Glencoe. Mr. Tomlinson is a member of the Baptist Church; he is a Republican.

FRED VOLKERS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Langworthy; carries on a farm on shares with Henry Rickels; born in Germany in 1849; came to America and to Jones Co. in 1872. Was a soldier in the old country and was in the Franco-Prussian war. Wife's maiden name was Adelina Henrietta Van Baesten, a native of Germany also; have had four children, three are living—Johnnie, Theodore, Louise Henrietta, Annie Maggie. All the family are Lutherans; Mr. Volkers is a Democrat.

FRED VON STROHE, clergyman Evangelical Lutheran Church, near Monticello; P. O. Monticello; was born in Jonesville, Ind., in 1856; received his education at Fort Wayne and St. Louis; was at Fort Wayne six years and at St. Louis three; graduated at Concordia Theological Seminary in 1879, and is now in his first settled ministerial work. His parents live in Indiana. He has a fine field for labor where he now is; the church was built in 1877; the membership is about seventeen; they are old settlers, and are among the best farmers of the county. Mr. Von Strohe is not married; boards with Mr. John Null, and has the parsonage for his sleeping apartments, library and home; the parsonage was built before the church, and the upper part was used for church purposes for some time before the church was built.

PAUL WARNER, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Langworthy; owns 260 acres, 100 acres in Sec. 10, and 160 in Sec. 15; born in Pennsylvania in 1825; came to Jones Co. in 1861. Wife's maiden name was Mary Ann Hanna, a native also of Pennsylvania; they were married in 1852, in their native State; have six children—Laecia Ann, Sarah Jane, Edward Munson, Henry Franklin, Mary Elvira, William Bradin. Mr. and Mrs. Warner and three of the children are members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. W. is a Republican.

JOSEPH A. WEISS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Amber; owns forty acres, all under cultivation; value \$1,400. Born in Northampton Co., Penn., in 1846; came to Jones Co. Aug. 8, 1865; has since resided here, but not all the time in Wayne Township; lived in Jackson six years. Was in the war of the rebellion, a member of the 54th Penn. V. I.; enlisted first the 11th of December, 1861; was in Co. K, a drummer; was discharged Feb. 22, 1864; re-enlisted as a veteran in same regiment, Co. B, Feb. 23, 1864, as a drummer again, and was such until discharged, which was July 15, 1865, at the close of the war; was in Gen. Phil Sheridan's command; also under Gen. Franz Siegel and Gen. Hunter; in the last year of his service, was in the command of Gen. Ord; was in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., where Sheridan made his famous charge after riding from "twenty miles away;" Mr. Weiss' command joined the Army of the Potomac, and was near Richmond when it fell; his regiment, commanded by Gen. T. B. Reade, was captured by Lee's army. Wife's maiden name was Amanda Albright, a native of Pennsylvania; born Nov. 3, 1854; they were married in Olin, Iowa, July 8, 1871.

SALEM WESTCOTT, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Monticello; owns house and three and one-half lots in Sand Springs, Delaware Co., Iowa; at present is overseeing the farm of Mr. George W. Lovel, of Monticello; born in Oneida Co., N. Y.; came to Jones Co. in 1879; has lived near the county line though for ten years. Wife's maiden name was Shoemaker, a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y.; they were married in 1863; have had two children, one is living—Clinton. He and Mrs. Westcott are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican. Mr. W. superintends a farm of 1,000 acres.

SELDI WOORSTER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Langworthy; born in Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1822; came to Jones Co. in 1853, where he has since resided. Wife's maiden name was Lucy Ripley, a native also of New Hampshire; born in 1825; they were married in June, 1845; have had eleven children, ten of whom are living, as follows: George, John, Waldo, Alden, Chios, Miranda, Willie, Hattie, Cora and Henry; the one dead was named Carrie. Mr. Woorster is a Republican and an infidel. Owns 265 acres, all fenced and considerable under cultivation.

JOHN YOUSSE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Monticello; owns 160 acres; born in Ohio in 1843; came to Jones Co. in 1857 with his parents. Wife's maiden name was Welde Gear, a native of Ohio also; they were married in 1873; have had

four children, three of whom are living—Walter, Allie and Ray; Abraham, deceased. Mr. Yousse has a fine farm well improved. He and his wife and two of the children are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Y. is a Republican.

A. G. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Monticello; born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in 1831; came to America in 1853, and to Jones Co. in 1860. Wife's maiden name was Annie Grumm, a native also of the old country; they were married in 1859; have had ten children, nine are living—Margaret, Angeline, Eliza, Garret, William, John, Sophia, Matilda and Harmon. Mr. Zimmerman owns 240 acres, eighty of which is in Section 27. Mr. Z. has been Road Supervisor for one or two terms. He and the entire family are in the Lutheran Church; he is a Republican.

W. I. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Monticello; owns forty acres; born in Germany in 1840; came to Jones Co. in 1870. Wife's maiden name was Eliza Haven, a native also of Germany; they were married in 1864; have six children—C. M., G. M., E. W., F. M., A. G. and A. M. Mr. Zimmerman, his wife and children are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Z. is not a voter.

HALE TOWNSHIP.

J. C. AUSTIN, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Hale Village; born in Orange Co., Vt., in 1827, and, in 1836, came to Kane Co., Ill., and remained there until 1854, when he came to Iowa and entered 600 acres, and now owns 400 acres, on which he has made all of the improvements. He has been Road Supervisor and Justice of the Peace. Enlisted in August, 1862, and was elected Captain of Co. G, 31st I. V. I.; mustered out in February, 1863, on account of disability. His wife, Helen M. Thurston, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1832; came to Illinois and was married, in 1851, at Dundee, Ill.; they have three children—Frank E., agent of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., at Hale; Edmond F., merchant at Olin; George T., attending the farm with his father. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal.

U. BARKER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Olin; born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1823; went to Michigan and was there five years, then to Illinois and was there seven years, and then to Iowa in 1845; entered and owns 160 acres; built the house and barn. Enlisted, in 1861, in the 9th Ill. V. I.; discharged in 1864. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. His first wife, Charissa Pike, was born in New York, and died in 1860; had two children—Uphenia and Florence (deceased). Second wife, Mary Barlow, was born in New York in 1842; married in 1867, and has five children—Annie, Ellie, Dora, Albert and an infant.

WILLIAM BAKER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Clarence; born in Ohio in 1826, and went to Indiana and remained eighteen years; then, in 1851, came to Iowa; returned to Indiana; then, in 1853, came with his family and settled in Cedar Co., Iowa, and entered 160 acres, which he sold, and bought and now owns 200 acres, on which he has made all the improvements—a barn, 32x42 feet, a good house, fences and put place in good order; his market, at first, was Davenport, and he has sold wheat for 35 cents, and pork for \$1.50. His wife, Amanda J. Stone, was born in Pennsylvania in 1835, and went to Indiana, and then to Wisconsin. Married in 1856; have seven children—Franklin (died in 1857), Henry B., Adda, Clayton, Elizabeth, Emma and Louie.

ANDREW BALLOU, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Olin; born in New York in 1830; went to Michigan in 1842, then to Iowa in 1854; bought 200 and now owns 618 acres; has a fine place, and everything in good order. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal; has been Supervisor. His wife, Philisa Cole, was born in Ohio in 1832; came to Iowa when young. Married in 1855, and had seven children—Hiram (died in 1857), Jessie, Sula, Andrew, Charlie, Pheba and Sarah. Has hauled

grain to Davenport for his neighbors, and was so poor he would only eat one meal on the trip so as to save the means for the purpose of building a home for the family.

JOSEPH BLASEDELL, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Clarence; born in Lancashire, England, in 1823; came to America in 1847, and remained five years in New York; then, in 1852, to Iowa; he helped to build the house for Benjamin Freeman; bought 100 acres of land of Mr. Francis, and now owns 260 acres and has a fine house; horse-barn, 32x42 feet, with basement, 8-foot rock, 16-foot posts; cow barn, 26x40 feet, 16-foot posts, and wing 20x22; corn-crib, double, 32 feet in length; this is one of the finest places in Hale Township. In politics, Republican; in religion, Free-Will Baptist. His wife was born in North Carolina; Adeline Thomas; came to Iowa in 1851. Married in 1854, and have seven children—Mary B., Columbus (at school at Milton), David, Oscar, Ida, Albert and Cashie.

THOMAS BLEASDELL, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Clarence; born in Iowa in 1837; owns sixty acres of land. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. His wife, Jennet Karin, was born in Illinois in 1836. Married in 1875, and have one child—Elmer Ellsworth.

JAMES T. BRICKLEY, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Olin; born in Maryland in 1828; came to Iowa in 1854; owns 134 acres, on which he has made all the improvements; house 16x28, with wing 14x16, and modern fixtures; barn, 31x40, 20-foot posts. Enlisted in the 9th I. V. I., in 1861, discharged in 1862 at Memphis. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Methodist Episcopal. Has been Road Supervisor. His wife, Elizabeth Brickley, was born in Maryland in 1840; married in 1865; had three children—Clara May, died in October, 1873; Annie Lizzie, born in October, 1873; Clarence J., January, 1878.

CHARLES BRUNTLETT, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Wyoming; born in Ohio; in 1853, came to Illinois, and, in 1855, to Iowa; owns 80 acres. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist Episcopal. His wife, Ella Kimbell, was born in Wisconsin in 1853, married in 1878, and have one child—Elsie.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Clarence; born in 1822, in Athens Co., Ohio; came to Iowa in 1853; entered eighty acres, and now owns 140 acres; made all the improvements; his market was Dubuque, and hauled grain, taking from three to five days for a trip, and received 35 cents per bushel. Has been Road Supervisor and School Director. In politics, Republican; in religion, Free-Will Baptist. His wife, Sarah Boyles, was born in Athens Co., Ohio; married in 1847; have had eleven children—Parker (now in Jones Co.), Charles (in California), John; Mary (now Mrs. Smith in Kansas), Charlotta, Millie, George, Fred, Libbie, Horace, died in 1848; Franklin, died in 1865.

JOSEPH BUNGARNER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Hale Village; born in 1810, in Berkeley Co., Va.; came to Indiana, and, in 1843, to Iowa, and entered 120 acres; now owns 126; made part of the improvements. In religion, liberal; in politics, Republican; has been Road Supervisor, School Director and Trustee. His wife, Eliza Green, born in New York in 1816; came to Indiana when young; married in 1835, died Sept. 20, 1878; have had thirteen children—Rebecca (now Mrs. J. Cole), Mary (now Mrs. Porter, in Shelby Co., Iowa), Rhoda, Elizabeth (deceased), Sarah (now Mrs. Glick, of Nebraska), Jane (now Mrs. Porter, in Guthrie Co., Iowa), Belinda (now Mrs. Porter, in Jones Co.), Annie (now Mrs. Fulk, of Jones Co.), Hannah (now deceased, was Mrs. Catlin), Martha, Jackson, Edward, George.

J. H. BURGESS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Olin; born in New York in 1836; went to Whiteside Co., Ill., and remained about twenty years; then in 1866, to Jones Co., Iowa, and owns 147 acres. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. His wife, Luvina Switzer, born in Pennsylvania in 1846, came to Lee Co., Ill., in 1856, married in 1866, and have had six children—Ben C., born July 20, 1877; Pearly M., Nov. 24, 1868; James, Sept. 17, 1871; Charles B., Aug. 6, 1872; Milin E., Oct. 13, 1873; Etta M., Nov. 12, 1875.

HENRY COLE, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Clarence; born in New York in 1824; came to Iowa in 1849, settled in Jones Co., and entered and now owns 135 acres;

made all the improvements; has sold grain in Davenport for 40 cents per bushel; pork, dressed, at \$1.50 per hundred, taking three days for a trip. Has held the office of School Director; is now Trustee of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and Treasurer. His wife, Mary Simpson, was born in Indiana in 1834; came to Iowa in 1839; married March 7, 1852, and had four children—William S., died in infancy; Amanda J. (now Mrs. M. Wolfe, of Jones Co.); Hannah N., died in infancy; George A., born in Hale Township in 1854. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. His wife, Edith M. Smith, born in Illinois in 1860, came to Iowa in 1870; married in 1876; have two children—Gertrude M. and William H.

BENJAMIN CRUISE, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Clarence; born in Ohio in 1837, and came to Kendall Co., Ill., and in 1842 came to Jones Co., Iowa, and entered 160 acres, and now own 200 acres, on which he has made all the improvements. In politics, Democrat; in religion, liberal. His wife, Eliza Shaft, was born in Ohio in 1847; they were married in Cedar Co. in 1869, and have four children—Freddie, Charlie, Benjamin and Frankie.

W. CRONKHITE, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Hale Village; born in Indiana in 1833; came to Iowa in 1837; in 1874, he bought and owns 283 acres, and made the improvements; has been Road Supervisor, School Director and Justice of the Peace. In politics, he is Republican; in religion, Christian. His wife, Caroline M. Mangold, was born in Switzerland; came to America in 1841; married in 1866; has had six children—Harold, Celeste, Alice (died in 1878), Luvonia (died in 1877), Chase, Luvonia. Enlisted in 31st I. V. I. in 1862; discharged in 1865.

JASON ELLIS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Wyoming; born Nov. 17, 1826, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1849, came to Illinois; in 1855, he came to his present farm; owns 200 acres of land. Married Mercy A. Colby in 1857; she was born in Pennsylvania; have seven children—Ellen (now Mrs. Gallagher), Ada, Farnum, Mary, William, Edna and Benjamin; lost Elisha, aged 3 years 3 months and 13 days, and Farnum, aged 1 year 2 months and 26 days. Republican; is a member of M. E. Church.

H. C. FREEMAN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Clarence; born in Ohio in 1833 (Butler Co.); came to Iowa in 1851; entered, with the family, 260 acres, and now owns 325 acres, and has made all the improvements on the place; has a fine house, barn and things in general good order. In religion, liberal; in politics, Republican. Enlisted in the 9th I. V. I., in 1861; discharged in 1862, and re-enlisted as 2d Lieutenant in 31st I. V. I. in 1864, and was mustered out in 1863; at present is one of the County Board of Supervisors. His wife, Nancy A. Patten, was born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., Feb. 11, 1840; married Feb. 22, 1860, and have six children—Harry H., Galusha, Earl Clifford, May, Mat and Blanch.

HAMILTON FREEMAN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Clarence; born in Ohio in 1830; came to Iowa in 1851; his father and the brothers entered 560 acres, and he now owns 250 acres, on which he has made all of the improvements; has a fine barn and house, and is largely engaged in stock-raising. He has been Collector, Road Supervisor, Trustee and School Director. His wife, Agnes Moor, was born in Ireland in 1830; came to Iowa in 1852, and settled in Cedar Co.; married in 1853, and has had eight children—James M. (died in 1877), Elizabeth (now the wife of a son of Senator Kent, of Cedar Co.), Charles H., Benjamin, Annie, Willie, Harry and Maggie. In politics, is a Republican; in religion, liberal.

JOHN GLICK, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Olin; born in Ohio in 1833, and came to Indiana in 1840 and remained until 1856, when he came to Iowa and bought 160 acres, and now owns 200; has made all the improvements on the place. In politics, is a Republican; in religion, a Lutheran. Has been Road Supervisor and School Director. His wife, Hannah McCamman, was born in Pennsylvania in 1818; married in Ohio in 1840, and has five children living—William H., Samuel, Mitchell, John A., Joseph L. and Nan; lost five.

W. H. GLICK, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Olin; born in Indiana in 1841; came to Iowa in 1856; enlisted Aug. 12, 1861, in 9th I. V. I.; mustered out Sept. 2,

1864; wounded November 25, at Mission Ridge, Ga.; owns 110 acres, and made the improvements. In politics, is a Republican; in religion, is liberal. Has been a School Director, Trustee and Township Collector. His wife, Elizabeth Stevens, was born in Ohio in 1847; married Aug. 5, 1865, and has two children—Dora E. and John A.

JOHN GORMAN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Hale Village; born in Sligo Co., Ireland in 1819; came to America in 1847, and remained one year in Pennsylvania, when he enlisted in the U. S. Regular Army, and stationed at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., two years and nine months; received his discharge and paid with a land warrant. Went to Illinois and worked in the vicinity of Chicago for eight years; then took a seven-mile contract on the Air Line Railroad in 1857; then bought eighty acres, and settled in Hale Township of Jones Co., and now owns 275 acres, on which he has made all the improvements, and has a beautiful place. Owns a half-interest in the stone quarry known as Horton's. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic. His wife, Mary Rooney, born in Sligo City, Ireland, came to America when young, and married in West Troy, N. Y.; had twelve children, nine living—John, George, Michael, Elceia, Daniel, Kate, Celia, Maggie, Thomas; Thomas died at the age of 3 years; two not named died in infancy.

W. HATHAWAY, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Hale Village; born in New York in 1823; went to Chicago in 1844, and then went to Green Bay, Wis., and helped to build a saw-mill—the first one there; then returned to New York; then in the spring to Wisconsin, and, in 1867, to Iowa. Owns 189 acres; made all the improvements. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist. His wife, Sarah Adams, born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1828. Married in New York in 1843, and have nine children—Adelbert, Emma (now Mrs. Nichols, in Kansas), Charles (died in 1879), Annie (now Mrs. Holmes, in Kansas), Wilber, Robert James (died in 1865), Rodman W., Nellie, Eugene.

T. J. HOLMES, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Olin; born in Augusta, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1802; came to Iowa in 1853, and owns eighty acres. Was in the Black Hawk war, Company B. In politics, Republican; in religion, Universalist. His wife, Abigail C. Perrin, was born in New Hampshire in 1814. Married in Michigan in 1846, and have five children—Lucinda E. (now Mrs. Ira Coleman), Mary A., Charles A., John A. (in Mitchell Co., Kan.), William A. (in Shelby Co., Iowa).

ROBERT INGLIS, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Hale Village; born in Scotland in 1822, and came to America in 1858; settled in Jones Co., and bought and now owns 268 acres, and has made all the improvements himself, has good house and barn. Has been Road Supervisor, and is now Trustee. In religion, Presbyterian; in politics, Republican. His wife, Jane Porter, was born in Scotland in 1823. Married in 1852, and have four children—John, George, Margaret and Jennette, twins.

C. H. LANE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Olin; born in Ohio in 1828; came to Iowa in 1845; settled in Jones Co., Rome Township, and bought 100 acres; sold, and entered 220 acres in Hale, made all the improvements on the place; now owns 120. Has been Constable twenty years; School Director before the township was divided. In religion, liberal; in politics, Republican. Enlisted, in 1861, in the 9th I. V. I. and mustered out as Third Sergeant of Company B, in 1864. First wife, Mary Cromwell, born in New York; married in 1849; died in 1860, and had three children—Margaret (now Mrs. Byers, of Kansas), George (in Olin), Edward (in Chicago).

GEORGE LEWIS, merchant and Postmaster, Hale Village; born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1840; went to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1846, and, in 1853, to La Salle, Ill., and remained until he enlisted, in February, 1863, in Cushman's Brigade, and transferred to 15th Ill. V. C., and mustered out in February, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.; returned to Illinois; in 1865, came to Jones Co., Iowa; bought and owns 110 acres. Is Justice of the Peace. In religion, Presbyterian; in politics, Republican. His first wife, Mary A. Farley, was born in Wilna, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1841; died Sept. 21, 1868, leaving two children—Ida, and Jennie, who died when small. Mr. Lewis was married to Mrs. Margaret Tabor Oct. 19, 1878; she was born in Vermilion

Co., Ill., in 1835. Mr. Tabor was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1832; died Feb. 16, 1878.

BENTON MYER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oxford Mills; born in Ohio in 1844; came to Iowa in 1864, and bought and now owns 120 acres; has made all the improvements. Was Constable in Clinton Co., Iowa. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic. His wife, Mary Devett, was born in Indiana in 1850; came to Iowa when an infant, and married in 1870.

L. A. SIMPSON, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Hale Village; born in Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1808; when about 8 years of age, went to South Bend, Ohio, then to the Wabash Settlement, Warren Co., Ind., and to Iowa in 1839, and entered 300 acres; now owns 225 acres; made all the improvements on the place; has built a good house, and has things in good order and repair; the winter of 1839, returned to the Wabash settlement in Indiana, as there was nothing to winter on in Iowa; made the trip with oxen; his market was Dubuque, and it took three days for a trip and he sold hogs for \$1.50. Has been Assessor and Trustee for a great many years, also Surveyor of the county; in politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. His first wife, Elizabeth Bumgarner, was born in Virginia in 1814; married at the age of 23, and died within one year; married his second wife, Mary Bumgarner, in Iowa in 1840; she died May 27, 1857; had three children, only one living—Hannah L.; William B. enlisted in Co. G, 31st I. V. I.; died at Davenport, and buried the day he was 21 years of age; and infant child.

R. B. SIMMONS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Olin; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1806; in 1812, went to Richland Co., Ohio, and to Iowa in 1851; bought eighty acres, and now owns sixty and one-half; made the improvements; has hauled grain to Muscatine and sold it for 31 cents, dressed pork for \$1.25. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Free-Will Baptist. His wife, Mary Myers, was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1808; married in 1828; have had fifteen children—Sarah (now Mrs. Coleman); Jacob, Susan, died 1833; William, in California; Naney, in Denver City; Abijah, Colman, Elizabeth, in Greene Co.; Ellen died in 1846; Amanda and Ammanuel, twins, died in 1847; Richard died in 1850; Samuel.

C. H. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Hale Village; born in Connecticut in 1821; went to Ohio in 1827, and to Iowa in 1874; bought 270 acres. In politics, Republican; in religion, Free-Will Baptist. His wife, Mary F. Barton, was born in Granby, Mass., in 1823; married at Wayne, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1846, and have six children—M. B. (in Wyoming); Delany (now Mrs. Phillips); Dewitt L., Charles H., Clara and Newell.

B. A. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Hale Village; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1830; went to Pennsylvania in 1840, and, in 1845, to Virginia; in 1851, came to Iowa; owns 380 acres, on which he has made all the improvements. In politics, Republican; in religion, Free-Will Baptist. Has been Road Supervisor and School Director. His wife, Irena Reed, was born in Ohio in 1835; married in 1851, and have eight children—C. A., Catherine (now Mrs. Coppess), Mary V. (now Mrs. Giddings), Mitchell, Ina, Manville, Franklin F., Illa. Enlisted in the 31st I. V. I., in 1861; discharged in 1866.

JOSHUA SMITH, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Hale Village; born in Denmark, N. Y., May 14, 1824; went to Wisconsin in 1843 and remained until 1855, then to Indiana, in 1857; then returned to Wisconsin and then to Iowa; now owns 110 acres of land; was a soldier in the Mexican war, and is now drawing a pension. In politics, a Greenbacker; in religion, a Spiritualist. His first wife, Julia A. Deuel, was born in New York Feb. 11, 1828, and married in Wisconsin Feb. 25, 1850; she died April 25, 1869, leaving six children—Sefarena F. (now Mrs. Wilson Bennett), born May 31, 1851; Vincent P., born Nov. 9, 1853, now in Illinois; George M., born Dec. 31, 1855, died Aug. 9, 1856; Olive J., born Sept. 21, 1857, now in Chicago; Hattie S., born March 29, 1860, died Sept. 26, 1875; Nancy L., born March 21, 1862, now in Illinois. John H. Campbell was born Dec. 23, 1828; came to Iowa in 1856; died March 7, 1874. He was married April 8, 1851, to Sarah A. Pike, who was born

Dec. 12, 1828, and had four children—Mary E., born May 26, 1854; John J., April 2, 1859; Cornelius L., Sept. 11, 1864; Herbert G., Dec. 15, 1868. Mrs. Campbell was married to Mr. Smith Aug. 12, 1875.

S. E. STARRY, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Clarence; born in Jones Co. in 1851; in 1853, went to Linn; remained there until 1874, and returned to Jones Co. and bought 100 acres and made all the improvements himself. Has been Town Clerk, Road Supervisor and President of the School Board. In politics, Republican; in religion, Wesleyan Methodist. At the present time, he is lecturing and working the Degrees of Masonry through the United States. His wife, Alice McShane, was born in Linn Co. in 1853; married July 3, 1873, and have one child—Inez.

WILLIAM SWEET, deceased; born in New York in 1807; went to Michigan at the age of 19; then to Indiana and Illinois; settled in Whiteside Co.; came to Iowa in 1837, to Cedar Co., and in 1837, to Jones Co. and settled at Rome; engaged in the manufacture of brick, making the first in the county; in 1850, moved to Hale and entered and now owns 160 acres of land; he made all the improvements; died Dec. 17, 1862. His wife, Jane Blackmer, was born in New York in 1818, and came to Michigan at the age of 9 years; was married in Michigan and have had twelve children—Sophia, Martha, Mirah, Leonard, William, Adeline, Nathaniel, Irena, Lorena (died Sept. 18, 1855), Lenora (died March 18, 1860), Milton L. (died Aug. 16, 1864), Mary L. (died Dec. 23, 1852). Mrs. S. helped to make the first flag raised in the town of Rome in 1841, and is one of the pioneers of Jones Co.; resides on Sec. 10; P. O. Hale Village.

GEORGE P. TYRRELL, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oxford Mills; born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1842; came to Iowa in 1855; bought and now owns 160 acres; has made all the improvements; house 28x46, barn 36x50, wind-mill and all the conveniences of a well-kept farm and a beautiful home. Has been Assessor, School Director, Secretary of School Board since he was 21 years of age, and also Road Supervisor. His wife, Elizabeth Kimball, was born in Ohio in 1852; came to Iowa when small; married Sept. 22, 1871, and have had four children—Emmie, died Aug. 29, 1873; George W., aged 5; Edgar F., aged 3; Ella A., died Aug. 22, 1879.

W. N. WALSTON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Wyoming; born in Ohio in 1829; came to America in 1847, and now owns 157 acres, and has made all the improvements. His wife, Sarah Waite, was born in England in 1833; came to America in 1845 and settled in New York City; married in 1852 and have thirteen children living—Eliza W., Mary E. (now Mrs. Schwab, of Jones Co.), Charles E., William H., Esther M., George F., John R., Sarah E., Ida I., Alva J., Clarence L., Nettie R. and Vernie A. Has held the office of School Director.

F. D. WEBB, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Olin; born in Ohio in 1843; came to Iowa Jan. 1, 1879; bought and owns eighty acres. Enlisted in the 23d N. Y. V. I. in 1861; mustered out in 1863; re-enlisted in the 50th N. Y. Engineer Corps in 1863 and served till the close of the war. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. He has raised 200 wagon-loads of watermelons and has saved for the trade forty pounds of seed this year. His wife, Mary A. Colby, was born in Canada in 1852; married in 1866 and have five children—Anzenoria, Mary Ann, Bertha, Elzina and Gertrude.

J. H. WHITNEY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Clarence; born in New Hampshire in 1834; came to Ohio, then to New York, and, in 1855, to Iowa; owns 140 acres, and has made all the improvements; has been Road Supervisor, Township Collector two terms, and School Director two terms; he enlisted, Aug. 12, 1861, in the 9th I. V. I.; discharged May 30, 1862, for disability. His wife, Rebecca J. Ferguson, was born in Indiana in 1839; came to Iowa in 1854; married in 1864; have two children—Hiram E. and Rosella K. Mrs. Whitney had six children by a former marriage; all are dead except two—Ida F. (now Mrs. R. B. Elijah, of Cedar Co.), Ada F. (now Rev. Mrs. T. F. Blair, of Marengo, Iowa).

ROME TOWNSHIP.

J. G. BATES, attorney at law, Olin; born in Olin in 1852; a son of L. D. Bates, farmer, in Sec. 16, Rome Township. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. His wife, Electa L. Winters, was born in Ohio in 1852; married in Jasper Co. in 1873, and resided there two years; have two children, boys—L. D. and W. S.

JACOB BAUGH, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Olin; born in Warren Co., Ind., in 1831; came to Iowa in 1839; entered 120 acres in Sec. 26; then sold and went to Benton Co., and bought 120 acres; sold and returned to Jones Co., and bought the old home, and owns 308 acres. In politics, is Republican; in religion, liberal. His wife, Miss H. E. Barker, was born in Connecticut in 1830; came to Iowa while young; were married in 1856, and have three children—Charles E., Jennie E. and James L.

JAMES BLAYNEY, retired farmer; P. O. Olin; born in Virginia Feb. 14, 1801; removed to Ohio and remained there nine years; came to Iowa in 1855; bought 275 acres and now owns 146 acres in Sec. 3, and made all the improvements on the place now occupied by his son. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Presbyterian. His first wife, Rebecca Blayney, was born in Ireland; came to America when young; married in Pennsylvania; died in 1863; had six children, three boys and three girls. His second wife, Elvira Shaw, was born in Ohio March 12, 1817; came to Iowa in 1856; remained till 1860, and married in Ohio in 1864.

JOHN BOTHWELL, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Olin; born in Scotland in 1822; came to America in 1822, and to Iowa in 1860; bought eighty acres; now owns 50 acres; at present time, lives in Shelby Co., with his son. His wife, Caroline Seely, was born in New York in 1839; came to Iowa in 1837; married in 1847; of the children, four are dead and seven are living and settled in the West; but two are at home.

A. E. CARPENTER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Olin; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 29, 1852; came to Iowa at the age of 1 year; owns 160 acres. His wife, Selia Littlefield, was born in Pennsylvania in 1852; came to Iowa in 1861; married Dec. 7, 1873; have two children—David F. and Charlie E. In politics, Republican; in religion, Spiritualist.

D. R. CARPENTER, merchant, Olin; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1825; came to Iowa and settled at what was known as Walnut Forks in 1853, and entered a quarter-section, and at present owns 325 acres, and also town property. He is one of the Directors of Olin College. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. His first wife, Christiana Mershon, was born in Ohio in 1835; married Jan. 1, 1851; died in 1862, leaving four children—Ashad, Lewis, Lilly, Sarah M.; infant deceased. His second wife, Mary Lamb, was born in Ohio in 1831; married Aug. 27, 1865.

R. J. CLEVELAND, deceased; born in Boston, Mass., in 1805; graduated at Harvard University, in Class of '27, and came to Iowa Sept. 9, 1840, and entered 220 acres, and sold in 1868; the estate now includes town property. He was instrumental in securing the first post office in Jones Co. in 1841; was County Surveyor and Postmaster for two years; Justice of the Peace; was also in the Surveyor General's office at Dubuque. Enlisted in the 9th I. V. I. in 1861, and was discharged in 1862; died September 7, 1877. His wife, Mary E. Seeley, was born in New York in 1814; went to Illinois in 1836; came to Iowa in 1840; married in 1839; in the winter of 1849, taught school in the village of Rome, in their house, her services being paid for by subscription. Mrs. Cleveland was married, in 1878, to Rev. Joseph Lowry, who was born in Ireland in 1813; came to Canada in 1849, and to Iowa in 1854; he established the first Sunday school in the village of Rome.

ALBERT CLYMER, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Olin; born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1827; came to Iowa in 1851; owns 120 acres, which his father left him, and entered by his father. In politics, Republican; in religion, United Brethren. His

wife, Sarah Shoemaker, was born in Ohio March 1, 1841; came to Iowa when young; married in 1863, and have had ten children—Mary Louisa, born May 24, 1864; Loretta Jane, Aug. 26, 1865; Emily Alice, Feb. 13, 1867, died Sept. 20, 1868; Christina Ann, born April 23, 1868, died July 4, 1868; Samuel Washington, born Sept. 20, 1869; Olive Clementine, Oct. 2, 1871; Albert Charles, Feb. 24, 1873, died Feb. 3, 1875; Rachael Elizabeth, born Dec. 18, 1874; William G., Sept. 15, 1876, died Aug. 21, 1877; Nancy Ellen, born Sept. 1, 1878, died Sept. 1, 1878.

LEVI COZART, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Olin; born in Virginia in 1824; came to Ohio, then to Iowa in 1862. Now owns 160 acres; made the improvements. In politics, Democrat; in religion, liberal. Has been School Director. His wife, Sarah Emberson, was born in Ohio in 1830; married in 1849, and have had nine children—Andrew, Susan, John (died in infancy), Charlie (died at the age of 5), Henrietta, Sarah E., Flora F., Abel, Mad Ma Masella (died at the age of 4).

ORVILLE CRONKITE, deceased; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1810; came to Iowa in 1839, and entered 400 acres, and now owns 160 in Sec. 15, on which the improvements of the old homestead are still in good repair. He was Probate Judge, Justice of the Peace, and held other offices. Died April 7, 1875. His wife, Lovina Baugh, was born in Piqua Co., Ohio, in 1814; came to Indiana in 1826; married in 1830, and have had ten children—William (in Jones Co.), Jane, Henrietta, Caroline (deceased), Buell, Emily (deceased), John, Orville (deceased), Emeline (infant).

C. H. DERR, Postmaster, Olin; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, town of Salem, in 1810; came to Iowa in 1865; settled in Mechanicsville, Cedar Co., and then removed to Jones Co. in 1865, and bought, in company with his brother, 220 acres, and now owns 182½ acres. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. Has been Trustee, Justice of the Peace, Assessor, and Postmaster for four years. Enlisted, in 1861, in the 19th Ohio V. I., and was discharged in March, 1863, and afterward Acting Quartermaster till the close of the war. His wife, Miss E. J. Kemp, was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1840; married in Ohio in 1865, and have three children—Kate May, C. W., R. I.

J. E. DERR, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Olin; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1844; came to Iowa in 1863, and settled in Cedar Co.; thence to Jones Co. in 1866; bought 220 acres, and now owns 182½; has made the improvements on the place. Enlisted in the 19th Ohio V. I. in 1862, and was discharged in 1862; was then in the Quartermaster's Department in Tennessee six months. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. His wife, Susan Shaw, was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1843; married in 1871, in Ohio, and have two children—Cuesta (died in 1873), Loretta (5 years of age).

S. L. EASTERLY, hardware merchant, Olin; born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1843; came to Iowa in 1852, and located in Olin in 1865; engaged in business until 1869, when he went to Shelby Co., and was appointed one of a committee of five to organize Lincoln Township, and cast the first vote of the township; returned to Olin in 1875, and engaged in the hardware business; built and moved into his new store building July 17, 1879. He was on a committee of five to organize the city of Olin, and is now one of the Councilmen; also School Director and Town Clerk. In politics, Republican; in religion, United Brethren. His wife, Annie Rutter, was born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1843; came to Iowa when young; married in Jasper Co. in 1864, and have three children—Nellie, Hattie, Mamie.

SAMUEL EASTERLY, retired farmer; P. O. Olin; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Sept. 15, 1810, and came to Ohio in 1827, and to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1852, and entered 240 acres; made all the improvements, and has at present 160 acres in Secs. 25 and 26; also owns town property. Has been Assessor and Trustee. In politics, Republican, and in religion, United Brethren. His wife, Hannah Watts, was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1810, and married in Ohio March 19, 1829; have had nine children—Catharine (now Mrs. Austin, in Ohio), John (in Cedar Co.), Mary Jane (now Mrs. D. R. Carpenter, of Olin), Thomas (in Rome Township), Eliza (now

Mrs. G. W. Millar, in Olin), Lawrence (died in the army, in Missouri, Jan. 25, 1862), S. L. (in business in Olin), Maggie (died March 27, 1864), Hattie (now Mrs. D. E. Runnel, of Olin).

CHARLES EMERSON, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Olin; born in Ohio in 1841; came to Iowa in 1853, and bought sixty and now owns ninety acres; made most of the improvements. Has been School Director of District No. 3. In politics, Republican; in religion, United Brethren. Enlisted, in 1862, in the 31st I. V. L.; discharged July 4, 1863; wounded at Atlanta, Ga. His wife, Mary A. Millar, was born in Ohio in 1846; came to Iowa when young; married in 1870, and have five children—Maggie M., Edna E., Myrtie E., Nellie A., Charles E. (died Sept. 28, 1879).

S. W. FLAHERTY, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Olin; born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1849; came to Iowa in 1871; bought and owns fifty-two acres, and made the improvements. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. Elected Road Supervisor in 1879; Secretary of Township School Board for 1879; has taught school for five years in same township. His wife, Amanda Lamley, was born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1851; married in 1870, and have two children—Edgar C. and William H.

JACOB FOREMAN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Viroqua; born in Kentucky in 1814; went to Ohio when young; then to Indiana, and, in 1844, to Iowa, and entered 200 acres, and made the improvements; now owns 360. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran. Has been Road Supervisor, School Director and Trustee. His wife, Jane Rooney, was born in Virginia in 1817; came to Ohio when young, then to Indiana. Married in 1836; have had seven children—Rhoda (now Mrs. William Harrison), Margaret (now Mrs. Gilmore, in Shelby Co.), Mary J. (now Mrs. Cook, in Shelby Co.), Elenora M. (now Mrs. B. H. Millar, in Olin), Augusta (now Mrs. Smith, at home), Elizabeth Sunday (deceased), and Albert (deceased).

JOHN O. FRENCH, lumber, Olin; born in New Hampshire in 1827, and, in 1856, went to Eau Claire Co., Wis.; was County Treasurer in 1858-59; came to Iowa in 1872, and owns town property; has one of the finest dwellings in the village. Has been School Director and Trustee of the M. E. Church. In politics, Republican. His wife, Ellen Hutchinson, was born in Norwich, Vt., in 1832; married Oct. 10, 1861; had six children—Anne, Sarah, Isabella, John O. and Charles H. Nellie died in 1872.

WILLIAM GILLMAN, tinsmith, Olin; born in Warren Co., Ind., in 1842, and came to Iowa in 1855, and settled in Rome Township, and remained until the fall of 1865; then went to Mechanicsville, Cedar Co., and remained until 1870, when he returned to Olin, and is now with S. L. Easterly. He owns town property. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. Has been Town Clerk two years, Constable one year. His wife, Ida Rogers, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, in 1853; married in 1875, and has one child—Allen Benton.

G. W. GRAFFT, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Olin; born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1829, and came to Iowa in 1844 with his father; took a claim and has made all the improvements—a fine house, 28x36; barn, 32x37; deals in fine stock; has been Road Supervisor. In politics, Democrat; in religion, liberal. His wife, Mary Seely, was born in New York in 1835; came to Iowa in 1837; married in 1850, and their children are J. R., Mary A. (now Mrs. Porter), Sarah E., Eunice, Martha, Dollie, George E. and Caroline (died in infancy).

F. GRISWOLD, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Olin; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1830; came to Iowa in 1868, and to Jones Co. in 1870; bought and owns 240 acres and made part of the improvements; has been Road Supervisor, School Director and Justice of the Peace. His wife, Sarah E. March, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1844; married in 1861, and have two children.

M. G. HULL, agent C., M. & St. P. R. R., Olin; born in Ohio in 1827; came to Iowa in 1858, and engaged in teaching school; owns town property in Mariou, Iowa. He was the first agent of the D. & S. W. R. R. at Monticello, and transferred to Anamosa, and remained there until July, then returned to Monticello and remained

there until 1867, when he went to Marion, in the office of the D. & S. W. R. R. until the spring of 1877; then back to Jones Co., on the S. A. & D. R. R. at Martelle, until May 2, 1877, and then, Nov. 13, 1877, to Olin, with the S. A. & D., now C. M. & St. P.; he is also telegraph operator. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Presbyterian. His wife, Mary A. Dubois, was born in Ohio in 1830; married in Ohio in 1853, and have six children—Louis (agent at Southern Minnesota Junction, Minn.), Amelia (now Mrs. L. C. Ketap, of Vinton), Annie Mary (died in 1861), Sarah, Carrie and William Blair.

J. W. HOWE, merchant, Olin; born in West Virginia in 1848; came to Iowa in 1871; settled in Stanwood, Cedar Co., merchandising, and in 1873 removed to Olin; owns town property; burnt out in 1876, at the time of the big fire. In politics, Republican; in religion, member of the M. E. Church. Enlisted in 1863 in the West Va. V. I. and was mustered out in August, 1875; was engaged at the battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, and at the final surrender of Lee. His wife, Josie Bonar, was born in West Virginia in 1851; married in 1872, and have two children—Luella J. and Challen R.

J. W. JAMISON, attorney at law, of the firm of Oakly & Jamison, Olin; is a native of Lafayette, Ind., and was born March 1, 1848; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State; in 1870, he came to Jones Co., and studied law with B. H. White at Wyoming, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1872, and since then has practiced his profession in this county; he associated with Mr. Oakly March 1, 1877; he resides at Olin and has his office there. Mr. Jamison was united in marriage to Miss Tillie Herriek, of Monticello, June 25, 1873; they have one daughter—Carrie C.

ROBERT JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1837; came to Iowa in 1858; owns 157 acres; has made the improvements; has been School Director four years. In politics, Democrat; in religion, liberal. His wife, Mary A. Saum, was born in Indiana in 1839, and came to Iowa in 1840 with her father, and settled at Burlington; moved to Jones Co. in 1841; married in 1861 and have two children—Frank Ellsworth, born in Jones Co. March 30, 1862; Alma Olive, born Aug. 25, 1864, in Jones Co.

THOMAS JONES, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Munroe Co., Ind., in 1819; came to Iowa in the fall of 1863; in 1869, he bought and now owns 226 acres, on which he has made most of the improvements; has been Township Trustee, School Director and Road Supervisor. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist Episcopal. His wife, Jane Tabum, was born in North Carolina in 1822; came to Iowa in 1826; married in 1842, and have eight children—Elnora (now Mrs. J. R. Jones), Mary (now Mrs. McDowell), Henry L., Cenith (now Mrs. Johnson, in Greene Co.), Annis (now Mrs. Davis, in Greene Co.), Manford, Millie (now Mrs. Young, in Benton Co.), Amy (now Mrs. Johnson, in Cedar Co.), Dillie.

GEORGE JUSTICE, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania Jan. 24, 1810; came to Iowa April 13, 1854; to Linn Co. Nov. 14, 1864, and then to Jones Co.; owns eighty acres and made the improvements; house, 26x36, 16-foot posts—wing 12x16. In politics, Republican; in religion, Presbyterian. Has been Road Supervisor; in Pennsylvania, was Colonel of a regiment of militia. His wife, Margaret W. Douglas, was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 8, 1812; married in Pennsylvania Sept. 8, 1831, and had eight children—John, in Jones Co.; George D., killed by the kick of a horse, at the age of 12; Betsy, died at the age of 6; Mary, at home; Gussy (now Mrs. Taylor, in Rome Township); Jacob S., died in the army at New Orleans; Margaret J. (now Mrs. Pelter, in Grand Junction); Eliza J. (now Mrs. Wesley Bower, in Grand Junction).

A. LINDLY, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Olin; born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1822, and from there to Indiana when small, and then to Iowa, in 1849; entered forty acres and now owns eighty; has made all the improvements; had a good house burned in 1871; has been Constable and School Director. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. His first wife, Mary Garrison, was born in Indiana in 1823; married in 1843;

died in 1855; had three children—Albert, Jane and Melissa; his second wife, Nancy Bikerstoff, was born in Pennsylvania in 1832; married in 1857, and have eight children living—George, Elizabeth, Jane, Ida, Clarissa, Oliver, Ulysses, Martha, Amy; Riley, deceased.

WILLIAM MCCREA, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Olin; born in Virginia in 1795; came to Iowa in 1855; bought 200 acres. His first wife, Hannah White, was born in Virginia; his second wife; Eliza Hutton, was born in Virginia; his third wife, Alice Jenkins, was born in New York; have three children living—Benjamin H., Moses M. and Mary (now Mrs. White).

MOSES M. MCCREA, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Olin; born in Indiana in 1839; came to Iowa in 1855, and owns 220 acres and has made all the improvements. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. Enlisted in 1862, in Co. G, 31st I. V. I.; mustered out in 1865. His wife, Armilda Norton, was born in Indiana; came to Iowa when young; married in 1871, and had three children—Nellie G., Lillie H. and William.

C. F. MCGREW, Principal of High School, Olin; born in Henry Co., Iowa, in 1856; came to Jones Co. in 1864, to Wyoming, and attended the Lenox Institute at Hopkinton, Iowa, in 1866; learned the printer's trade at Wyoming; was in the drug business at Springville, Iowa, from 1876 to 1878, then to Olin; admitted to the bar March 5, 1879; has just been elected County Surveyor on the Republican ticket; in religion, liberal. He has the surveyor's compass once owned by John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety.

JOHN MERRITT, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Olin; born in the town of Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1806; removed to Orleans Co., and then to Lockport, and then to Cattaraugus Co., and Dec. 11, 1836, started for Iowa; owns 754 acres; he took up a claim, built a log cabin, and sold his team and returned by the way of St. Louis and the Ohio River to New York; started in the fall of 1837 for Iowa; arrived at Clinton, Iowa, where he remained until Nov. 9, 1837, when he came to Jones Co. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist. Has been School Director, Trustee, Road Supervisor; was the first Road Supervisor in this part of the county. His first wife, Catharine Culp, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800; came to Niagara Co., N. Y., and married Sept. 30, 1827; died Dec. 14, 1835, and left seven children—Horatio, Agnes, Joseph, Jerome, William, Dollie (deceased) and Cornelius. His second wife, Caroline Dunlap (was the Widow Harvey), was born in Pennsylvania; married Mr. Merritt in 1856 and had seven children—L. V. (now Mrs. Hay, of Jackson Township), Malinda (now Mrs. Berely, of Jackson Township), Elmer, Deligha, Hiram Sherman, Charles Willis, Cordelia.

JEROME J. MERRITT, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Olin; born in New York in 1833; came to Iowa in 1837; owns 334 acres of land and has made all the improvements on the place: has a fine barn 24x36, 14-foot posts; house, 16x30; wing, 12x14. He is the third son of John Merritt. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. Has been Road Supervisor and School Director for eight years. His wife, Rebecca Blayney, was born in Ohio in 1837; came to Iowa in 1855; married in 1856 and had eight children—James B., Miranda, Mary, Augustus, Augusta (died in 1877), Don Carlos, Erwin and Dellis.

BURTON MILLER, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Viroqua; born in Ohio in 1820; came to Iowa in 1852; his father entered land and they now own 103 acres; made the improvements. In politics, Democrat; in religion, United Brethren. His wife, Catharine Meeks, was born in Ohio in 1822; married in Ohio in 1856; have eight children—Flora A. (now Mrs. Solts, of Rome), Mary A. (now Mrs. Emmerson), Barbara A. (now Mrs. Taylor), William B. (in Rome), John H., Elizabeth A., Catharine and George H. (died in 1858).

B. H. MILLER, attorney at law, Olin; born in Rome Township in 1845, "one year after the settlement of the family in Iowa;" left the farm March 1, 1858; gone for two years; in 1864, went to Mechanicsville; in 1868, to Stanwood, and engaged in the drug business till 1872. Was Postmaster at Stanwood, also Justice of

the Peace, and Township Clerk; Treasurer of Independent School Board. Came to Olin in April, 1872, and engaged in drug business; has been Justice of the Peace and Postmaster at Olin. Admitted to the bar in March, 1875. In politics, Republican; in religion, Spiritualist. His wife, Eva Foreman, born in Rome Township in 1846. Married Sept. 12, 1869, and have four children—Earl F., Harry W., Merton M., Mable E.

W. J. MILLER, general stock-dealer, Olin; born in Jones Co. in 1860; owned seventy-two acres, and sold to W. V. Field, and engaged in business. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal.

DAVID MUNSINGER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Olin; born in Germany in 1823; came to Iowa in 1824; settled in Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1868. Owns ninety-six acres; made part of the improvements. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. Has been Road Supervisor and Trustee. His wife, Mary A. Palmer, born in Ohio, in 1833. Married in 1851, and have eleven children—Emma (now Mrs. Foreman), Mary (now Mrs. Alex. Foreman), Charles, Frank, Eli, George, Burdell and Willie, twins, Anna, Frank, Rollo.

DAVID MYERS, shoemaker, Olin; born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1809; came to Iowa in 1845; entered 160 acres, and now owns forty and town property. Has been School Treasurer, Road Supervisor, School Director, Constable, served five years on the grand jury, and seven on the petit jury. First wife, Mary Marlow, was born in Pennsylvania in 1809. Married in Ohio in 1830; died in 1849, and had ten children. Second wife, Elizabeth Irene, was born in Virginia in 1829. Married in 1850, and had ten children, and now has twenty-eight grandchildren.

JOHN R. PEASE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Viroqua; born in Massachusetts, in 1826; came to Iowa and settled in Red Oak, Cedar Co., in 1860, and to Jones Co. in 1876. Owns 100 acres, and made the improvements. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist. His wife, Catherine McAfee, born in Antrim, North of Ireland, in 1827; came to America in 1846; settled in Connecticut. Married in 1848; have five children—Irene (now Mrs. George A. Wilson, in Kansas), Emma J., died in February, 1879, Margaret B., Phinias C., died in 1850, James F., died in 1869.

WILLIAM G. PEET, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Jones Co. in 1846. Owns 14 acres in Jackson Township; 350 in Greenfield Township; 190 in Rome Township, which is the old homestead of George Saum. Mr. Peet is an extensive raiser of South-Down sheep, Devon cattle and Poland hogs. His wife, Miss L. E. Saum, born in Jones Co. in 1847. Married in 1872, and have had two children; one died in infancy—James S., aged 4 years, born in Jones Co.

GEORGE PFEIFFER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Viroqua; born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1814; came to America in 1838, and settled in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1845; came to Iowa; entered and now owns 145 acres; made the improvements; has a barn 30x40, house, 30x38, wing, 18x16. In politics, Republican; in religion, United Brethren. His wife, Barbara Hoffman, born in the same place in 1809. Married in 1838; have six children—Barbara (now Mrs. Rodrick, in Carroll Co.), John (in Greenfield Township), Sarah (now Mrs. George Smith, in Roma), Lucinda (now Mrs. Stephenson), Amanda (now Mrs. Henry L. Smith), Caroline.

CHARLES L. PORTER, President of Olin College; born at Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1833; graduated at Amherst, Mass., in 1852; admitted to the bar at Urbana, Ill., in 1858. Prof. Porter is a skillful scientist and linguist, being acquainted with six different languages, and organized the Olin College in September, 1878; incorporated Aug. 1, 1879. He is a direct lineal descendant of the family represented by Noah Porter, President of Yale College. Was in the war of the Union, and acted Adjutant General to Gen. Thomas Ewing, when in command at St. Louis; was three times promoted, once for bravery in the field; was honorably discharged from the officers' hospital, on Lookout Mountain, in 1865. Married first wife, Nettie V. Penney, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., in 1862. Their daughter, Annie, died in 1867, in her second year. Mrs. Porter died in 1871; was again married to Emma D. Blanchard, of Wheatland, Iowa, in 1872; their son, Charles, died in 1876, aged 2 months.

FREDERICK PIEPER, deceased; born in Germany in 1822; came to America in 1838; settled in Ohio; then went to Indiana, and to Iowa in 1854; owned 240 acres; died in 1868. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and buried by them at Mechanicsville. His wife, Catherine Piper, was born in Pennsylvania in 1839 and went to Indiana in 1838; married in 1847 and had eight children—David (in Greenfield, Jones Co.), Susana (died in 1860), Maggie (died in 1855), Samuel, Sarah Ann (killed by the tornado), Cassie J., William and Freddie. Since Mr. Piper's death, Mrs. P. has built a fine house, 18x26 in the main, with wing 16x16; 20-foot posts; resides on Sec. 31; P. O. Mechanicsville.

D. E. RUMMEL, druggist, Olin; born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1840; came to Iowa in 1855, and has been engaged in business twelve years in Olin. Enlisted in 1861, in the 9th I. V. I.; mustered out in 1865. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. He has been Collector for five years and just re-elected; also Clerk four years, and Postmaster four years. Owns town property—residence and business. His wife, Hattie E. Easterly, was born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1851; came to Iowa in 1852; married in 1868.

JOSIAH RUMMELL, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Olin; born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1838; came to Iowa in 1855; settled in Jones Co.; owns eighty-five acres in Jones Co. and eighty in Cedar Co.; he lives on the old homestead of his father, George P. Rummell. In politics, Republican; in religion, United Brethren in Christ. His wife, Isabell Stewart, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1843; came to Iowa in 1855 with her father; settled in Jones Co.; daughter of Spencer Stewart, who was frozen to death while on his way home from church in the winter of severe storms; married in 1853 and have six children—Nanna J., infant (deceased), Sarah J. (deceased), Charlie P., Estella Bell and David Harry.

HENRY ROHRBACH, Postmaster and agent of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., Viroqua; born in Prussia, Germany, in 1832; came to America in 1852; went to Pennsylvania; then, in 1853, to Stephenson Co., Ill.; in 1870, to Iowa; owns town property in Rock City, Ill., and Viroqua. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran. Was Collector in Illinois and Supervisor. His wife, Caroline Long, was born in Germany in 1837; married in 1857 and have nine children—George H., Ida L., Mary S., Robert, Annie Mary, William A., Jane, Olive and Eva. He is also dealer in grain, stock and the general business of the town.

M. ROONEY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Olin; born in Virginia in 1818; went to Ohio, then to Indiana, and, in 1850, to Iowa; entered 160 acres and now owns 240; made all the improvements on the place. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal. Has been Trustee and School Director. Has a shop on his place and works at his trade of marble cutting. His wife was born in Ohio in 1818; came to Indiana and married in 1840; have four children—Elinora (now Mrs. Torrance, of Jones County), William Wallace, Melissa, Helen (now Mrs. Jean, of Ida Co.) and Edward M.

WILLIAM M. RUGGLES, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1830; came to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1836, and to Iowa in 1865; bought 235 and owns 285 acres, and has made the improvements of a bank barn 36x50, with 22-foot posts; house, 21x28; wing, 13x25. Dealer and raiser Short-Horns and Cotswold sheep. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist. Has been Road Supervisor, School Director, Justice of the Peace and Trustee; also President of the Agricultural Society at Mechanicsville. His wife, Miss H. H. Hoke, was born in Virginia in 1839; came to Iowa in 1865; married in 1856 and have had seven children—C. F., Lydia, Hattie, Joseph, Jessie (died in 1863), George (died in 1863), Carlton (died in 1870).

J. D. SAUM, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Olin; born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1835; came to Iowa in 1840 and spent one year at Fort Madison; then, in 1841, came to Jones Co. He is a son of George Saum, one of the early settlers of Jones Co. Bought and owns 385 acres, on which he has a fine house 32x32, in L shape; a fine barn, 32x40, with 20-foot posts. The place is well stocked with fine grades of stock. Has been School Director and Road Supervisor. In politics, Democrat; in religion,

liberal. His wife, Annie Flaughter, was born in Maryland in 1840; came to Iowa in 1856; married in 1859 at Walnut Grove; have four children—Elva, Ira, Mary and Kate (died in 1864).

JOHN SCOLES, retired minister, Olin; born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., in 1799; went to Maryland and remained nine years, then to Ohio in 1808, and to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1856, and bought 330 acres, and made all the improvements and sold out, and now owns town property with fine house. Has been President of School Board. Was one of the early pioneers in the M. E. ministry in Jones Co. In politics, Republican. His first wife, Elizabeth Powell, was born in Baltimore Co., Md., in 1799; married in 1820, in Ohio, and had eleven children—three deceased; his first wife died May 13, 1877; his second wife, Catharine M. Chapman, was born in 1816; married Sept. 4, 1879.

WILLIAM SEEGER, blacksmith, Viroqua; born in Prussia in 1846; came to America in 1857, and went to Galena; thence, in 1869, to Dubuque, and in 1871, to Jones Co. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Lutheran. He enlisted in the 12th I. V. I. in 1864, and was discharged at the close of the war; was at the siege of Atlanta and Dallas, Ga. His wife, Hilka Vonzwold, was born on the Atlantic Ocean in 1850; settled in New York; came to Iowa in 1873; married in 1875, and have four children—Freddie, Henry, Henrietta and an infant, Wilhelmena.

DANIEL SHOEMAKER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Viroqua; born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1816; came to Iowa in 1842, and entered a section in company with his brother, and now owns 168 acres, and has made the improvements; his house is 28x24, barn 50x32. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran. His wife, Mary E. Morrison, was born in Perry Co., Penn., and moved with her parents to Hancock Co., Ohio, in 1836; married in 1871, and have two children—Franklin E. and an infant.

DANIEL SMITH, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Viroqua; born in Union Co., Penn., in 1818; came to Iowa in 1857, and owns 136 acres, on which he has made all the improvements. In politics, Republican; in religion, United Brethren. His wife, Mary Moore, was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1824; married in Pennsylvania in 1840; have five children—George (in Rome), Jacob (in Kansas), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Kohl, in Linn Co.), Henry L. (in Rome), D. O. (at home).

HIRAM STEWARD, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Olin; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1818; went to Michigan in 1827, and to Iowa in 1839, and settled in Jones Co. When he crossed the Mississippi River, he had only \$12 in money, and it was late in the fall and he had no winter clothes; he entered 240 acres, and now owns 257; has made all the improvements on the place; has a fine house and barn; he is now on the same land he entered first. In politics, Republican; in religion, Disciple. Has been Justice of the Peace twelve years; he was elected the first Justice when organized as a county, and was appointed Constable when a Territory, in 1839; was in the Assembly of 1858-59 as Representative; has been County Supervisor for ten or twelve years. In an early day, he took six barrels of clear side-pork to Galena, Ill.; paid \$1.50 apiece for the barrels; sold for \$6 per barrel, and received no money in pay. His first wife, Nancy Soesbe, was born in Michigan in 1827; married in 1846, and had nine children—four dead and five living—Francis M., Edith E., Mary A., George E., James; she died in 1861; his second wife was Delilah Pringle, born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1829; her husband, Mr. Pringle, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio; married in 1852; died Jan. 7, 1858; had one child—Marion, now in Kansas; her maiden name was Brothers; married Mr. Steward in 1862, and had four children—Jacob L., Otis B., Dora M., Hiram Grant (died at the age of 19 months).

GEORGE STIVERS, livery, Olin; born near Skaneateles Lake, N. Y., in 1823; went to Ohio in 1836, and to Iowa in October, 1864. Was in the United States Army as Acting Quartermaster, in Virginia. Bought eighty acres; sold out in 1879; owns town property. Has been Road Supervisor and Trustee. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist. His wife, Nancy Hamilton, was born at Point Harmar, Washington Co., Ohio, May 12, 1824; her father was a cousin of Alexander

Hamilton, who was killed by A. Burr; married May 12, 1844, and have four children—C. G., W. W., Mary E., Sarah A. (now Mrs. McDonough, in Olin).

TIMOTHY STIVERS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Olin; born in New York in 1819; went to Ohio and remained until 1823, and to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1840, without a cent of money, and settled at Walnut Forks; taught in the first schoolhouse, in 1840; he entered 200 acres, and now has 195, on which he has made all the improvements; worked at the blacksmith business on his own place. Was the first Township Clerk; was a Justice of the Peace when a Territory, and nineteen years afterward; School Director and Trustee; Treasurer of School Board. His wife, Elizabeth Baugh, was born in Ohio in 1826; married in 1844, and have had five children—George H. (now in Kansas), Nancy A. (died at the age of 18), Addie P. (now Mrs. Colby, in Nebraska), Eliza S., Frank W.

JOHN TYLER SUNDAY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Olin; born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1841; came to Iowa in 1846, bought forty acres and now owns fifty acres; made the improvements. In politics, Democrat; in religion, liberal. His first wife, Elizabeth Foreman, was born in Illinois in 1842; married in 1864; died in 1866. Second wife, Celia Myers, was born in York Co., Penn., in 1845; married in 1869, and has had four children—Odessa, Andrew, Lilly (died in 1877) and Kattie A.

JOHN TALLMAN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Viroqua; born in Ohio in 1821; came to Iowa in 1845; entered 40 acres and now owns 308 acres; made the improvements—barn, 32x54 feet; house, 18x32 feet; wing, 12x14 feet. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist Episcopal; has been Road Supervisor, School Director, Trustee and Assessor; was a member of the Board of Supervisors three years, during the war. His wife, Lucinda Low, was born in Maryland in 1822; came to Ohio in 1835; married in 1843; had ten children—James H., in Greene Co.; Nathaniel C., in Greene Co.; Reuben R., in Greene Co.; Elizabeth, teacher in Algona College; Winfield, in Greene Co.; Jane, at home; Rosa, at home; Angeline, at home; Cymantha, now Mrs. Newman, in Jones Co.; Wilber E., at home.

J. W. TAYLOR, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Olin; born in Marion Co., Ind., in 1829; came to Iowa in 1844; entered 160 acres and now owns 238 acres; made all the improvements on the place. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Christian; has been Trustee, Road Supervisor, Constable and School Director. His market was Muscatine, and sold wheat for 40 cents, dressed pork for \$3, and took pay in goods or bob-tail currency. His first wife, Amanda Inghram, was born in Fleming Co., Ky., in 1837, and came to Iowa in 1844; married Nov. 18, 1852; died in 1874; had five children—Theodore J., Lemuel C., Frank L., Alma N., Lydia E. (died Jan. 28, 1863). Second wife, Gussie Justice, was born in Lawrence Co., Penn., in 1845; came to Iowa in 1855; married George Lee in 1866; he died March 12, 1871; had one child—George. Mrs. Lee, now Mrs. Taylor, married April 1, 1875, and has one child—Maggie May.

H. H. WALDO, livery, Olin; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1834; he came to Iowa in 1834 and settled in Maquoketa, and from there to La Mott, then to Delaware Co., and returned to Jones Co. in 1870, at Wyoming, until 1875; then to Nebraska and remained two years, and returned to Jackson Co., Iowa, and, in 1877, to Olin. Enlisted at Dubuque, from Jackson Co., Sept. 27, 1861, and was mustered out in 1863; re-enlisted and served till 1865. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal; His first wife, Mary Percil, was born in Virginia; married Jan. 9, 1867; died in 1869, leaving one child—Blanch. Second wife, Arabella Lynecs, was born in Canada; married in 1874, and have two children—Charles and Clarence.

G. C. YOPST, restaurant, Olin; born in Missouri in 1851; came to Iowa in 1877. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist Episcopal. His wife, Amanda Coleman, was born in Cedar Co. in 1853; married Sept. 16, 1877, and have one child—Pearley Leon. Wife is Free-Will Baptist.

SCOTCH GROVE TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH P. AMES, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ouslow; was born in Bennington Co., Vt., June 1, 1814; he removed to Licking Co., Ohio, in 1844, where he lived three years; in 1847, he removed to Seneca Co.; in the fall of 1853, he came to Jones Co., and located in Sec. 19, Clay Township; located where he now lives about 1863. He was married to Lydia A. Piper, born in Morgan Co., Ohio; they have three children—Horace G., Aurelia E. and Charles S.; have lost four children—Adeline, died in Ohio in infancy; Lewis, aged 6; Mary, aged 20, and Alva, aged 22, died in Iowa. Mr. Ames has about two hundred acres of land.

JAMES S. APPELEGATE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Scotch Grove; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1826; he came to Jones Co. in the spring of 1857; he purchased the farm which he now owns in 1864. He was married to Elizabeth Scofield, who was born in Ohio; has seven children—Alva L., Mary E., Henry W., Charles S., Adda A., Lena R. and Maud P. Farm contains 200 acres of land. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

AREND BALSTER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Scotch Grove; born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in 1834; came to America in 1854, and to Jones Co. in 1867. His wife's maiden name was Jacobs, a native of Germany; they were married in 1854; have had six children, five of whom are living—George H., Mary, Annie, Louisa and John Christopher. Mr. Balster owns 160 acres. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Republican.

JAMES CAREY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Scotch Grove; born in Indiana in 1818; came to Bellevue, Iowa, about 1852; came to Jones Co. and settled on his present farm in 1855. He was married to Nancy Alexander, who was born in Ireland. His present wife was Ann Scofield, also a native of Ireland. Has eight children by first wife. His farm contains eighty acres.

SAMUEL H. CLARK, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Scotch Grove; was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1824. He was married to Margaret A. Bently; her father, John Bently, came to Jones Co. in 1859; he died in 1868. Has six children—Lewis M., Henrietta B. McKean, Louisa J., Mary L., Samuel W. and Edward W. Lost five children, all quite young, except Margaret J., aged 16 years. Mr. Clark was elected a member of the County Board of Supervisors in 1862; served four years; is at present a member of that Board; time expires Jan. 1, 1881, when he will have served in that capacity eight years; has also been Township Clerk about seven years. Has sixty-two acres of land where he lives; has one hundred and twenty acres in Woodbury Co., Iowa. Mr. Clark is the son of David Clark, born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 12, 1788, and died in Mercer Co. in 1859; his mother, Margaret Bell Clark, was born near Carlisle, Penn., in 1798; Mrs. Clark's mother died in Pennsylvania in 1850; the mother of Mr. Clark and the father of Mrs. Clark were married and came to Scotch Grove Township from Pennsylvania in 1859. Mr. Bently died in 1868; his wife, Mr. Clark's mother, is also deceased. Mr. C. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

LEWIS DREIBELBIS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Scotch Grove; was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., in 1813; he came to Michigan in the spring of 1833; thence in the vicinity of Galena, where he lived until 1839; thence to Dubuque Co., until 1845, when he came to Jones Co. and settled on his present farm. He was married to Mary McIntyre, who came from the Red River country with her parents in 1837; they settled in Jo Daviess Ill., where they died some years since. Mr. Dreibelbis went to California in 1850, where he remained twenty-two years, leaving the farm in charge of his family; he returned in 1872. Has six children, three of whom are living—Catherine (now Mrs. Adam Sutherland), Duncan and Asher O.; Augustus, the oldest son, enlisted in the 9th I. V. I., Company D, in 1861; he was mortally

wounded the day following the battle of Pea Ridge, by the accidental explosion of a shell; Jacob, the second son, enlisted in Co. H, 31st I. V. I., and died on board the "City of Memphis," between Memphis and St. Louis, on the 16th of April, 1863; David, born March, 1849, died March, 1873. Members of M. E. Church.

THOMAS FAGAN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Clayford; was born in Ireland in 1819; came to the United States in 1847; he lived in Jersey City from April, 1847, till November, 1856, where he was engaged as foreman in a starch factory; he came to Jones Co. in 1856, and settled on eighty acres of his present farm. He was married to Mary O'Brien; they have four children—John, Patrick J., Margaret E. and Mary A.; have lost three children. Mr. Fagan is one of the successful farmers of Jones Co.; he has 630 acres of land. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

MICHAEL FOUST, farmer, Sec. 39; P. O. Center Junction; born in Pennsylvania in 1842; came to Jones Co. with his parents in 1854. His wife's maiden name was Mary Bailey, a native of New York; they were married in 1872; they have four children—Harriet, Ellen Maria, Johnnie and Margaret. Mr. Foust owns eighty acres of land. He is a Republican.

MARGARET GREER, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Scotch Grove; born in Ireland in 1801; came to America in 1852, and to Jones Co. in 1856; she has been twice married; her first husband's name was Carson; he died in the old country; they were married in their native county and had seven children, three living—Robert, James and Matilda; her last husband, Mr. Greer, died in September, 1879. Mrs. Greer is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. She has sold her farm and converted that and all her real estate into paper and money, and is only looking after what accrues from her former business; she has an interest in the home and building of her son-in-law, and proposes making her home with him.

GEORGE W. HALSEY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Onslow; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1830. He was married to Caroline Dickinson, of Oswego Co., N. Y. Came to Jones Co. from Oswego, N. Y., January, 1858, and settled in Wyoming Township; also lived in Madison Township about three years; he settled on his present farm in the fall of 1862; has eight children—Maggie A., Ella F., John W., Henry G., Mary C., Julia E., Bertha C. and Catherine. Mr. Halsey's farm contains 185 acres of land; is engaged in dairying and stock-raising.

H. D. HANNA, merchant, and proprietor of Rose Creamery, Scotch Grove; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1822; he came to Andrew, Jackson Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1853, where he lived seven years engaged in the wagon-making business; was Justice of the Peace while there, from 1855 to 1860. His first wife was Mariette Rice; she died in Ohio, in December, 1849; his present wife was Mary Dice, from Mahoning Co., Ohio; has one son by first marriage—Isaac S., and three children by second marriage—Charles, Clara and Maggie. Mr. Hanna removed from Jackson Co. to Clayton Co. in 1860, thence to Linn Co. in 1863. He came to his present location in May, 1874, and engaged in the grain trade; he engaged in the merchandise business in December of that year; built his creamery in the spring of 1879. He and family are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES HUTTON, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Scotch Grove; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1811. He was married to Nancy Brouse, of Scioto Co. He removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1834, and engaged in mining. His father's family removed to Dubuque Co. at the same time. In 1836, with his father, Charles P. Hutton, and his two brothers, William and David, he built a grist-mill in that county, on Cutfish Creek; his was one of the first mills built in Dubuque Co.; about 1838, Mr. Hutton, with his father, came to Jones Co. and settled in Washington Township; removed to Edinburg, Jones Co., when the county seat was located there, and engaged in hotel-keeping, where he remained until the county seat was removed; he settled on his present farm in 1855; his father also came to Scotch Grove Township, where he resided until his death; has had four children; only two are known to be living—William and Allen; Samuel went to Colorado in 1869, supposed to be deceased; lost one daughter—Mary Ellen Sutherland. - Owns eighty acres of land. Methodist Episcopal Church.

MIDDLETON H. HUTTON, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Scotch Grove; was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1817; he came to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in September, 1842, and to Jones Co. about Christmas of that year; he entered the farm where he now lives in the spring of 1843. He was married to Matilda Piles, also from Ohio; they have six children—Caroline, Philander, James, Martha, Lora and Wesley. Mr. Hutton has 215 acres of land.

DAVID KENNISON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Center Junction; born in Lower Canada in 1802; came to Jones Co. in the fall of 1852; settled on present farm in the fall of 1854. His first wife was Polly Allard; his present wife was Emily P. Sheffield; has four children by first marriage and six by present wife. Mr. Kennison's farm contains 160 acres.

GEORGE KROUSE, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Center Junction; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1830; emigrated to Illinois with his parents in 1845, and to Jones Co. in 1852; Mr. Krouse entered his farm of 160 acres when he first came to the county; he has 160 acres. He was married to Margaret J. Overly, born in Kentucky; they have four children—Lucy, Ida, Lucinda and John E. Members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM LEECH, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Center Junction; born in Center Co., Penn., Nov. 15, 1821; his parents, William and Elizabeth Leech, removed to what is now Clarion Co., Penn., in 1838. He was married to Mary Jane Corbitt, born in Clarion Co.; Mr. Leech came to Jones Co. in November, 1857, and settled where he now lives; he has 387 acres of land; is engaged in stock-raising; has six children—Elizabeth W., Clara J., Amy E., James T., Mary B. and H. T.; has lost one—Gohean W. Mr. Leech and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN E. LOVEJOY, station agent for Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at Scotch Grove Station; born in Albion, Kennebec Co., Me., in 1817; his parents were Daniel and Elizabeth Lovejoy; he is a brother of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who was killed by a pro-slavery mob at Alton, Ill., in 1837. Mr. Lovejoy went to St. Louis in 1835, where he learned the printer's trade in the office of his brother, Elijah P., who was then editor of the *St. Louis Observer*; thence to Alton with his brother, and was employed in the office of the latter at the time he was killed. He came to Iowa in December, 1839; Jones Co. has generally been his home since that time; he, however, has spent about two years in Illinois since that date. In 1861, he was appointed U. S. Consul to Peru, which position he filled for about three and a half years; after his return from Peru, till 1871, he was engaged in farming in Sec. 16, this township; thence to Center Junction, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for about three years; assumed his present position in 1875. His first wife was Marguerette Livingston; his present wife was Joanna Macbeth; has five children by first marriage—two sons and three daughters; has a son and daughter by second marriage. Mr. Lovejoy and his sister, Elizabeth Hammond, who lives in Chicago, are the only survivors of seven children.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Center Junction; was born in Scotland in 1847; he came to Jones Co. with his parents in 1854; his father settled in Madison Township; he died in 1874. Mr. Livingston was married to Celia Kline; they have two children—Lily M. and John W. Has 130 acres of land. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. ALEXANDER MCKEAN, Scotch Grove; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, in 1838; his father, the Rev. James McKean, a Presbyterian minister, came to Scotch Grove Township in June, 1855, and settled in Sec. 19, where he had purchased of the Government about 700 acres of land about two years previous to that time; he engaged in the ministry for some time after he came to the county, though not regularly, on account of declining health; he died in the fall of 1876, in his 81st year; he was a soldier of the war of 1812; he had seven sons when he came to Jones Co.—Fergus S., Hugh C., James W., John, Alexander, Francis C. and Charles B. Three of the sons were in the army during the rebellion; James W. was Captain of Co. C., 44th I. V. I.; he was a Presbyterian minister, and, when he entered the army, was President of

Lenox Collegiate Institute, at Hopkinton, Delaware Co.; he died at Memphis, Tenn., on the 9th of July, 1864; Francis C. was Captain of Co. D, 9th I. V. I.; he died from disease contracted in the army, May 5, 1874; Charles was a private in Co. C, 44th I. V. I. Dr. Alexander McKean received his literary education at the Lenox Collegiate Institute; he studied medicine with Dr. A. G. McGrew, of Wyoming; attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago; has practiced medicine about ten years; he makes a specialty of treating diseases of the eye. He was married to Delia Strohl, whose father was an early settler of Dubuque Co.

CHARLES B. McKEAN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Scotch Grove; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, in 1845; came to Jones Co. with his parents in 1855. He enlisted in Co. C, 44th I. V. I.; enlisted for 100 days; served about four months; was discharged in November, 1864. He married Henrietta B. Clark, born in Pennsylvania; her parents came to Jones Co. in 1854; they have three children—Marguerette A., Frank and Alexander. Mr. McKean has 125 acres of land. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM MONCRIEFF, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Center Junction; born in Ireland in 1827; came to this country in 1844; lived in the State of New York about two years; thence to Pennsylvania; came to Jones Co. in 1853; came to his present location in 1863. He married Martha Carson, a native of Scotland; they have five children—William J., Margaret J., Robert, Charles and Samuel. Mr. Moncrieff's farm contains 170 acres of land.

MATTHEW NELSON, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Center Junction; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1809, where he lived till he was 23 years of age; thence to Carroll Co., Ohio, where he lived eight years; thence to Mahoning Co., Ohio, where he lived twelve years; he came to Jones Co. in January, 1855, and settled on his present farm. His first wife was Jane Johnson, born in Pennsylvania; his present wife was Ann Larkey, of Jackson Co., Iowa; he had four children by his first marriage, only one of whom is living—Mrs. Mary A. Sinclair, of Scotch Grove Township. Mr. Nelson has 200 acres of land. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

REV. JOHN RICE, Presbyterian Minister, resides in Sec. 15; P. O. Scotch Grove; was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1824; was educated at Glasgow College, Scotland; he came to New York City in 1852; thence to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the ministry for twenty-four years; he had charge of the Presbyterian Church, Scotch Grove Township, for six years. Mr. Rice was married to Louisa Diven, of Pennsylvania; they have three children—Samuel J., Andrew A. and Mary E.

ADAM SUTHERLAND, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Scotch Grove; son of John and Margaret Macbeth Sutherland; born in British America in 1835; came with his father's family to Jones Co. in 1837. Enlisted February, 1864, in the 9th I. V. I.; served till the close of the war; was in the Atlanta campaign, and in Sherman's march to the sea. Married Catherine Dreibelbis, daughter of Lewis Dreibelbis; they have one child—Mary J. Farm contains 90 acres. Mr. Sutherland and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID SUTHERLAND, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Scotch Grove; son of John and Margaret Macbeth Sutherland; he went to California in 1850, and engaged in mining. Returned in 1856, and purchased his farm that year. He was married to Wilhelmina Sutherland, daughter of Ebenezer Sutherland, who came from British America in 1838. Her father is still living in Scotch Grove Township; his age is 78 years; her mother died in May, 1876. Mr. Sutherland has seven children—Margaret A., Lelia E., Mary B., Catherine, Fannie M., George W. and Sarah M. Members of Presbyterian Church.

DONALD SUTHERLAND, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Scotch Grove; was born in Scotland in 1805; his father's family emigrated to Selkirk settlement, in the Red River country, British America, in 1815. He was married to Nancy Livingston, who was born in the above settlement in 1817. Her father emigrated to that country in 1812. Mr. Donald Sutherland, with his family, emigrated to Iowa and settled in Scotch Grove Township in 1838; came to their present location in 1861;

Mr. Sutherland has ten children—Nancy, William, Donald, Belle, Flora, Mary E., Nathaniel, Alexander, Catherine M. and John E.; lost one son—John; the first two mentioned were born in the Red River country; Donald, the third child, was the first white child born in Scotch Grove Township; he was born Nov. 23, 1838; he is now a resident of Page Co., Iowa; he served three years in the 31st I. V. I., during the rebellion. Mr. Sutherland's farm contains 160 acres. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Onslow; he is one of a numerous family who came to this township from the region of the Red River of the North in 1837; his father was a native of Scotland, and went to British America about the year 1812, in the service of the Hudson Bay Co. Mr. George Sutherland was married to Isabella Sutherland, daughter of Ebenezer; she died in 1863; he has one son—Charles T., now a student of Hopkinton College, born in 1857; lost one son—John Ross. John Sutherland, the father of George, died in April, 1877; his mother, Margaret Sutherland, died in 1859.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Center Junction; his father, John Sutherland, was a native of Scotland; when a young man, he went to British America, in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co., where he was married to the mother of this sketch, Margaret Macbeth, and where John, Jr., was born; the family emigrated to Iowa and settled in Jones Co. in 1837. John Sutherland, Sr., had ten sons and two daughters; eight sons and one daughter are still living. The father died in April, 1877, the mother in 1859. John, Jr., went to California in 1849, and engaged in mining; he took part in the Oregon Indian war, in the winter of 1854-55; he remained in California about seven years; he enlisted in 1861 in the 9th I. V. I.; served about four and one-half years; he participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, where his brother Morrison was mortally wounded; was at the battle of Lookout Mountain, at the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded, and took part in many other engagements. He was married to Caroline Espy, whose parents came to Jones Co. in 1850; they have three children—Thos. M., Chas. R. and Frank D. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Scotch Grove; was born in Scotch Grove Township in 1841. His father, Alexander Sutherland, came to Jones Co. from British America in 1837; he settled on the farm where John now lives, which belongs to his heirs, in about 1846; he died in November, 1846. His mother still lives at the homestead. Mr. Sutherland enlisted in the 31st I. V. I. in August, 1862; was discharged July 2, 1865; he was at the siege of Vicksburg and in Sherman's campaign to the sea. He was married to Ida J. Clark; they have two children—Edith and Eva B. The farm contains 190 acres. Mr. S. and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

WM. SUTHERLAND, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Scotch Grove; Mr. Sutherland came to Jones Co. from British America, with his parents, Donald and Nancy Sutherland, in 1838; has been a resident of Scotch Grove Township for over forty years; was born in the Selkirk settlement, in the Red River country, in March, 1837. He was married to Henrietta B. Espy, born in Pennsylvania; they have three children—Charles A., Edward and Nettie E. His farm contains 190 acres. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

ANGUS SINCLAIR, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Scotch Grove; born in the Selkirk settlement, on the Red River of the North, British America, Jan. 1, 1833; his father emigrated to that country when a young man, in the service of the Hudson Bay Co.; the family came to Jones Co. in 1838; they lived in Scotch Grove Township, Sec. 15, for two years; also lived for a short time in Washington Township; his father entered the farm which his son Angus now owns, in 1841, where he died about 1846. The mother of Mr. Sinclair lives with him; she is now 90 years of age; she has two daughters—Christina, who also lives at the homestead, and Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. D. McIntyre. Angus married Miss Ann Nelson; they have five children—Elizabeth, Donald O., Matthew M., Ann B. and Helen S.; lost one son—James D. Farm contains 160 acres. Mr. Sinclair is a Presbyterian.

THOMAS WHITE, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Center Junction; born in Ireland in 1822; came to America in 1844, and to Jones Co. in 1853, in the fall. Wife's maiden name was Catherine Reed, a native of Ireland also; they were married in 1848; have seven children—William, Margaret, Amelia, Thomas David, James Louis, Robert Henry, Eliza Salina and Emma. Mr. White owns seventy-eight acres. Mr. and Mrs. White and three of the children are members of the U. P. Church; Mr. White is a Republican.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Center Junction; born in Dubuque in 1837. His father, John Williamson, went to Dubuque in 1834; he came to Richland Township, Jones Co., in 1839; he died at his home, in that township, on the 19th of October, 1868; he had six sons and two daughters—Robert, Samuel, Ann, Eleanor, John B., William Y., Richard W. and David C.; all living, except Samuel, who enlisted in Co. H, 31st I. V. I.; enlisted as a private; promoted to Orderly Sergeant; he died on the 27th of August, 1863, on board the *Forest Queen*, between Vicksburg and Memphis, while returning home on a furlough. Robert married Martha Ford, born in Pennsylvania; they have seven children—Eleanor McDonald, lives at Center Junction, Jones Co., and has one child; Ann, resides in San Francisco, Cal.; John, lives in Greene Co., Iowa; William, has recently sold his farm in Richland Township; Richard, lives at Center Junction; David, lives at Valparaiso, Neb. Robert has 200 acres of land; came to present location in spring of 1867.

MONTICELLO TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ABEL, livery and boarding stable, Monticello; was born in Scotland July 16, 1847; when 7 years of age, his parents came to Canada; in 1865, he came to Illinois, and learned the blacksmith trade; in 1868, he came to Jones Co., and located at Monticello, and engaged in carriage and wagon making, and carried on a large business for ten years. In September, 1879, he married Miss Sophia Yousse, from Monticello; they have three children—Walter, Willie, Vessie.

FRANK ALTMAN, proprietor saloon, Monticello; is a native of Luxemburg, Germany, and was born in 1837; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1857; he came to Dubuque; lived there and in Cascade, and lived in Jackson nine years; he came to Jones Co. and Monticello in 1875; he owns the property where he carries on his business; built it in 1875. He married Mary Webber, from Luxemburg, Germany, in 1869; they have four children—Mary, Katie, William, Annie, and have lost two children—Frank and Maggie.

J. W. ANTHONY, retired, Monticello; is a native of Ulster Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 20, 1819; he grew up to manhood and learned the trade of blacksmith; he lived in New York City, and was engaged in ship-smithing in the ship-yard of George Law; in 1859, he came to Wisconsin, and was foreman in the railroad blacksmith-shops in Milwaukee for eleven years, and was engaged in farming in Rock Co.; in 1866, he came to Iowa, and engaged in farming; he was also engaged in mercantile business some years. On the 16th of November, 1857, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Susan M. Banta, formerly Miss Susan M. Drake, from Westchester Co., N. Y.; she has one son, James H. Banta, living in Chicago. Mr. Anthony had nothing when he began life, and has made what he has by his own efforts. He has two children by a former wife—John B. (now living in St. Louis) and Mary J. (now Mrs. N. A. Rice, of this county).

NEWELL W. AUSTIN, contractor and builder, Monticello; is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and was born July 31, 1831; he grew up to manhood and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in that State; he came West to Iowa in 1856, and located in Cascade, Dubuque Co.; lived there five years, then came to Jones Co., and settled in Scotch Grove; remained there one year and a half, and came to

Monticello, and since then has been engaged in contracting and building here. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Assessor, and now holds the office of City Councilman. He is connected with the A. O. U. W., and is now Past Master Workman. He married Miss Emeline A. Gardner, from Broome Co., N. Y., December 24, 1851; they have three children—Lewis (now in Nebraska), Lydia (now Mrs. H. H. Monroe), Nellie (at home); they have lost one daughter—Jennie.

JOHN H. BACHER, of the firm of J. H. Bacher & Co., dealers in drugs, medicines, books and stationery; is a native of Allentown, Lehigh Co., Penn., and was born Feb. 19, 1852; he grew up and attended school there, and completed his education at Muhlenburg College and graduated in 1869; the following year, he came to Iowa; located in Jones Co., and, in 1874, he engaged in the drug business, and has built up a good trade. He has held the office of Town Clerk. On the 1st of May, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Gibson, a native of Jones Co., Iowa, and daughter of John Gibson, of this city.

SEYMOUR BENNETT, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Monticello; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in June, 1822; his parents, Nathan and Lois Bennett, removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio, in March, 1840, where they resided till their death. He was married to Mary E. Palmer, born in Connecticut; came to Iowa, and settled on Bowen's Prairie, North Fork Township, Delaware Co., in December, 1865; removed to Monticello in 1868; purchased and located on present farm in 1869. Has four children—Luman H., Lois, Zella and Rosa. Mr. Bennett has 615 acres of land; is engaged quite extensively in dairying.

W. F. BINGHAM, dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry and silver-ware, Monticello; is a native of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and was born Oct. 2, 1854; his parents came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Jones Co.; he grew up to manhood and received his education here, and learned the jewelry business; he afterward engaged in business for himself. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the State Retail Jewelers' Association of Iowa. On the 2d of April, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria T. Gill, a native of this county, and daughter of H. W. Gill, Esq., of this city. Mr. Bingham's mother, Mrs. Prusha Bingham, is now living in Monticello; her husband, Elihu Bingham, died Feb. 8, 1874, leaving five children, two of whom are living in Boston and three living here.

JOHN BLANCHARD, publisher of the *Monticello Express*; is a native of Crawford Co., Ohio, and was born March 31, 1842; when he was only 2 years of age, his parents removed to Canada; he grew up to manhood there, attended the common schools, and afterward entered Albert University. In 1860, he came to New York, and, for ten years, was connected with the publishing business, and was correspondent for newspapers. In 1871, he came to Jones Co. and located at Monticello, and, the following year, bought the *Express*, and since then has published that paper. He married Miss Sarah L. Young, a native of Canada, Dec. 25, 1861; they have two children—Clarence and Eva; they have lost one daughter.

G. A. BOMAN, of the firm of Brown & Boman, harness-makers, Monticello; is a native of Putnam Co., Ill., and was born Nov. 28, 1854; his parents came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Clinton Co.; he grew up to manhood there, and learned the harness-maker's trade; he came to Monticello and engaged in the harness-making business with C. W. Brown August 1, 1878, and they are building up a nice trade. He married Miss Alice M. Hooper, from Clinton County, Iowa, May 30, 1878.

C. W. BROWN, of the firm of Brown & Boman, harness-makers, Monticello; is a native of Delaware Co., Ohio, and was born March 13, 1854; when 13 years of age, he came to Clinton Co., Iowa, and learned the trade of harness-maker at Wheatland; he came to Monticello and associated with G. A. Boman Aug. 1, 1878, and since then they have carried on the business here, and, by industry and close attention to business, they are building up a good trade.

S. Y. BRADSTREET, Monticello; is a native of Warren Co., Ohio, and was born Sept. 8, 1819; he grew up to manhood in that State, and learned the

trade of carpenter and joiner in Cincinnati; he also studied architecture there. In November, 1845, he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque, when there was only 2,500 people there; he began working at his trade for a time, and then engaged in building and contracting, and continued for eighteen years, except four years spent in California. He came to Jones Co. in September, 1863, and, the same year, he bought 109 acres of land that is now in the best part of the city; he has laid out two additions, being Bradstreet's First and Second Additions to Monticello. When Mr. Bradstreet arrived in Dubuque, he did not have a cent, and now he is the largest land-owner in Monticello; his success in life is owing to his own efforts and good management. He was elected the first Mayor of Monticello, and held that office two years; he has also held the offices of Town Trustee, City Alderman, and is now a member of the Water-works Board of Trustees. While living in Dubuque, he married Maria Hall, from New York, in 1855; she died in 1873. In 1874, he married Mrs. E. A. Wallace, formerly Miss E. A. Thompson, from Ticonderoga, N. Y.

WILLIAM BRAZELTON, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Monticello; was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Dec. 31, 1821; his father, Benjamin Brazelton, was a native of East Tennessee, and was born in 1795; his mother's maiden name was Alice Moore, of Ohio. His parents emigrated to Illinois in 1817; his father was a soldier in the Black Hawk war; was a member of Capt. Jesse Brown's company of Rangers; he died in August, 1832, of cholera, at Rock Island; his mother was born in South Carolina in 1799, and died in Western Iowa in 1856. Mr. Brazelton was married to Miss Ruth Minton; they have eleven children—George, born Dec. 15, 1844; Jane, Oct. 1, 1846; Ella, Oct. 25, 1848; Olive, Feb. 10, 1851; Owen, Aug. 30, 1853; Sarah, July 23, 1855; Jerome, June 3, 1858; Perry, June 20, 1861; Noel, June 30, 1863; Chloe, May 25, 1866; Ruby, June 14, 1871. Mr. Brazelton came to Iowa in 1840, and located in Linn Co., where he was married in 1843. He came to Bowen's Prairie in 1845; in 1850, he removed to Independence; in 1852, he built the first hotel of that place, known as the Brazelton House, which he conducted till the fall of 1853; this hotel was afterward known as the Montour House; he also built the first store and schoolhouse of that town. He returned to Bowen's Prairie in the fall of 1853, where he still resides; he settled on his present farm in March, 1875; this farm contains 380 acres of land; he is engaged in dairying and stock-raising.

W. W. CALKINS, of the firm of S. & W. W. Calkins, dealers in groceries and provisions, Monticello; is a native of Clinton Co., N. Y., and was born Feb. 3, 1839; he grew up to manhood and received his education there. He came to Iowa in 1867, and located in Monticello, and has since resided here, and is associated with his father in the mercantile business. He has held the offices of Town Clerk, Town Collector two years, Town Trustee for three years, and was elected Coroner at the recent election. He is a member of the Masonic Order; he was made a Master Mason in 1861, and was made a Royal Arch Mason since coming to Monticello. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Benedict, a native of Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., July 3, 1862; they have two children—Albert and Anna.

S. CALKINS, dealer in groceries and provisions, Monticello; is a native of Canada; was born Nov. 28, 1815; he grew up to manhood there and came to New York State and lived there until 1867, then came to Jones Co. and located at Monticello; in 1877, he engaged in his present business; while living in New York, he held the office of Superintendent of Schools, and since coming here has held the offices of City Weighmaster and Street Commissioner. In 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Walbridge, from Vermont; they have one son—Wesley W., engaged in business with his father.

ANTON CHASDACK, harness-maker, Monticello; was born in Bohemia April 8, 1845; he emigrated to America in 1866, and came to Iowa; he learned his trade of harness-maker in Cedar Rapids, and, in 1870, came to Monticello, and since then has carried on the business here and has a good trade. In 1874, he married Kate Pechenty, in Marion, Linn Co., Iowa; she was born in Bohemia; they have one daughter—Frances, born Nov. 22, 1876.

JOHN CLARK, contractor and builder, Monticello; is a native of Mercer Co., Penn., and was born Aug. 28, 1824; he grew up to manhood there and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; in 1855, he came West to Iowa, and located in Jones Co., and engaged in farming, and was one of the earliest settlers in Wayne Township; he continued farming twelve years, then came to Monticello and engaged in contracting and building; he has erected some of the best buildings here, among others the Public School Building, one of the finest in the State; Kinsella's store, and many others; in 1877, he built the house where he now lives, one of the finest private residences in the county; while living in Wayne Township, he held town and school offices. He married Miss Maria Joslyn, a native of New York State; they have two daughters—Emma and Fannie; Emma, now Mrs. Brazee, of Minnesota, is acknowledged by judges of music to be the most accomplished pianist in the State; Fannie is at home.

WILLIAM CLINE, farmer, Sec. 4: P. O. Sand Springs, Delaware Co.; was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, on Dec. 22, 1828; his father, Phillip Cline, removed to McLean Co., Ill., in 1829, and to Jones Co., Iowa, and settled on Bowen's Prairie in 1843. William was the oldest of five children; his parents resided on Bowen's Prairie till September, 1873, when they went to York Co., Neb., where they now live. William went overland to California in 1850, and engaged in mining; returned in October, 1852. He was married to Emeline Burnham, whose parents, William and Sarah Burnham, were early settlers of Delaware Co.; they have six children—Andrew M., Phillip J., Charles A., William B., Carrie E. and Emeline. Mr. Cline settled on his present farm in 1853; he has 560 acres of land, a part of which lies in Delaware Co.

G. W. CONDON, insurance agent, Monticello; is a native of Frederick Co., Md., and was born Nov. 12, 1824; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State; in 1848, he came to Knox Co., Ohio; he came to Iowa in 1855, and engaged in teaching in Jones Co. for a short time, then returned to Ohio, where he lived until 1869, when he came to Jones Co., located in Monticello and engaged in the boot and shoe trade on the corner of First and Cedar streets; he continued in the boot and shoe business until 1877, and since then has been engaged in the insurance business; he owns the property on the corner of First and Cedar streets and other town property; he held various town offices in Ohio, and has served in the City Council here. He was united in marriage to Miss P. McDaniel, a native of Knox Co., Ohio, Oct. 18, 1849.

F. A. COYLE, photograph artist, Monticello; is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in the city of Philadelphia in November, 1855; when very young, his parents came to Dubuque, Iowa, and afterward came to Jones Co.; he grew up and learned the photograph business; he opened a gallery in Buchanan Co. in April, 1876; he engaged in the business here in Monticello, and is building up a nice business. In October, 1875, he married Miss Julia C. Rundie, a native of Bowen's Prairie, Jones Co.; they have two children—Nellie and Arthur.

CHARLES F. CRANE, farmer, Sec. 3: P. O. Monticello; was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., in 1832; he came to Monticello Township in the spring of 1855, and settled on his present farm, where he has since resided. He was married to Lucy Battles, daughter of Otis Battles, who settled in Delaware Co., from Massachusetts, in 1857. They have seven children—Eva D., William E., Ida, Flora, Frank, Charles and Orrin. His farm contains 140 acres. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. CURTIS, farmer, Sec. 29: P. O. Monticello; was born in Paulding Co., Ohio, in 1829. He was married to Catharine Clemmer, of Ohio. He came to Jones Co. Nov. 1, 1855, and purchased 80 acres of his present farm; he now has 220 acres. Has nine children—Charles C., Margaret E., Alice A., Florence F., Martha M., Horatio N., Laura L., George W. and Edith E.

CAPT. JAMES DAVIDSON, Postmaster, Monticello; is a native of Sandusky, Ohio, and was born April 27, 1836; he grew up and received his education at Sandusky and Oberlin College until 1851, when his parents removed to Elgin, Ill., and lived there and in Chicago until the breaking-out of the rebellion, in 1861. He was an officer in the Elgin Continental Military Company; he volunteered April 14,

1861, and the company became Company A, 7th Ill. V. I., the first regiment raised for the war in Illinois for the three months' service; he re-enlisted for three years in the 52d Ill. V. I., and was commissioned Lieutenant of Co. G; he was wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6; after the battle, was promoted, and for two years served as Aid on the Staff of Gen. T. W. Sweeney; as Aid and Acting Adjutant General, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and participated in the battles of that division; he was in the service about four years. On the 21st of September, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Adaliza E. Dean, from Conneaut, Ohio; they came to Iowa and located at Monticello in 1866. He was editor of the *Monticello Express* for a year and a half, and was elected County Superintendent of Schools, and was appointed Postmaster at Monticello June 7, 1866, and was re-appointed to the same position and has served since then; he has also held town and school offices. He owns a good farm, well improved, adjoining the city limits. Capt. and Mrs. Davidson have five children—James Y., Charles, Lucy L., Henry S. and Orlando.

D. S. DEWEY, retired, Monticello; is a native of New York State, and was born Aug. 19, 1809. He grew up to manhood, and, when 21 years of age, was united in marriage to Miss Adeline S. Lincoln, of Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1830. In the spring of 1834, came west to Chicago, when that city was in its infancy, there being only three hundred and fifty persons there and only five stores, and all the streets were as green as the prairie; Mr. Dewey had the first turning-lathe that was brought there, and made the first chairs and bedstead that was ever made in Chicago; he saw the first vessel that entered the harbor; it was the schooner *Illinois*, sailed by Capt. Pickering; there are few persons now living that have so clear a recollection of Chicago in its early infancy as Mr. Dewey; at that time, there was not a house in Elgin, only two houses in Aurora and only three wigwags in Belvidere, and not a house in Rockford; in the fall of 1840, Mr. Dewey removed up the lake shore to Waukegan, and lived there until 1853, when he came to Iowa and located in Jones Co.; he built the first saw-mill in this section of the country, and built the first dam and afterward erected flouring-mills; he was actively engaged in business here for many years, but disposed of his mills about ten years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey have five children—one son, Charles, engaged in the drug business, firm of Wright & Dewey, Monticello, and four daughters.

ELISHA DODGE, retired farmer, Monticello; is a native of New York State, and was born in Westchester, now New York City, Dec. 12, 1817; his parents removed to Vermont when he was 3 years of age, and he grew up to manhood in Lamoille Co., Vt. While living there, on the 1st of January, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet N. Clark, a native of Lamoille Co., Vt. In 1851, they emigrated to Iowa and located in Jones Co. in Cass Township; they had enough to discourage them in starting in their new home; Mrs. Dodge was very sick, and for fourteen days Mr. Dodge dressed her arm every fifteen minutes, both night and day; Col. W. T. Shaw boarded with them, and in him they found a generous friend who helped them in starting, and whose kindness has never been forgotten by them. Mr. Dodge engaged in farming; he has seen the time when he could not sell wheat for 25 cents a bushel for cash, and got his pay in groceries; could only get shelf goods; when they arrived here in this county, they had nothing, and was \$100 in debt in getting here; but they went to work, and, by industry and good management, they have by their own efforts earned a competency. They have one daughter—Almira E., now Mrs. George D. Clouse, living on the old home farm.

J. W. DOWSEE, attorney at law, Monticello; is a native of Summit Co., Ohio, and was born Jan. 17, 1857; when 6 years of age, his parents came to Iowa, and he grew up and received his education in this State, completing his collegiate course at the State Agricultural College, at Ames, in 1877; he entered the law office of M. W. Herrick and commenced reading law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1879, and is preparing to enter the practice of his profession.

COL. JOHN O. DUER, of the firm of John O. Duer & Co., dealers in dry goods, carpets, hats and caps, furs and groceries, corner of First and Cedar streets,

Monticello; is a native of Maryland, and was born Feb. 12, 1838; he grew up to manhood there, and, in 1860, came to Galena, Ill. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he entered the army, enlisting Sept. 3, 1861, in the 45th Ill. V. I., and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Co. D; he participated in thirteen general engagements, besides many fights and skirmishes; he was promoted to First Lieutenant, then to Captain, and commanded the company; he was afterward promoted to Major, then to Lieutenant Colonel, and was commissioned Colonel of the 45th Ill. V. I., and commanded the regiment; he was brevetted Brigadier General; he was in the service about four years, until the close of the war, when he returned to Galena. In 1867, he came to Jones Co., and located at Monticello; since then, he has been engaged in mercantile business here; he is doing an extensive business, and has built up the largest trade of any merchant in Jones Co.; in 1878, he built the large, commodious store he now occupies. He held the position of cashier of the Monticello National Bank for two years. He has held offices of City Treasurer, City Councilman, and school offices. In January, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Wonderly, from Galena, Ill.; they have four children—Bessie E., John O., Lee W. and Eugene V.

F. S. DUGAR, dealer in lumber, shingles, sash, doors and blinds, Monticello; is a native of Vermont, and was born April 23, 1854; his parents emigrated to Wisconsin the following year, and he was brought up and received education in that State; in 1877, he went to Kansas and was engaged in the mercantile business for two years, the firm being Dugar & Carnes; in 1879, Mr. Dugar came to Jones Co., and located in Monticello and established his present business, and is building up a good trade.

FRED. S. DUNHAM, of the firm of Dunham & Luehhardt, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, iron and tinners' stock, Monticello; is a native of Hartford, Conn., and was born Dec. 19, 1832; his parents removed to Pennsylvania in 1833, and, in 1844, they came west to Iowa, and located in Jackson Co., at Maquoketa; Fred grew up to manhood and received his education there; he was engaged in mercantile business at Maquoketa with Hon. P. Mitchell, and, afterward, with Mr. McCloy, the firm being McCloy & Dunham; upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 2d I. V. C., and was mustered into the service July 24, 1861, and he was commissioned Lieutenant Co. L; among the battles which he participated in, was Corinth, Iuka, battle of Franklin, and many others; he had two horses shot under him; he was promoted to Captain and commanded Co. L; remained in the service three and a half years. After his return, he came to Monticello and established his present business, and has built up a large and extensive trade. In 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe McCloy, daughter of Joseph McCloy, Esq., of Maquoketa, one of the earliest settlers of Iowa; they have three children—Carrie, now Mrs. Mark W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill.; Nellie and Imogene, at home.

GERHARD EILERS, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Monticello; was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1837; he is the son of Anton and Talke Eilers, who came to this country in 1850, and settled in Lee Co., Ill., but removed to Jones Co. in 1856. Mr. Eilers was married to Margaret Jacobs, also born in Germany; they have four children—Anton, Henry, William and Paul. Mr. Eilers has 750 acres of land, including a farm in Scotch Grove Township; he is engaged extensively in dairying and stock-raising; he makes a specialty of Clydesdale horses and Shetland ponies; has a large number of the former and several fine specimens of the latter.

RENK EILERS, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Monticello; was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1844; he is the son of Anton and Talke Eilers, who came to this country in 1850; they lived in Lee Co., Ill., six years, and came to Jones Co. in 1856; his father settled near Monticello, where he still resides. Mr. Eilers was married to Maria Harms, daughter of A. B. Harms, of Cass Township; they have five children—B. A., Maria M., Renk E., Gehard and Alvin. Settled on his present farm which contains 175 acres, in March, 1866.

ABRAHAM ERDNESE, of the firm of Erdneser Bros., manufacturers and dealers of furniture, Monticello; is a native of Switzerland; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to this country and came to Jones Co. and located in

Monticello, and is associated with his brother in the furniture business. He married Agnes Erdneser, a native of Switzerland, and he has three children. Mr. Erdneser owns the building where they carry on their business.

JACOB ERDNESEER, of the firm of Erdneser Bros., manufacturers and dealers in furniture, Monticello; is a native of Switzerland, and was born April 7, 1842; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade there; he emigrated to America in April, 1868, and came to Jones Co. and located in Monticello, and began working at his trade; he associated with his brother, and has been in furniture business since 1871; they make some kinds of furniture but buy most of their stock.

MAJ. S. S. FARWELL, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the 2d District of Iowa, Monticello; is a native of Coshocton Co., Ohio, and was born April 26, 1834; he grew up to manhood in that State; he came West to Iowa, and located in Jones Co. in May, 1852, and engaged in farming, opening a farm about three miles north of Monticello; in 1855, he went to Marion Co., Iowa, and engaged in milling and mercantile business; in 1857, he went to Missouri and remained two years, then returned to Iowa, and, on the 28th of December, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Melinda Z. Nesbitt, from Wooster, Ohio, and again engaged in farming. After the breaking-out of the rebellion, in the summer of 1862, he recruited Co. H, 31st I. V. I., and upon its organization he was elected Captain; he participated in the battles of his regiment, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Look-out Mountain, Mission Ridge, and others; May 31, 1863, he was promoted and commissioned Major; he was slightly wounded by a shell during the siege of Vicksburg; he remained in the service three years—until the close of the war, and after his return he was elected to the State Senate and served during the sessions of 1866 and 1868; in May, 1869, he received the appointment of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 2d District of Iowa, and held that position until the office was abolished in 1873; in February, 1875, he was appointed to his present position as Collector of Internal Revenue for the 2d District of Iowa. Maj. Farwell has been actively identified with the interests of Jones Co. and the growth of Monticello; he was active in securing the Davenport & St. Paul R. R., now the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., through Monticello; in 1874, he was elected President of the Jones Co. Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and advanced the money individually to erect the large commodious hall and buildings; he is one of the Directors of the Monticello banks; owns a good farm near town. Maj. and Mrs. Farwell have five children—Mary E., Luna, Marcus, Zelma and Sewell S.

HENRY B. FAWCETT, M. D. (deceased), physician and surgeon; was a native of Ohio, and was born in Carrollton, Carroll Co., June 10, 1824; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State; he studied medicine, his preceptor being Dr. Hunter, of Ohio; Dr. Fawcett graduated at the Cleveland Medical College. In January, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Jones, from Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio; they came to Iowa in April, 1854, and located in Scott Co., where he engaged in the practice of medicine; he successfully practiced his profession there twenty-two years; he came to Jones Co. and located in Monticello in 1876; his death occurred the following year, Feb. 25, 1877; he was a kind husband and father, and was devotedly attached to his profession; he left a wife and three daughters now living—Hattie M., in Monticello; Martha J. and Mary J.

JOHN E. FINKE, attorney at law, of the firm of Wing & Finke; is a native of Carroll Co., Ill., and was born at Savanna Aug. 24, 1853; he grew up and attended school there and at Aurora, Ill., and completed his education at the University of Michigan, graduating in the Law Department, in the spring of 1878; in November of the same year, he came to Monticello and associated with Col. J. Q. Wing in the practice of law.

PROF. LUTHER FOSTER, Superintendent of Schools, Monticello; is a native of Monroe Co., Ind., and was born Oct. 5, 1849. His parents came to Iowa in 1850, and located in Wapello Co., near Ottumwa. He grew up to manhood and received his education in this State and engaged in teaching; he came to Jones Co. in August, 1873,

located at Monticello and became Principal of the schools, and since then has occupied that position. He was united in marriage to Miss M. Lizzie Curtis, from Independence, Iowa, July 20, 1876; they have two children, daughters—Florence and an infant not named.

SAMUEL L. GARDINER, merchant tailor, Monticello; is a native of Ireland. His parents were neither of them Irish; they were of Scotch and English descent. Samuel was born Jan. 11, 1826; he learned his trade in Manchester, Eng., and emigrated to America in boyhood, and lived in Claremont, N. H.; he came to Iowa in December, 1866, and located in Monticello, and since then has carried on his business here. While living in Claremont, he was united in marriage to Miss Diantha M. Buckman, from Claremont, N. H., April 19, 1852; they had one daughter—Lizzie L., not living. Mr. Gardiner has held the office of Town Clerk; he has been prominently connected with the Masonic Order for many years; he was Secretary of the Blue Lodge eleven years, was Secretary of the Chapter four years, and also of the Commandery four years, and Generalissimo of Trinity Commandery, No. 16; he was the only Knight Templar in Jones Co. for many years; he was Knighted in Mount Horeb Commandery, at Concord, N. H., in 1860, and is authority on matters pertaining to the Order. Samuel L. Gardiner was the first Superintendent of Floral Hall, in Jones County Agricultural Society, and the hall, when first occupied, was fitted up under his personal supervision.

GEORGE W. GARLOCK (deceased); was a native of New York; he was born in the city of Rochester, and grew up to manhood in that State. He was united in marriage to Miss Frances Whiting, from Newark, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1868; they came to Iowa in 1868, and located in Monticello; he engaged in manufacturing gloves and mittens; he was the first to establish this business here in Jones Co.; he carried on the business until the present year; his death occurred Jan. 27, 1879. He was elected Mayor of Monticello, and held that office at the time of his death; had served in the City Council. He left a wife and three children now living in Monticello—George H., Cora E. and Minola M. Mr. Garlock was connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen; he was a charter member of the Lodge in Monticello, and his death was the first that occurred in that Lodge.

GEORGE GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Monticello; was born in Hereford, England, Sept. 11, 1807. He was married to Mary Jones, also born in Hereford, by whom he had one child; wife and child died in England. Mr. George learned the trade of a carpenter, in the employ of John Arkwright, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, Eng., whose house he assisted in building; he came to America in 1842, and settled near Galena, where he lived eight years; he went to California in 1850, where he worked at his trade and was also engaged in mining; he returned in 1853, and came to Jones Co., where his family had removed during his absence. His present wife was Ann Faragher, born on the Isle of Man; has three children—Sarah A., James and S. H. Mrs. George had two children by a former marriage—Mary and Margaret Bolt. Has been a large landholder, owning at one time about 1,000 acres, the greater part of which he had divided among his children.

H. W. GILL, dealer in agricultural implements and farm machinery, Monticello; is a native of Springfield, Windsor Co., Vt., and was born Dec. 21, 1818; he grew up to manhood there, and in the spring of 1850, went around Cape Horn to California, and remained there four years and returned, and, in 1854, he came to Iowa and located in Jones Co.; he entered a section of land, one-half of which was for his brother. He engaged in farming, and continued for ten years; then removed to Monticello and bought seventy-seven acres of land inside the city limits; he has sold off a part of it, but still owns twenty-four acres. Mr. Gill established his present business in 1869, and, by fair dealing, has built up a large trade. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in Castle Grove; but, since coming to Monticello, he has refused all offices. He married Miss Damiette Toles, a native of Wethersfield, Vt., Dec. 25, 1853; they have two children—Maria (now Mrs. W. F. Bingham, of this city), and one son, Frank, in school.

FRED GRASSMEYER, dealer in hardware and house-furnishing goods, Monticello; is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, and was born March 21, 1826; he

grew up to manhood there, and came to America in 1850; he came to Davenport, Iowa; in 1854, he came to Canton, Jones Co.; in 1859, he located in Monticello and started a tin-shop, there was only one house completed in the new part of the town at that time; the building he now occupies in carrying on his business was the first building that was finished on First street. Mr. Grassmeyer has been engaged in business as long as any merchant in Monticello, and, from the small beginnings he made when he first began, he has by industry and fair dealing built up a large and successful trade. He holds the office of City Councilman, and has held the office of School Director. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and is connected with Burns Lodge. He married Miss Paulina Lorentzen, a native of Germany, April 6, 1851; they have two daughters—Matilda and Ida; they have lost two sons.

JOHN GRUMM, proprietor saloon, Monticello; is a native of Germany, and was born in Kingdom of Hanover Jan. 9, 1851; his parents emigrated to America in 1858; they came to Dixon, Ill., and lived eleven years; then came to Iowa and located in Jones Co. He has been engaged in business here since 1877. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. He married Miss Annie Markle, a native of Bohemia, March 9, 1871; they have one daughter—Rosa, born Sept. 22, 1874.

CHARLES W. GURNEY, proprietor of the Hesperian Nurseries, Monticello; is a native of Hampshire Co., Mass., and was born May 13, 1840. His father's farm joined the farm of William Cullen Bryant, and the families were intimately acquainted; when Charles was 17 years of age, he came West to Iowa and located in Fayette Co. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted as private May 13, 1861, the day he was 21 years old, in the 3d I. V. I. Co. D; he was promoted through non-commissioned offices, and was commissioned Captain Co. C; the 2d Iowa and the 3d I. V. I., were consolidated, and he commanded Company I. of the 2d I. V. I.; he was afterward promoted and commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He was in many battles, and was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas. He was in the service four years and four months. After the war, he returned to Iowa, and, on the 17th of September, 1865, was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Butler, of Decorah, Winneshiek Co., Iowa. In November of the same year, they came to Jones Co. and located in Monticello. In 1871, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. He established his nurseries in 1872. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace six years, and has been City Recorder, and has served in the City Council many years. He has recently bought a farm in Dixon Co., Neb., and contemplates engaging in the stock business there. Colonel and Mrs. Gurney have three sons and four daughters—Henry, DeLoss and Phil Sheridan, Eva, Grace, Lettie and Anna.

GEORGE HAINES, grain and ice business, Monticello; is a native of Lancaster, Mass., and was born Feb. 3, 1833. His parents lived in Boston until he was 12 years of age; they then removed to Cheshire Co., N. H., where he grew up and attended school. After reaching manhood, on the 30th of August, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah L. Gilman, a native of Cheshire Co., N. H. They came West to Iowa, the same year, and located in Jones Co. He engaged in railroading and running a saw-mill, and was on public works several years, and afterward engaged in the grain and ice business. He has lived in this county over a quarter of a century, and is yet a young man.

S. G. HARRIS, proprietor Burnet House, Monticello; is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in the city of Boston June 23, 1831. He grew up to manhood there, and, on the 9th of October, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances T. Green, from Chelsea, Vt. They came West to Illinois in 1858, and located at Port Byron, and lived there until 1868, then removed to Davenport. Mr. Harris has been connected with the boot and shoe trade for thirty years, and most of the time for twenty years was on the road selling goods. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Township Assessor and other town and school offices. He came to Monticello and opened the Burnet House in May, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have four children—Charles G. (living in Davenport), Nathaniel (at home), George (living in Davenport), Malcolm (attending lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago).

ROBERT HENDERSON, contractor and builder, Monticello; is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and was born June 30, 1832; when 17 years of age, he went to Ohio and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; he came to Jackson Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1855; remained only a short time and came to Jones Co., and located in Castle Grove, and began working at his trade, and since then has been engaged in contracting and building; he has probably erected more buildings throughout the county, in the different townships, than any builder in Jones Co. He married Miss Polly L. Palmer, a native of Connecticut, March 3, 1861; they have four children—Charles, Jennie, Ella and Robert; they have lost one child—Jessie.

C. A. HENRY, dental surgeon, Monticello; is a native of Hampden Co., Mass., and was born within a few miles of Springfield March 31, 1850; his parents came to Iowa when he was only 12 years of age, and located in Delaware Co.; he grew up and received his education in this State; he studied dentistry in Monticello, and, since 1876, has successfully practiced his profession in this city; his parents are still living in Delaware Co.

M. W. HERRICK, attorney and counselor at law, Monticello; office, corner First and Cedar streets, over the Monticello Bank; is a native of Fort Wayne, Ind., and was born November 15, 1844; when 5 years of age, his parents removed to Wisconsin and located near Madison; he studied law in Beaver Dam and Madison, and attended the Albany Law School, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1867; the following year, he came to Jones Co., Iowa, and located at Monticello, and since then he has successfully practiced his profession here. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Chamberlain, from New York, Sept. 13, 1870; they have two children—Mabel Grace and Francis Marion.

FRANCIS M. HICKS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1822; his father, George Hicks, was also a native of the State of New York; the latter part of his life, he was a resident of Wayne Co., in that State. Mr. Hicks was married, in 1847, to Miss Frances Little, daughter of Ebenezer and Abby Little; she was born in February, 1829; they came to Bowen's Prairie in November, 1848. Mr. Hicks bought his present farm in the spring of 1851, where he has since resided. Has had ten children, nine of whom are living—Frank, married Vina Weller, of Wayne Co., N. Y.; Ophelia, now Mrs. Fred. Penniman; Harry, married Miss Nettie Palmer; Eben G., Elmer E., Grant, Ernest H., Lollie A. and Archie G. Mr. Hicks has 430 acres in the farm where he lives; a farm of 130 acres in Sec. 10, and eighty acres of timber; his farm is finely located; his improvements among the best in the township; is engaged in dairying and stock-raising. He went overland to California in 1850; returned in 1851. He was elected Sheriff in the fall of 1851; served two years.

JAMES N. HICKS, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Monticello; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1824; he is a brother of Francis M. Hicks; he went to California via the Isthmus of Panama in the winter of 1849-50, where he remained till 1858, engaged in mining, when he returned to the State of New York. He was married in the fall of that year to Maria Ashley; came immediately to Bowen's Prairie and settled on his present farm; he has 180 acres of land; has three children—Kate, Freddie and George; lost one son—Seward. In May, 1876, Mr. Hicks was thrown from his horse and received injuries that render him an invalid; although almost totally helpless from the shock which his nervous system received, yet his mind is clear and unimpaired.

MICHAEL HOFACRE, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Monticello; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in June, 1828; in 1848, he removed to Paulding Co., in that State. He was married to Rebecca J. Clemmer, born in Defiance Co., Ohio; they came to Jones Co. the same year, 1854; he bought his present farm the same year; he has 320 acres; has nine children—Joseph M., Olive C., Frank M., George A., Cornelia E., Philena E., Anna A., Nellie N. and Jessie; lost two children in infancy.

D. S. HOSFORD, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Monticello; born in Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1816; his father, Solomon Hosford, removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1830. Mr. Hosford was married to Paulina Palmer; they came to Jones

Co. in 1863, and settled in Castle Grove Township, where they lived two years; thence to Bowen's Prairie, South Fork Township, Delaware Co., where he resided about seven years; settled where he now lives in the spring of 1873. Has five children—Orlando, Alonzo, Cecil, Curtis D. and Florence. Mr. Hesford has 940 acres of land; he is engaged extensively in stock-raising; he makes a specialty of the short-horn and Holstein breeds of cattle.

S. R. HOWARD, dealer in stock and grain, Monticello; is a native of New York State, and was born in Chemung Co. Sept. 17, 1822; he grew up to manhood mostly in Tompkins Co., and lived in that State until 1855. On the 23d of March, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Campbell; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., but grew up in Montgomery Co.; in the fall of the same year, they came West to Iowa, and arrived in Jones Co. in October, 1855, and located in Clay Township and engaged in farming; in 1863, they removed to Monticello, and Mr. Howard engaged in the stock business, and since then he has been engaged in buying and shipping grain and stock. He has held the office of Assessor in Clay Township for many years, and since coming here has served as Town Trustee and as City Councilman. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have three children—one daughter, Mate E., and two sons, George S. and Charles R. They have one of the most pleasant and attractive homes in Jones Co.

G. W. HUNT, editor of the *Jones County Liberal*, Monticello; was formerly editor and proprietor of the *Wyoming News*, which was established by him Nov. 19, 1873; he was also the predecessor of John Blanchard, the present editor of the *Monticello Express*, and conducted that paper with energy and success. The *Liberal*, his present paper, he established Sept. 19, 1872. Mr. Hunt has had a large experience in the newspaper business.

GEORGE H. JACOBS, dealer in fancy groceries, restaurant and confectionery, Monticello; is a native of Niagara Co., N. Y., and was born Sept. 6, 1839; he grew up and lived there until coming to Iowa, in 1855, and he has lived here in this State over twenty-four years; he engaged in his present business in September, 1876, and is building up a good trade. He has held the offices of City Recorder and City Collector; he holds the office of Township Trustee. He married Miss E. J. Babcock, from Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1865; they have three children—Spencer, Carrie and Hattie.

CHRIS JAEGER, proprietor of saloon and restaurant, Monticello; is a native of Germany, and was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg June 19, 1852; he emigrated to America and landed in this country June 19, 1871; he came to Clayton Co., Iowa, the same year, and lived in Elkader and vicinity until the present year. On the 19th of June, 1879, he married Miss Katie Kamer, from Elkader, Clayton Co., Iowa; she is a native of Vienna, Austria; they came to Monticello during the present year. Mr. Jaeger is a member of I. O. O. F., and belongs to Elkader Lodge, No. 304.

PLATT JENNINGS, dealer in boots and shoes, Monticello; is a native of Knox Co., Ohio, and was born Sept. 22, 1825; he grew up and learned the boot and shoe trade. After reaching manhood, he married Miss Rachel A. Harris, from Knox Co., Ohio, Oct. 7, 1845; they came to Iowa in February, 1853, and located in Jones Co. and entered land in Clay Township, and he engaged in farming and shoemaking. He remained there nine years, and came to Monticello May 18, 1863; since then he has been engaged in business here, and is the oldest in the trade here except George Stuhler, and has lived in Jones Co. over twenty-six years; he has held town offices. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have four children—Elizabeth (now Mrs. Stoffel, Mechanicsville, Iowa), Annie (now Mrs. Price, Cedar Rapids), Clarence (married and living in Linn Co.), and Alonzo (married and living in this city).

WILLIAM JOSLIN, engineer, Monticello; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1826; his parents removed to New York City when he was a child. He was married to Sarah J. Anthony, who was born in Milton, N. Y. He removed to Elizabeth, N. J., in 1849; they came to Scotch Grove Township, Jones Co., in 1867; removed to Monticello in 1868. Mr. Joslin has been engaged in engineering since he was 19

years of age. He owns a residence on the corner of Walnut and First streets, where he resides; also owns other property in town.

S. KAHN, dealer in ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Monticello; is a native of Germany and was born March 4, 1834; he grew up to manhood there and came to America in 1854; he came to Chicago in 1856 and was there five years; in 1861, he came to Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill., and was engaged in business there until 1872, when he came to Iowa; in 1874, he came to Jones Co. and located at Monticello and established his present business; he carries an extensive stock of goods and by fair dealing has built up a large trade. Mr. Kahn was united in marriage to Miss Dora Goldman, a native of Germany, Dec. 11, 1877; they have one son—Charlie, born Sept. 21, 1878.

THOMAS A. KING, dealer in groceries and provisions, Monticello; is a native of Franklin Co., Ind., and was born Oct. 8, 1840; he grew up there until 15 years of age; his parents came to Iowa in 1855 and located in Jones Co., a few miles from Monticello. After reaching manhood, he married Miss Mary E. Moore January 15, 1861; she is a native of Jones Co., and is the second white female child born in Jones Co. In 1864, they went to California and remained about four years; then returned to Jones Co. again. Mr. King has been engaged in the mercantile business for the past four years. They have had six children; only two sons survive—Charles Arthur, born Oct. 13, 1869, and Thomas, born Nov. 12, 1875. Mr. King has lived in this county about twenty-five years; he has plowed corn where the business part of Monticello now stands. The parents of Mrs. King were among the earliest settlers in Jones Co.; William Moore and Alvira Neal were married in Dubuque Co. in May, 1839; they came to Jones Co. in 1838 and settled on Bowen's Prairie; Mary E., now Mrs. King, was born April 12, 1840, and, as mentioned above, is the second white female child born in this county; Mr. Moore died Jan. 2, 1875; her mother, Mrs. Moore, is still living in Castle Grove Township.

D. S. KINSELLA, buying and shipping grain and produce, Monticello; is a native of Little Rock, Ark., and was born July 5, 1838; his parents came to Iowa and located at Dubuque in 1849; he grew up to manhood there and in 1858 he went to Kentucky and attended the Jesuit school at Bardstown for one year, then entered the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and remained until the year 1860; in June, 1861, he came to Delaware Co. and the following year came to Jones Co. and located at Monticello; engaged in the grain business and continued until 1869; then engaged in the mercantile business, the firm being E. B. Kinsella & Bros., and continued until 1873; he is now engaged in the stock and produce business. In September, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Katie T. Holt, who was born in St. John, N. B.; they have four children—Edward W., Mary R., James J. and Harry D.

ABRAM D. KLINE, Sr., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Monticello; born in Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1808; his father died before Abram was born. Mr. Kline removed to Western Virginia in 1832. He was married to Ann Newland in 1830. Came to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1849, where he resided until 1866; he then came to Jones Co. and located at what is now Center Junction, where he lived till 1874, when he removed to Monticello, where he lived three years. Mrs. Kline died Oct. 24, 1876. He purchased his present farm in the winter of 1876, where he located in the spring of 1877. He was married in June, 1877, to Mrs. Hannah Batchelder, daughter of Mr. John Batchelder, an early settler of Wayne Township from New Hampshire. Mr. Kline had nine children by his first marriage, six of whom are living—Martha E., married John Tuel and resides in Kansas; Ann E., married Benjamin Fern, of Dubuque Co.; Nancy C., now Mrs. Arthur Hudson and resides in Minnesota; John H., who lives in Decatur Co., Iowa; Jane, now Mrs. H. Putnam and resides in Monticello, and Andrew D., who lives in Kansas. Mr. Kline's farm contains 220 acres. He suffered a severe loss in building and crops by a tornado in October, 1877. His mother married again after the death of her first husband, but again became a widow; she accompanied her son to Iowa and died at his residence at Center Junction in 1866, aged 79 years.

JOHN F. KOOP, dealer in boots and shoes, Monticello; is a native of Germany and was born in Hanover Nov. 20, 1829; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade there and emigrated to America in October, 1853; lived in Cincinnati two years and came to Dubuque in 1855; was engaged in business there until he came to Jones Co. and located in Monticello Sept. 13, 1870, and since then he has been engaged in business here and has built up a good trade. He married Fredrika Gruben March 27, 1861; she was born in Germany and came to America when very young; they have two children—Frederick W. and Clara.

GEORGE W. LAMMON, retired, Monticello; was born in Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1807; he grew up to manhood in that State, and came to Iowa by wagon in 1849, and located in Jackson Co.; lived there until coming to Jones Co., and located in Monticello; he was engaged in mercantile business for some years, and has lived in this State over thirty years, and owns property in Monticello. He married Miss Eliza Eddy, a native of Maine, Oct. 27, 1831; they have eight children and have lost two—George I., Martin V., Fidelia, Josham M., Squire S., John T., William L., Mary.

H. G. LAICHHARDT, of the firm of Dunham & Leichhardt, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, iron and tinners' stock, Monticello; is a native of Christian Co., Ky., and was born Jan. 13, 1853; he attended school there until 16 years of age; he went to Europe, and entered college in Germany and remained six years, and graduated in 1869; he returned to America and lived in his native State until 1877, when he came to Jones Co., and located in Monticello on the 1st of January, 1879; he associated with Mr. Dunham in the hardware business; they carry a large stock and do a large and leading trade. In November, 1878, Mr. Laichhardt was united in marriage to Miss L. S. Davidson, of Hopkinsville, Ky.

ALEXANDER LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Monticello; was born at Covington, Ky., in 1840; in the spring of 1851, he came to Marion, Linn Co., Iowa; he came to Richland, Jones Co., in June, 1855, and engaged to work for Mr. Alfred Brazelton till he became of age; at the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 31st I. V. L., and served till the close of the war; he participated in no less than twenty-eight engagements, including the battles of Yazoo, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain and Ringgold; was in Sherman's march to the sea; was discharged June 27, 1865. He went to Nebraska in 1872, and made him a farm in York Co., which he exchanged for his present farm in the fall of 1874. He married Ella Brazelton, daughter of William Brazelton; have four children—George A., Albert S., Frederick A. and Ernest J.; lost oldest child, William Franklin, in Nebraska.

I. M. LINNELL, contractor and builder, Monticello; is a native of Jefferson Co., New York, and was born in Watertown Aug. 1, 1836; his parents came to Illinois when he was 14 years of age, and he grew up to manhood in that State, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in Chicago; in the fall of 1861, he came to Iowa and located at Monticello; at that time there were only a few houses here; since then he has been contracting and building, and has erected many of the best buildings in the city; he has been engaged in building here longer than any other builder. Mr. Linnell was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Starks, a native of Clinton Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1859; they have one daughter—Jennie L. Mr. Linnell is connected with the Masonic Order, and is a member of Burns Lodge.

J. B. LITCHFIELD, dentist, Monticello; is a native of Richmond, Va.; was born June 8, 1853; he grew up and attended school there until 16 years of age, when he came to Chicago and studied dentistry; lived there six years; in 1875, he came to Dubuque, and in April, 1879, he came to Monticello and engaged in the practice of dentistry.

JOHN LORENTZEN, dealer in groceries, butter and cheese, Monticello; is a native of Germany and was born in Bredstedt Schleswig, in 1837; he emigrated to America in 1859; he came to Iowa and located in Monticello, and engaged in the crockery business; he afterward engaged in the grocery trade, and buying produce; he has been extensively engaged in buying and shipping butter and cheese, and, by fair

dealing, has built up a good trade. He married Miss Tillie Paulsen, a native of Mel-dorf Holstein, Germany, June 28, 1868; they have four children—Victor, Charlie, George and Marie.

H. C. LOVELACE, blacksmith, Monticello: is a native of Iowa, and was born in Dubuque Co., July 30, 1850; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade there; in 1873, he came to Jones Co., and located in Monticello, and since then has been engaged in business here, and has built up a good trade. He married Miss M. E. Dando, from Dubuque, March 26, 1872; they have two children—Jennie Mabel and Frankie.

GEORGE W. LOVELL, banker and stock-raiser, Monticello; is a native of Windham Co., Vt., and was born Dec. 9, 1815: he was educated in the public schools of Vermont, and was well versed in the common English branches, natural science, surveying, geometry and the higher mathematics; in 1835, while in his 17th year, the family came to Kalamazoo, Mich., and engaged in farming; upon attaining his 20th year, his father died, in 1839, and he was left in charge of the home farm in Michigan. He was elected Supervisor of Kalamazoo about 1844, and held that office for five or six years, and, in 1852, was elected a member of the House of Representatives in that State and was re-elected in 1854, holding the office four years and performing its duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents; during the same year, 1854, he came West to Iowa, and invested in land in Jones Co., and engaged in stock-raising; his stock-farm, containing over one thousand acres, only a few miles from Monticello, is one of the finest in the State; while living here, he was elected County Supervisor. In 1870, he moved into Monticello, and engaged in banking. In 1871, he was elected Mayor of Monticello, and was re-elected in 1872; during the same year, he was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge McKean in the State Senate of Iowa, and, in 1873, he was re-elected for the full term of four years. Mr. Lovell owns a large farm in Michigan and has other interests in that State. He is a man of rare correctness of judgment in business affairs and is actively identified with the interests of the city and county, and enjoys an enviable reputation wherever he is known.

JOHN MCCONNON, salesman and manager for William Proctor, general merchant, Monticello; is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in the city of Boston, April 26, 1826; when 7 years of age, he went to Claremont, N. H., and grew up to manhood there; he came West to Iowa, and arrived in Jones Co. in November, 1854, and located in Castle Grove Township, and engaged in farming; he continued farming for fifteen years, then removed to Monticello, and since then has been engaged in business here. Mr. McConnon has held the office of Township Trustee, and has served in the City Council for seven years; during the war, he was in the army, and served in Co. H, 31st I. V. I. Soon after coming to Jones Co., Mr. McConnon was united in marriage to Miss Sallie A. Graham, a native of New Hampshire, April 8, 1855; they have five children—William G., Anna G., John A., Nellie and Frank G.

JOHN MARSHALL, proprietor of saloon, Monticello; is a native of Germany, and was born Bavaria Dec. 13, 1851; emigrated to America in 1863, and came to Iowa and located in Manchester, Delaware Co., and grew up to manhood there; he came to Monticello May 1, 1877, and since then has been engaged in business here. He married Miss Annie Rotes, from Prussia, April 26, 1872; they have one daughter—Lizzie, born June 12, 1879.

A. H. MARVIN, retired, Monticello; is a native of Columbia Co., N. Y., and was born Feb. 24, 1808; he grew up to manhood in Ontario Co., and, in 1832, removed to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and lived there until the spring of 1855, when he came to Iowa and located in Jones Co., about two and one-half miles west of Monticello, and engaged in farming; he continued farming and stock-raising for fifteen years, then moved in town, and since then he has resided here. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention of Iowa, and was prominent in providing for our present educational system; he has been a member of the School Board ever since the organization of the High School in Monticello; has been Justice of the Peace, and held other town offices. In October, 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann M.

Rogers, a native of Ashtabula Co., Ohio; they have six children, five sons and one daughter—John A., Andrew J., Richard M., Fred L. and Charles E.; the daughter, Mary, lives at home; two of the sons live in Iowa, one in Nebraska, one in Wisconsin and one in Ohio. They have had three sons in the army; Andrew served in the Commissary Department; Richard and William enlisted and served in the 31st I. V. I., and William died during the siege of Vicksburg. They have lost two other sons—Lewis and Edgar. Mr. Marvin has been a man of influence wherever he has lived; he is not aggressive, but is reliable, and is esteemed by all classes as a safe counselor.

CHARLES E. MARVIN, proprietor of the Crescent Creameries, Monticello; is a native of the State of Ohio, and was born in Ashtabula Co., May 21, 1847; his parents came to Iowa and located in Jones County when he was only 8 years of age; he grew up to manhood and received his education here; in February, 1879, Mr. Marvin established the "Crescent Creamery," and, during the season, he has manufactured, on an average, 500 pounds of butter daily; he has just completed an artesian well at his creamery; the creamery is entirely supplied from this well of soft water, thereby greatly improving the quality and flavor of the butter; it is said to be the only creamery in the State supplied with water from an artesian well; Mr. Marvin has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing butter, and, the coming season, will make 1,000 pounds daily; he ships his butter largely to Philadelphia, also to New York and Boston; the butter from the Crescent Creamery has already an established reputation. Mr. Marvin was united in marriage to Miss Cora S. Moody Oct. 17, 1870; she is a daughter of John Moody, Esq., of Monticello; they have three children—Fred, Eva and Mabel.

F. MERRIMAN, physician and surgeon, Main street, Monticello; is a native of Susquehanna Co., Penn., and was born Aug. 1, 1837; he grew up to manhood in Ohio, and received his education in that State; he began reading medicine; in 1853, he came to Iowa, and settled in Jones Co., and completed his medical studies and graduated in 1860, and since then he has practiced his profession in this county, and is one of the oldest physicians in practice in Monticello. He has held the office of County Surveyor. He married Miss Annie Young, from Ohio, June 13, 1872; she came to this State when a small child; they have one daughter—Ella May.

J. W. MERRISON, physician and surgeon, Monticello; is a native of Lewis Co., Ky., and was born April 13, 1852; when 5 years of age, his parents came to Iowa, in 1857, and located in Jones Co.; he grew up to manhood and attended school here, and completed his literary education at Cornell College, Mount Vernon; he studied medicine and graduated in Cincinnati Medical College in 1874; he practiced medicine in Carroll Co., Ill., at Lanark and Mount Carroll, and came to Jones Co., and located at Monticello in April, 1878, and since then has practiced his profession here. He married Miss Evadna B. Moffatt, from Cherry Grove, Carroll Co., Ill., March 5, 1874; they have three children—Frank, Fred and Grace.

ALFRED S. MILLER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Monticello; was born in Marion Co., Ohio, in 1836; he is a son of James Miller, and brother of Isaac A. Miller. His father died in June, 1868. Mr. Miller was married to Jane Rolston, whose parents were early settlers of Jones Co.; they have six children. He enlisted in the 17th I. V. I., but was soon after discharged by reason of disability. Has 107 acres of land where he lives, also 87 acres in Richland Township.

ISAAC A. MILLER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Monticello; was born in Ohio in 1840; his father, James Miller, removed to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1844, and to Monticello Township in the spring of 1846, where he died in June, 1868. Mr. Miller was married to Cornelia Munding; they have five children. He enlisted, in 1861, in the 9th I. V. I.; served two years; was severely wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge; participated in many other engagements of the war. He has 156 acres of land.

W. A. MIRICK, homoeopathic physician and surgeon, Monticello; is a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 8, 1853; his parents came to Iowa when he was only 5 years of age, in 1857, and located in Jones Co.; he grew up and attended school here, and entered Cornell College at Mount Vernon, where he

completed his literary education. He studied medicine, and graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in the winter of 1876 and 1877, and since then he has successfully practiced his profession here.

A. J. MONROE, attorney at law, Monticello; is a native of Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., and was born Oct. 7, 1806; when 11 years of age, his parents removed to Cayuga Co., N. Y., and he grew up to manhood and lived there until 1842, then removed to Pennsylvania; he studied law in New York and Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, nearly forty years ago. He was the first Representative of the old Whig party elected to the State Legislature from the Wilmot District, in 1849; the following year, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney from that district; he practiced law in Pennsylvania until August, 1859, when he came to Jones Co., and since then has practiced here; he held the office of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and holds the office of Justice of the Peace; he is the oldest attorney in practice in Monticello. In 1843, he was united in marriage to Adelia Wood, from Putnam Co., N. Y.; they have five children—Augustus, Clarence, Herman, William and Edward, and has one son—Eugene, by a former wife; he had three sons that served in the army—Eugene, Clarence and Augustus.

JOHN MOODY, senior member of the firm of J. Moody & Sons, proprietors of the Red Star Creameries and dealers in fine creamery and dairy butter, Monticello; is a native of Yorkshire, Eng., and was born Dec. 24, 1821; when 14 years of age, he came to America; he came to Illinois and grew up to manhood there; in 1863, he came to Iowa and located in Delaware Co.; in 1868, he came to Jones Co. and engaged in buying and shipping butter and eggs; in the winter of 1878, he established the Red Star Creameries; his butter has an established reputation and is shipped to Eastern markets; during last year, he paid out for butter and eggs, at his place of business, \$63,000. In 1844, Mr. Moody was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Adams, from Illinois; they have four sons and six daughters.

JOSEPH S. MOODY, of the firm of Moody Bros., dealers in dry-goods, notions and millinery, corner First and Cedar streets, Monticello; is a native of Illinois and was born in Cook Co. April 23, 1853; he grew up and attended school there, and came to Jones Co. and located in Monticello in 1872; he was in the post office for a time, and afterward entered the bank as book-keeper; in April, 1877, he associated with his brother and engaged in their present business; they are the only exclusive dry-goods house in Monticello, and are building up a large trade. In 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Carpenter, daughter of Capt. M. L. Carpenter, President of the Monticello Bank.

THOMAS A. MOODY, of the firm of Moody Bros., dealers in dry goods, notions and millinery, Monticello; is a native of Cook County, Ill., and was born August 10, 1847; he grew up to manhood in Illinois; he came to Iowa and located in Monticello, and, in April, 1877 he associated with his brother in their present business.

M. M. MOULTON, Monticello; is a native of Sandwich, Carroll Co., N. H.; was born Jan. 12, 1832; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State; after reaching manhood, he came West to Dixon, Ill., and remained two years, and, in 1856, he came to Iowa and located in Jones Co.; the following spring he came to Monticello. On Dec. 10, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia McDonald, from Peterboro, Province of Ontario; she came to Iowa in 1856. Mr. Moulton engaged in the insurance business; he was appointed United States Commissioner in 1867, and was admitted to the bar in 1869; he was elected Mayor in 1869, and was re-elected in 1870, without opposition; since 1858, when the new school law was adopted, he has been connected continuously with the School Board over twenty-one years; he was the first Secretary of the Board, in 1858, and has also served as President of the Board; very few men have been so closely identified with the educational interests of the city; he holds the office of City Marshal, and is serving his fourth term. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton have six children, three sons and three daughters—Frank R., Amelia C., Mary E., George M., Montgomery M. and Jessie W.

ALBERT NULL, proprietor of saloon, Monticello; is a native of Germany, and was born June 7, 1848; he came to America in 1857, when 9 years of age; he came to Iowa in 1863, and since then has lived in Jones Co.; he engaged in his present business in 1876. He married Miss Kate Wilson, from Philadelphia, in 1869; they have three children—Emma, Johnnie and Albert.

REV. P. J. O'CONNOR, Pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Monticello; is a native of Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, and was born June 2, 1854; he grew up and attended school in that State, and completed his education at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Niagara; he was Assistant Pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Clinton; he came to Monticello Dec. 14, 1878, and since then has been Pastor of the Church here.

BERNARD D. PAINE, Mayor of Monticello, and member of the firm of Palmer & Paine, dealers in hardware, stoves and house-furnishing goods, Monticello; is a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was born April 21, 1839; he grew up to manhood and lived there until 1869, when he came to Iowa and located in Delaware Co. and engaged in farming; he came to Jones Co. in 1876, and located in Monticello, and associated with Mr. L. Palmer in the hardware trade. He holds the office of Mayor of the city; was elected in March, 1879; he has also served in the City Council. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted Oct. 8, 1861, in the 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, and served three years; he was in the battle of Fair Oaks, and in the seven days' fight, siege of Suffolk and the battle of Yorktown. He was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Starring, a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1865; they have had two sons, only one of whom is living—Fillmore Ellsworth, born Aug. 17, 1873, died Feb. 26, 1878; Howard, born July 4, 1874.

LEMAN PALMER, of the firm of Palmer & Paine, dealers in hardware and house-furnishing goods, Monticello; is a native of Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn., and was born Dec. 8, 1816; when 11 years of age his parents removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio; he grew up and lived there until 1862, when he came to Iowa and located in Jones Co., and engaged in farming and dairying for four years; then engaged in business in Anamosa for three years, when he came to Monticello, and since then he has been successfully engaged in business here and has built up a large trade. Mr. Palmer has held the offices of County Supervisor, City Treasurer and City Alderman. Mr. Palmer married Miss Priscilla Faunce, from North Carver, Mass.

THOMAS J. PEAK, Monticello; one of the oldest settlers in this section of Jones Co.; is a native of Cheshire Co., N. H., and was born Sept. 9, 1813; when 7 years of age, he went to Vermont and grew up to manhood in that State; coming West at an early age, he settled in Illinois, where he remained until 1837, when he came to Iowa with B. Beardsley; they located claims in what is now Castle Grove Township; they returned to Illinois for the winter, and in the following April they returned and took permanent possession of their claims. On Christmas Day, 1839, Mr. Peak was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca M. Beardsley, a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and the daughter of B. Beardsley; they were the first couple married in Jones Co.; a marriage license was not as easily procured then as it is now; Mr. Peak had to go to Sugar Grove, Cedar Co., sixty-five miles, taking him four days to procure his license, but he felt well paid for his trouble; they lived on the farm until the spring of 1864, then came to Monticello and engaged in mercantile business and buying stock and grain for a few years; after being in the lumber business a short time, he engaged in the grocery trade; since coming to Monticello, he has visited at one time and another nearly every county in Iowa; the result of his travels were presented at the time to the readers of the *Monticello Express* in several well-written and interesting letters. Mr. and Mrs. Peak have had five children—Francis, Maria A., now Mrs. Rosa, living in Chicago; Rosalia E. and Andrew J.; they lost their oldest son—William W.; when the war broke out, he enlisted in 1861, in the 4th I. V. C.; after being in the service about one year he came home, on account of sickness; he remained an invalid for three years and died of consumption in June, 1865, aged 26 years. There are only two others now living in this part of the county who have been here as long as Mr.

Peak; he has carried dressed pork to Dubuque and sold it for \$1 per hundred, and wheat for 37½ cents per bushel; there were plenty of Indians here when he first came, and he used to talk the Indian language; there are few men of his age as active as he is who have been through the hardships of pioneer life.

H. F. PIERCE, of the firm of H. D. Sherman & Co., proprietors of the Diamond Creameries, Monticello; is a native of Tioga Co., N. Y., and was born Dec. 24, 1837; his parents removed to Ohio when he was very young, where he lived until 15 years of age, then came to Michigan; in 1859, he came to Iowa and located in Black Hawk Co. and lived there eight years, and, in 1867, he came to Jones Co. and located at Monticello in 1874; he associated with Mr. H. D. Sherman in 1874, and since then they have carried on the butter and creamery business; the Diamond Creameries have an enviable reputation and took the first prize against all competitors, at the International Dairy Fair. Mr. Pierce was in the army during the war; he enlisted in the 31st I. V. I. Co. C; he was in the service three years. He married Miss Kate C. Smith, from Albany Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1859; they have four children—Joseph A., Eugene H., George L. and Eva L.

F. G. PODHASKI, manufacturer of harness, Monticello; was born in Austria June 20, 1844; he grew up there until 17 years of age, and emigrated to America in 1861; he came to Iowa and located in Cedar Rapids, and learned his trade of harness-maker there; lived there eight years, and came to Jones Co. and located in Monticello July 6, 1869, and engaged in manufacturing harness, and he has built up a successful business; he only had very little when he began business; he now owns two houses and lots, and he built the store he now occupies in carrying on his business, during the present year—1879; his success is owing to his industry and good management. He belongs to the Order of Workmen. He married Miss Annie Simberski, a native of Austria, July 22, 1868; they have four children—Frank, Joe, Willie and Eddie.

F. REICHENBACH, dealer in boots and shoes, Monticello; is a native of Switzerland, and was born July 8, 1843; his father emigrated to this country in 1851, and came to Iowa, and, five years later, he followed him, and came to this State, and arrived in Dubuque June 21, 1857; he came to Jones Co. the same year, and grew up in Richland Township; in 1865, he came to Monticello, and learned the boot and shoe business; in March, 1873, he engaged in business for himself, and has continued since then, and has built up a good trade. He married Miss Mary A. Ogden, from Monticello, Oct. 20, 1875.

GILBERT RICE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Monticello; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1806. He was married in Alleghany Co., to Remembrance Jones, born in Cortland Co., N. Y.; they removed to Illinois in 1854; came to Monticello in 1855; settled on present farm in 1862; has eight sons and two daughters; the youngest son, Norwin, born in 1852, now residing at the homestead with his father, married Mary Anthony, of Wisconsin; they have two children—John and Ralph.

LUCIAN RICE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; was born in Worcester Co., Mass., in 1808; he engaged in teaching when a young man, and followed this occupation as a profession till 44 years of age. He went to Kentucky in 1839; in 1843, he came to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he was engaged in teaching for four years; thence to Dubuque, for five years; he came to his present location in 1852, and engaged in farming. His first wife was Elizabeth Allen, of Worcester, Mass.; she died in 1866. His present wife was Mrs. Hannah Hall, whose maiden name was Sargent, born in New Hampshire. Mr. Rice has four children by his first marriage—Mary E. A. Averill, Kate Conditt, George F. and Charles C.; has two daughters by his second marriage—Carrie E. and Josephine C. Has 152 acres of land. He and wife are Methodists.

DAVID ROLSTON, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Monticello; born in Rockingham Co., Va., Dec. 18, 1814; he went to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1835. He married in 1837 to Phebe Climmer, who was born in Montgomery Co.; in January, 1838, they removed to Kosciusko Co., Ind., where they lived fifteen years; came to Jones

Peak; he has carried dressed pork to Dubuque and sold it for \$1 per hundred, and wheat for 37½ cents per bushel; there were plenty of Indians here when he first came, and he used to talk the Indian language; there are few men of his age as active as he is who have been through the hardships of pioneer life.

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GILBERT RICE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Monticello; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1806. He was married in Alleghany Co., to Remembrance Jones, born in Cortland Co., N. Y.; they removed to Illinois in 1854; came to Monticello in 1855; settled on present farm in 1862; has eight sons and two daughters; the youngest son, Norwin, born in 1852, now residing at the homestead with his father, married Mary Anthony, of Wisconsin; they have two children—John and Ralph.

LUCIAN RICE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; was born in Worcester Co., Mass., in 1808; he engaged in teaching when a young man, and followed this occupation as a profession till 44 years of age. He went to Kentucky in 1839; in 1843, he came to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he was engaged in teaching for four years; thence to Dubuque, for five years; he came to his present location in 1852, and engaged in farming. His first wife was Elizabeth Allen, of Worcester, Mass.; she died in 1866. His present wife was Mrs. Hannah Hall, whose maiden name was Sargent, born in New Hampshire. Mr. Rice has four children by his first marriage—Mary E. A. Averill, Kate Condit, George F. and Charles C.; has two daughters by his second marriage—Carrie E. and Josephine C. Has 152 acres of land. He and wife are Methodists.

DAVID ROLSTON, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Monticello; born in Rockingham Co., Va., Dec. 18, 1814; he went to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1835. He married in 1837 to Phebe Climmer, who was born in Montgomery Co.; in January, 1838, they removed to Kosciusko Co., Ind., where they lived fifteen years; came to Jones

Co. in the fall of 1853, and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Hofacre, of Monticello Township; also bought and improved the farm now owned by Elias Smith; settled on present farm in 1865. Have seven children—Martha J., David, John, Ellen, Julia A., Mary A. V. and William; lost three children—Jacob (enlisted in the 15th I. V. I., and was killed at battle of Mission Ridge); lost two daughters, Eliza J. and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Rolston belong to the United Brethren Church.

JONATHAN B. ROSS, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Monticello; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1811; in the spring of 1855, he came to Jones Co. and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. John Huntoon, of Richland Township; afterward built the house where Mr. Joseph Hickman now lives, and which he conducted as a hotel for four or five years; settled where he now lives in the spring of 1867; was for many years engaged in the dairying and cheese business. His wife was Elizabeth A. Kinney, of Herkimer Co.; she died in July, 1864; Mr. Ross has twelve children—five sons and seven daughters.

ISAAC RUSSELL, physician and surgeon, Monticello; is a native of Scotland and was born Oct. 8, 1823, about six miles north of the Roman Wall, built by the Romans, between the Frith of Forth and the Frith of Clyde; he received his academic education at the Perth Academy, and his collegiate education at the Edinburgh University; he was very fond of study and graduated with the first honors of his class; he studied medicine there and graduated in 1843; immediately thereafter, he was appointed House Surgeon of the Royal Infirmary, and filled that position for six years; he held the position of Staff Surgeon for Gen. Bem during the Hungarian war; in 1851, he came to America in company with Gen. Bem and Louis Kossuth, returning to Scotland the same year; in 1853, he again returned to America and located in Brooklyn, N. Y., less than one year; he also lived in Buffalo, Chicago and Rockford, and in June, 1855, came to Iowa and located in Dubuque; in 1857, he located near Independence, in Buchanan Co.; in 1860, he came to Jones Co. and located at Monticello, and since then has successfully practiced his profession here. In 1860, Dr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Hay, a native of Scotland. When Dr. Russell first came to Iowa there was but one regular pharmacist in the whole State, and he was in the employ of Timothy Mason, of Dubuque.

ROBERT A. RYNERSON, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; was born in Mercer Co., Ky., in 1823; his father, Jacob Rynerison, removed from Kentucky to Indiana in 1832; Mr. Rynerison went to Grant Co., Wis., April, 1845; in August of that year, he came to Richland Township, Jones Co., and entered a tract of land on Sec. 4, where he established a nursery; this was one of the finest nurseries in the State, and the first one north of Davenport. In 1849, he removed his nursery to his present location, which he had purchased in the fall of 1847; he has always been deeply interested in fruit culture, and has contributed his full share, both in theory and practice, toward making fruit-growing in this part of the State a success. He was married in 1853 to Rachel J. McVay, a native of Ohio and of Quaker parentage; they have seven children—Thomas J., Frances A., Laura C., Cassius Clay, Mary L., Edith A. and Luella; lost four children in infancy. Mr. Rynerison has 360 acres of land; is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

S. E. SARLES, of the firm of S. E. Sarles & Co., dealers in lumber, shingles, sash, doors and blinds, Monticello; is a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and was born Nov. 18, 1839; he came West at an early age, to Wisconsin, and grew up to manhood in that State; he came to Jones Co. and located in Monticello in the spring of 1877, and engaged in the lumber business and is building up a good trade; he has been connected with the lumber business since 1856. During the war, he enlisted and served in the 46th Ill. V. I. He holds the office of City Councilman. He married Miss Sarah Patterson, from Necedah, Wis., Nov. 1, 1877; they have one son—Fred P.

H. SCHIPMAN, merchant tailor, Monticello, is a native of Germany and was born Nov. 6, 1852; when 15 years of age he emigrated to America, in 1867; he came West to Wisconsin and grew up to manhood and learned the business of merchant

tailor; he came to Jones Co. and located in Monticello May 17, 1878, and engaged in his present business and built up a good trade. In December, 1877, he married Miss Mary Minkner, from Wisconsin.

H. D. SHERMAN, of the firm of H. D. Sherman & Co., proprietors of the Diamond Creameries, Monticello: is a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., and was born Oct. 8, 1824; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State, completing it at the State Normal School; he then engaged in teaching and taught seven years in Connecticut, and also taught in New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois; he came to Jones Co., in 1859, and taught school in Anamosa for two years, and, in 1861, he came to Monticello and engaged in teaching for some years; he was elected Superintendent of Schools for Jones Co., and held that office for two years; in 1863, he engaged in buying and shipping butter and eggs, and for three years, while teaching, he handled, mornings, evenings, and Saturdays, all the butter and eggs that came to Monticello; he established his first creamery four years ago, and he now operates three creameries receiving 27,000 pounds of milk and making 1,100 pounds of butter daily. The butter made at his Diamond Creamery received the first premium at the international fair against all competitors from the United States, Canada and Great Britain. H. D. Sherman was united in marriage, April 6, 1863, to Miss Sarah Sechrist, a native of Indiana; she is a daughter of Joseph A. Sechrist, one of the early settlers of Jones Co. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have one son and one daughter—Ernest A. and Edith A.

JOHN W. SKELLY, farmer, stock-raiser and dairyman, Sec. 22; P. O. Monticello; is a native of Indianapolis, Ind., and was born in 1828; his parents came to Iowa in 1842, and settled in Jones Co., on the place where he now lives; they were early settlers here; there were only two log houses in Monticello at that time; he grew up to manhood here, and when only 19 years of age, began for himself and began making a farm, and since then has been engaged in farming and stock-raising; he is now largely engaged in the dairy business, and milks from seventy-five to one hundred cows; when he began life, he had but very little, but, by industry and good management, he has been very successful, and now owns 500 acres of good land, well improved, and also owns several houses and lots in Monticello; he lost several thousand dollars by the tornado, which occurred in October, 1878; he has held the office of Township Trustee. In 1859, he married Miss Cornelia Webster, from St. Joseph Co., Ind.; they have six children—Elizabeth, John, Lilly, Evalina, Nevada and Ernest.

JAMES SKELLY, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Monticello; is a native of Marion Co., Ind., and was born Feb. 13, 1841; his parents came to Iowa when he was very young; they came in 1842, and located in Jones Co., close to Monticello; he grew up to manhood here. When the war broke out, he enlisted, in the fall of 1861, in Co. I, 26th I. V. I.; he was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Mobile, and others, besides fights and skirmishes; he was taken prisoner at Morgan's Bend, Sept. 29, 1860, and was held a prisoner for ten months, and was horribly treated and suffered everything, but lived through it and was exchanged July 4, 1864; he was in the service three and a half years; he returned and engaged in farming, and owns 120 acres of land just outside of the city limits. In 1867, he married Miss Sarah Ely, a native of Pennsylvania; they have four children—William H., Alva G., James D. and Mattie May; they have lost one daughter—Nellie May.

D. SLAUSON, manufacturer of butter-tubs and firkins, Monticello; is a native of Fulton Co.; N. Y., and was born Feb. 20, 1824; he was brought up and learned his trade in New York State; he came to Iowa in December, 1872, and located in Delaware Co.; he remained there one year; he returned to Jones Co. and located at Monticello; and since then has carried on his business here, except eighteen months in the same business at Ottumwa; he employs from five to fifteen men; he manufactures butter-tubs of a superior quality, and does the largest business in his line west of Chicago, having a capacity to make 500 tubs daily. In 1848, he married Miss Jane H. Darrow, from Oswego Co., N. Y.; they have two sons—Byron J. and Dennis N.

HENRY D. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Monticello; is a native of Salem, Mass., and was born Sept. 23, 1818; when 7 years of age, his father removed to

Utica, N. Y., and he grew up to manhood in that State; he came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Jones Co., on Bowen's Prairie, and engaged in farming; in 1869, he removed to where he now lives, in the suburbs of Monticello; he owns a good farm, well improved, which joins the city limits. He has held the office of County Surveyor, and has held town and school offices. In 1840, he married Miss Harriet Campbell, from Paris, N. Y.; they have had six children, four of whom survive—Douglass H., Laura C., Dwight S. and Sarah L., all living in this State.

GEORGE SNOWDEN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in May, 1814; he emigrated to Philadelphia in 1832; went to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1833, where he lived four years, engaged in mining and smelting ore. He returned to Philadelphia and married Eliza Boyd, also a native of Ireland, after which he lived in Dubuque one year; then came to Jones Co. and entered a farm in Richland Township, where he lived ten or twelve years; then returned to Dubuque County and settled in Whitewater Township; came to present location in 1875.

THEODORE SOETJE, of the firm of Soetje & Tiarks, dealers in drugs, paints, oils, books and stationery, wall paper, Monticello; is a native of Schleswig Holstein, Germany, and was born Aug. 16, 1841; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1862; he came to Lyons, Iowa, and remained there four years and came to Jones Co. and located in Monticello in November, 1866; he engaged in his present business, and has continued in it very successfully since then, and has built up a large and desirable trade; in 1869, he built the store he now occupies, and, in 1877, he built the store adjoining on the east, and, in 1876, he built a large and commodious dwelling, one of the finest in the city. When Mr. Soetje came to this country, he only had \$50, and his success in life is owing entirely to his good management and attention to business. He has held the office of City Treasurer two years, and is a Director of the Monticello Bank. He married Miss Anna Oswald, a native of Prussia, in Lion Co., Iowa, May 3, 1866; they have three children—Edward, Oscar and Albert.

X. P. STARKS, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, Monticello; is a native of Clinton Co., N. Y., and was born Aug. 5, 1830; he grew up to manhood there, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He was united in marriage to Miss Clarinda Peak, from New York, Feb. 5, 1857; they came to Iowa and arrived in Jones Co. the following July; he engaged in contracting and building; he was the first contractor here in Monticello; he continued building until eight years ago; he was for two years Superintendent in charge of the erection of the Agricultural College Buildings at Ames; he was engaged in the grocery business for several years, and, in June, 1878, engaged in the furniture business. Mr. and Mrs. Starks have two children—Charles H. and Nera A. Mr. Starks has served as member of the City Council.

STEPHEN STARKS, proprietor of the Dexter livery and boarding stable, Monticello; is a native of Franklin Co., N. Y., and was born in June, 1834; he grew up to manhood there and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; in 1853, he came West to Illinois, and, in 1857, he came to Iowa and located in Jones Co. and engaged in building and contracting; he continued in that business until 1868, when he engaged in his present business; he has the oldest livery business in Monticello. He married Miss Elizabeth Chamberlain, a native of New York State, June 5, 1856; she came West to Illinois when quite small; they have two children—Edward and Bertie.

MRS. MARY ANN STONE, widow of Curtis Stone, Sec. 12; P. O. Monticello. Mr. Stone was born in Cheshire Co., N. H., Oct. 26, 1819; he came to Bowen's Prairie in the fall of 1851, and purchased a part of the farm now owned by Mrs. Stone; he returned East in October, 1853, and was married in November of that year to Miss Mary Burton, his present widow, of Windsor Co., Vt., and at once located on his farm on Bowen's Prairie; he died Oct. 11, 1879. Mrs. Stone has three daughters—Ruby M. Ketcham, resides in Cass Township; Clara E., and Hettie D., now Mrs. Charles M. Brown. Mrs. Stone has 220 acres of land. She is a member of the Congregational Church, as was her husband.

J. R. STILLMAN, insurance agent and Notary Public, Monticello; is a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., and was born Aug. 18, 1831; he grew up and received his education there; in 1855, came to Michigan and remained one year; in 1856, came to Iowa and located in Jones Co. and engaged in teaching. During the war, he entered the army in 1862, enlisting in Co. B, 9th I. V. I.; he was on detached service in the Quartermaster's Department at division headquarters most of the time; he re-enlisted as a veteran. After the war, he returned to Monticello, and since 1869 he has been engaged in the insurance business. He held the office of County Superintendent of Schools for several years; has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and is now City Recorder; he held the office of Town Clerk for several years. He was united in marriage, Oct. 29, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth M. Cowles, from Litchfield Co., Conn.

GEORGE STUELER, dealer in boots and shoes, Monticello; is a native of Germany and was born April 11, 1822; he grew up to manhood and learned his business there; he emigrated to America in 1849; the following year, in 1850, he came to Iowa and located in Muscatine and lived there five years; then came to Canton, Jackson Co., and lived there five years; he came to Monticello and established his present business, and has built up a large trade and is the oldest boot and shoe house in Monticello. He married Miss Catharine Ristz, a native of Germany, March 2, 1852; they have three children—George, engaged in the grocery trade; William, in the store with his father, and Fred, at home. They attend the Congregational Church.

BRADLEY STUART, attorney at law and Justice of the Peace, Monticello; is a native of Columbia Co., N. Y., and was born October 10, 1814; from an early age, he was brought up in the State of Connecticut; he came to Iowa June 1, 1857, and located in Jones Co.; engaged in farming near town and continued for eight years and then moved in town. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. D, 9th I. V. I., and served under Gen. Sherman; he was in the battles of Resaca, Atlanta and in all the battles to Savannah. After the war closed, he returned here; in the fall of 1874 he was elected Justice of the Peace and was afterwards re-elected to the same office. In 1858, he married Ann Murray, in Erie Co., N. Y.; she was a native of England.

HENRY SUHR, furniture dealer, Monticello; was born in Prussia Nov. 10, 1830; he grew up to manhood and learned his business there; he emigrated to America in 1861; he lived in Peekskill, N. Y.; he came to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1871 and located at Monticello and engaged in the furniture business; he has built up a good trade and does the leading business here; during the present year, he built the brick store he now occupies. In April, 1860, he married Johanna Rohm, from Prussia; they have five children—Max, Johanna, Lena, Matilda and George.

ED M. THOMPSON, of the firm of J. H. Bacher & Co., dealers in drugs, medicines, books and stationery, Monticello; is a native of Lincolnshire, Eng., and was born Sept. 1, 1846; his parents came to America when he was only 6 years of age and located in Illinois, and then came to Delaware Co., Iowa; in 1862, he came to Jones Co. and has since then lived in this county; he was engaged in the grocery trade for two years, and afterward associated with J. H. Bacher in the drug business. He was united in marriage to Miss Fannie C. Bacher, a native of Allentown, Lehigh Co., Penn., April 21, 1871; they have one daughter—Edna G.

D. C. TICE, carriage manufacturer, Monticello; is a native of Clermont Co., Ohio, and was born March 29, 1825; he grew up to manhood in Ohio, and learned his trade in Cincinnati and lived there until 1855, when he came to Iowa and located in Jones Co.; he arrived here April 15; he began working at his trade at Fairview; in 1856, he located in Anamosa and engaged in his business there; he carried on his business there about twenty-two years, and, in 1878, came to Monticello and established his business here; he was the oldest carriage manufacturer in Anamosa, and is now the oldest in Jones Co.; he has held the office of City Councilman. In 1847, he married Elizabeth Lewis, from Ohio; she died in 1861, leaving six children—Charles, Albertine, Thomas, George and Archie; they lost one daughter—Isabel; in 1862, Mr. Tice married Miss Sarah H. Hoyt, from Pennsylvania; she is a niece of Gov. Hoyt, of that State; she is also a half-cousin to Gen. Sherman. Mr. Tice grew up in the same county

with Gen. Grant, and was well acquainted with the family and Gen. Grant's father visited him while living in Anamosa.

W. TOWNE, photographic artist, Monticello; is a native of Hampshire Co., Mass., and was born March 21, 1841; when 6 years of age, his parents came West to Illinois, and settled in Kane Co.; he grew up in that State and learned photographing; in 1866, he came to Iowa and located in Monticello, and engaged in mercantile business; after two years, he was burned out, and afterward engaged in photographing; he owns 320 acres of land in Nebraska. He married Miss Julia A. Adams, from Geneva, Ill., in December, 1864; she died Nov. 5, 1871, leaving two children—Celia and Horace; Jan. 1, 1873, he married Miss M. A. Lobdell, from Illinois, a native of Connecticut; they have one daughter—Etta.

E. J. TRYON, dealer in groceries and provisions, Monticello; is a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., and was born April 14, 1825; he grew up to manhood there; lived in New York State five years, and came to Iowa in 1854, and located in Jones Co.; after he arrived here, his goods did not come, and he went to Warren, Ill., on foot, about seventy miles, to look them up; they did not reach him for three months; he engaged in farming; one year he sold 600 bushels of splendid wheat for 30 cents a bushel; he made more money when he first came, in hunting during the winter, than he did all the year on his farm. He was an excellent marksman, and very rarely did a deer escape his unerring aim; he would earn \$5 every day he was out hunting, and has made \$27 in one day with his rifle; on his way to Dubuque, and without getting out of his sleigh, he has shot enough chickens and quail on the way to pay all of his expenses for the trip; he has killed over two hundred deer. He continued farming twelve years, then came to Monticello and engaged in the insurance business; was elected Justice of the Peace, and afterward engaged in mercantile business; he held the office of Justice of the Peace in Clay Township for ten years, and also school offices; he was elected the first City Recorder here; he was elected Mayor of Monticello in 1877, and has served in the City Council most of the time since he came here. He married Miss Matilda Howard, from Tioga Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1852; they have two children, daughters—Ella and Alice.

CHARLES E. WALES, buyer and shipper of grain and stock, Monticello; is among the most active energetic business men in Jones Co. or in this section of the State; he is a native of Claremont, N. H., and was born July 15, 1834; when 17 years of age, he went to Boston and remained several years; in 1855, he came West to Iowa, locating at Dubuque; in 1858, he came to Jones Co., located at Monticello and engaged in the mercantile business; he has been in the stock and grain business over twenty years, and for many years has been extensively engaged in buying and shipping grain and stock. He has held the office of Mayor of Monticello; he has been repeatedly urged to accept the nomination for Representative to the State Legislature and other offices, but he has steadily refused, having no taste for office, and his large business interests demand his attention. He was united in marriage to Miss Calista I. Houghton, of Avon Springs, N. Y., July 18, 1859; they have one daughter—Clara A.

HON. OTIS WHITEMORE, of Monticello, Iowa, was born in Fitzwilliam, Cheshire Co., N. H., March 5, 1816; he is a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of William Locke, who embarked from the port of London for America on the 22d of March, 1634; he was the youngest child of William Snow Whittemore; his mother, Molly (Locke) Whittemore, was daughter of William Locke, of Fitzwilliam, Cheshire Co., N. H.; Mr. Whittemore has an old account-book kept by his grandfather, William Locke, which shows that, after the battle of Lexington, in 1775, Mr. Locke was called to Cambridge to aid in protecting Government stores—"powder and provisions;" the account-book makes a memorandum of his going on the 20th of April, 1775—next day after the battle of Lexington; his return to his home in safety is also noted. Mr. Whittemore's ancestors, on both sides, were quite active in aiding to secure our national independence; Mr. Whittemore has a book, printed by an ancestor in 1617, which contains the family genealogy for several generations in America; it also contains an able exposition of Colossians, and is dedicated by the reverend writer to an English

nobleman. During his entire minority, Mr. Whittemore lived with his father upon the home farm, but, in the mean time, he obtained a practical education in the excellent public schools of his native town. He was married, Aug. 31, 1841, to Miss Harriet M. Eaton, of Fitzwilliam, Cheshire Co., N. H. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Whittemore was one and the same personage, namely, James Locke, born Nov. 14, 1677—the eighth child of Deacon William Locke, of Woburn, Mass., the founder of the Locke family in America. In 1843, the westward tide of emigration brought many sturdy pioneers beyond the Mississippi, and landed them in the beautiful Iowa country; which now contains the homes and marts of an intelligent, enterprising and freedom-loving commonwealth; in that year, he, with his worthy wife, began Western life at Bowen's Prairie, Jones Co., Iowa. His small "claim" was afterward increased to fully two hundred choice acres, whereon he erected a substantial farmhouse, which still stands; his home was on or near the military road between Dubuque and Iowa City, and pioneer life was frequently enlivened by seeing Government troops and the munitions of war pass their prairie settlement; Mr. Whittemore built the first frame house in the settlement, and afterward erected the first frame schoolhouse in the county that was built by taxation, and was actively instrumental in the erection of a church within a few rods of his dwelling; in 1844, next year after his arrival, he, with others, built a church at Cascade, where he continued his membership until the church at Bowen's Prairie was built; in common with other beginners, his first efforts at farming were in the line of grain-raising, but soon changed to the more profitable one of stock-raising, in which he took a commendable pride; for fifteen years, he was in demand as a carpenter; his trade and his farm combined to tax his energy and industry; in 1854, he platted the town of Bowen's Prairie, and duly recorded the same in the Clerk's Office, and even sold some "corner lots," but the town stubbornly refused to graduate into a city; about this date, he engaged in merchandising, and continued therein for five years. From the organization of the first temperance society in Jones Co., at Bowen's Prairie, in 1844, to the present time, Mr. Whittemore has been an active, consistent temperance man. He was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives during the years 1862 and 1863, and to his earnest and skillful opposition we are largely indebted for the defeat of the huge petition for the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law. From early manhood, he has been a firm opponent of American slavery; his time, his money, his voice and his votes have always been in the interest of freedom and loyalty, benevolence and humanity; whether in private life or in official station, he was always the liberal friend of the soldiers. His fellow-citizens accord him the honor of perfect integrity and faithfulness in all positions of trust. His high sense of duty and love of justice render him reliable both in the commonalities of life and in the greatest emergencies. His sacrifices in the past to meet actual or implied obligations prove that a part of his religion is to pay his debts—to "owe no man anything." Mr. Whittemore has sold his farm at Bowen's Prairie, and, for the last nine years, has been a respected resident of Monticello. His present home, erected by himself, is located upon a beautiful eminence, commanding a charming view of Monticello and the surrounding country. His residence, while being far from palatial, is in striking contrast to his early log cabin on the prairie; and his present furniture is more artistic, if it is not more substantial than that which decorated his cabin home; fence-rails—forest timber—were the material of which he constructed his first furniture. Some specimens still remain to remind him of his skill as a mechanic and his experience as a pioneer. The hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore is proverbial. The "latch-string is out," and a hearty welcome greets all who have any reason to ask of them a temporary home. Early settlers and pioneer preachers have special cause to remember the hospitable cabin of the Whittemores. They have had no children of their own, but have adopted several, who have now attained their majority and are well settled in life. He is a friend of education, public-spirited, willing to suffer for the general welfare. Republican to the core, he nevertheless contemns the mere politician who resorts to "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," in order to accomplish partisan

purposes. He is ever ready to battle in all honorable ways for the success of his principles. For many years, he has been actively identified with the Congregational Church and Sabbath school, but is not a member of any secret organization. He is a liberal patron of several societies designed to promote the moral and religious elevation of the race. Respected by the community, with a fair competency and with diminished cares, he and his estimable wife are nearing life's sunset, beyond which lies the crown of life eternal.

G. H. WHITE, bee-keeper and retired farmer, Monticello; he was born in Gallia Co., Ohio, Aug. 5, 1818; grew up to manhood in that State; in 1842, he came to Iowa, stopped in Cedar Co. over one year, then came to Jones Co. and located on Bowen's Prairie in March, 1844, and commenced making a farm and entered the land when it came into market. He was one of the early settlers in this county; when he came here, he had nothing and was \$9 in debt, and his neighbors predicted that he would starve out on the prairie, but he did not starve, and now owns 400 acres of good land; he has sold dressed pork for 81 per cwt., and wheat for 30 cents per bushel, which only netted him 20 cents. He is extensively engaged in bee culture, and is one of the most practical bee-keepers in this part of the State; he has from 75 to 100 stands of bees, which make from 75 to 125 pounds of honey yearly, from each hive; he extracts the honey and puts it up in jars for the market. While living in Ohio (1840), Mr. White married Nancy Eleanor Gibson, from Gallia Co., Ohio; she died in September, 1874, leaving six children—Alfred and John, farmers here, Lucinda and Amelia, living in Oakland, Cal., Amanda and Rozetta, living in Nebraska. In November, 1877, Mr. White married Mrs. Eleanor R. Leman; she was born in March, 1827, and came to Iowa in 1857; she owns a farm of eighty acres.

JOHN W. WHITE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Monticello; was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1811; his parents removed to Butler Co., Ohio, when he was a child; thence to Montgomery Co., Ind.; thence to St. Joseph Co., Ind. Mr. White was married to Elizabeth Elmore, of Montgomery Co., Ind.; they came to Jones Co. in October, 1850, settled on present farm of 165 acres in October, 1852; have two children—Jennie M. and Alice M. His son, Charles H., enlisted in March, 1862, in the 17th I. V. I., and died at St. Louis, May 4, of the same year. Members of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM WHITE, proprietor of the Palmer House, Monticello; is a native of Butler Co., Ohio, and was born June 17, 1825; his parents removed to Indiana when he was quite small, and he grew up to manhood there; in 1852, he went to California and was engaged in the stock business there; he remained in California and Oregon fourteen years. In 1866, he came to Iowa and located in Jones Co. and engaged in farming and stock-raising, and continued until 1876, when he came to Monticello and bought the hotel property known as the Palmer House, and on the 1st of January, 1867, he married Miss Mary White, from Indiana; they have four children—Nellie E., Schuyler Colfax, Jennie and Alice.

ROBERT WILSON, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Monticello; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1826. He was married to Catherine Trainor; came to Jones Co. in May, 1852, and settled in Richland Township; came to his present location in the fall of 1854; his farm contains 340 acres. He has ten children—Anna Belle, George W., Franklin, Thomas J., Kate, Mary J., Emma, Lincoln, Ella and Gertrude. Mr. Wilson owns an improved farm of 400 acres in Sac Co., Iowa.

J. Q. WING, attorney at law, Monticello; is a native of Washington Co., N. Y., and was born Sept. 22, 1846; he grew up and attended school there, going through Washington Academy, at Cambridge; he then entered Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; then attended the Normal College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; he completed his education and graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Michigan in 1872. He engaged in the practice of law in Chicago. In January, 1873, he came to Jones Co. and located at Monticello, and since then has practiced his profession here. He holds the office of City Attorney. During the last year of the war, he raised a regiment; and, upon its organization, he was elected and commissioned Colonel, but the

regiment was not called into the field; Mr. Wing organized Co. D of the 9th I. N. G., and at the late election was chosen Colonel of the 9th I. N. G. In September, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Lulu A. Finke, from Savanna, Carroll Co., Ill.; they have one daughter—Florence A.

J. G. WOOD, City Weighmaster, Monticello; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1817; he grew up to manhood and lived there until 1842; then came to Wisconsin and lived in Walworth Co. until 1867; then came to Jones Co. He holds the office of City Weighmaster, and is serving his fifth year; he has held town offices in Wisconsin. He married Miss A. C. Mills, a native of Massachusetts, in 1841; they have two children—Frank G. and Elmer G.

H. M. WRIGHT, of the firm of Wright & Dewey, dealers in drugs and medicines, Monticello; is a native of Hartford Co., Conn., and was born May 22, 1837; he grew up to manhood there; in 1857, he came to Michigan and lived in Adrian two years; then came to Jones Co. and located at Monticello and engaged in mercantile business, and since 1869 he has been engaged in the drug, book and stationery business. He has held the offices of Town Clerk, City Recorder and is now a member of the School Board. He married Miss Ellen M. Dewey, daughter of D. S. Dewey, an old and honored settler of Jones Co.; they have two children—one daughter, Kittie May, and one son, Harry.

JAMES YOUNG, wagon and carriage maker, Monticello; is a native of Scotland, and was born July 29, 1838; when 17 years of age, he came to Canada, where he learned the business of carriage and wagon making; in 1860, he came to the United States; he came west to Iowa and located at Anamosa in February, 1865; he came to Monticello the same year, and since then has carried on his business here. He married Miss Margaret Rhea, a native of Scotland, Jan. 22, 1867; they have four children—James, Ellen, Henry and Margaret.

PETER YOUNG, blacksmith, Monticello; is a native of Scotland, and was born Sept. 14, 1840; he came to Canada when 15 years of age, in 1855; he learned the trade of blacksmith; in 1865, he came to Jones Co., Iowa, and located at Anamosa; he remained there over two years, and, in 1867, came to Monticello, and since then he has been engaged in business here. He married Mrs. Catharine Hogan, a native of Ireland, Sept. 13, 1868; they have five children—Ellen, William, Catherine, Peter and Frank.

SILAS M. YORAN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Monticello; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1835; he came to Bowen's Prairie in September, 1855; during the following winter was engaged at Decorah in the interests of Eastern land purchasers; thence to Hopkinton, Delaware Co., where he was engaged in merchandising for about one year; in the spring and summer of 1857 was engaged at Sioux City, in the interests of land purchasers; in 1858, located at Sand Springs, Delaware Co., and engaged in a general business; in the spring of 1864, located where he now lives; his farm contains 110 acres. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Yoran was elected to the General Assembly of Iowa; was re-elected in the fall of 1879; he was a member of the Board of Supervisors for the years 1868-73. He was married to Maria L. Markell, of Herkimer Co., N. Y.; they have five children—Libbie, George, William, Darwin and Louise.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

REV. HARVEY ADAMS, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Bowen's Prairie; was born in Cheshire Co., N. H., Jan. 16, 1809; he prepared for college at Montpelier Academy, Vermont; entered the University of Vermont in 1835, where he graduated in 1839; graduated at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1843; he came to Farmington, Van Buren Co., Iowa, in the fall of that year, where he remained as Pastor of the Congregational Church for seventeen years; thence to Council Bluffs

in 1860, where he remained three years; then returned to Farmington, where he continued three years; thence to New Hampton, Chickasaw Co., where he remained about four and a half years; thence to Fairfax, Linn Co., four years; he assumed his present charge in July, 1865. He was married to Rhoda M. Colding, a native of Massachusetts; they have four children—Sarah L. Stoddard, Emily J. Babcock, Edward E. and Kate F.

WILLIAM BEATTY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; born in Ireland in 1826; his father, James Beatty, removed to Philadelphia about 1828, where Mr. Beatty was brought up; he was engaged in the grocery business in Philadelphia about twelve years; he came to Jones Co. in the spring of 1856, and settled in Washington Township, where he lived about one year and a half; he then sold his farm there and removed to Buchanan Co., but soon after resumed the ownership of his former farm in Washington Township, Jones Co., where he returned; he bought his present farm in the spring of 1867. He was married to Ann Elliott, a native of Ireland, later of Philadelphia; they have five children—William J., Mary A. S., James, Robert E. and Isabelle J.; lost two children in infancy. His farm contains 156 acres; has also 160 acres in Carroll Co. Mr. Beatty and wife belong to the United Presbyterian Church.

E. S. BLODGETT, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1810; his parents removed to New Hampshire when he was 7 years of age. He was married to Rebecca Whittemore, who was born in Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1811; they came to Jones Co. in 1848, and settled where they now live; they have had three children, none of whom are living—William B., Joseph T. and Frederick H.; the latter was Orderly Sergeant of Co. H, 31st I. V. I.; he died in Memphis March 26, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett are members of the Congregational Church.

GEORGE BRAZELTON, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; is a son of William Brazelton, and was born in Linn Co. in 1844, where his father removed from Illinois in 1840; he came to Jones Co. with his parents in 1845. He was married to Alice Byers, whose parents were early settlers of Madison Township, from Pennsylvania; they have four children—Lily C., Edgar G., Frank Leslie and George C. Mr. Brazelton's farm contains 224 acres.

JAMES CRAIG, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; was born in 1822, on the British brig Bartley, on the Banks of Newfoundland, his parents being then on their way from England to this country. His parents settled in Philadelphia. Mr. Craig has resided in that part of Philadelphia known as East Kensington nearly all his life; he learned the trade of a carpenter, which business he followed for some years; he was engaged in the machine-shops of I. P. Morris, of Philadelphia, for twenty-six years. He was married to Fanny J. Hayes, a native of Ireland, born in 1829. Mr. Craig purchased his present farm in the spring of 1877. He has four sons and two daughters—Jared, Margaret J., Charles, William J., Laura L. and Robert; the first two mentioned are twins. His farm contains 178½ acres; he also owns a house and lot adjoining his farm.

JOSEPH HICKMAN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; was born in Virginia in 1812; removed with his parents to Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1819, where he lived until 1852, when he came to Richland Township and settled in Section 9; in the fall of 1872, he came to his present location. He was married to Mary Bunting, of Belmont Co., Ohio; they have seven children—William H., Shelton, Kimble, Demarkus, Huldah J. Cline, resides in Nebraska; George W. and John; have lost two children—Lucy and Sarah A.; the latter died Oct. 24, 1879. Mr. Hickman's present farm contains 100 acres; his farm in Section 9 contained 350 acres, of which he gave his son ninety acres, and sold the remainder to Mr. John May, for \$10,000. He has been Township Trustee for about fifteen years. He is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN C. HUNTOON, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; born in Hanover, N. H., in 1829; he came to Jones Co. in 1867, and purchased his present farm. He was married to Miss Ann Fairchilds, born in the State of New York; they have four children—John W., Lizzie, Minnie and Sarah. His father, John Huntoon, lives with him; he is a native of Hanover, N. H.; his mother died at his home in 1877.

THEODORE W. LITTLE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; was born in Middlesex Co., Mass., in 1818; his parents, Eben and Abbie Little, removed to Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1828; Mr. Little went to Albemarle Co., Va., in 1842, where he was engaged in the drug business for many years; he was also engaged for many years in selling and establishing agencies for the sale of a liniment of which he was proprietor; during this time, he spent many years in traveling, especially through the Southern States; he came to Jones Co. in February, 1866, and took possession of his present farm, on which his father had settled in 1848. His father died in January, 1876; his mother died in 1862. Mr. Little was married in 1846, to Sarah A. Bragg, born in Massachusetts, but then a resident of Michigan. Her father, Calvin B. Bragg, removed from Massachusetts to Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1826, thence to Michigan in 1843; he died in Jackson, in that State, in 1863; her mother, Mrs. Orpha Bragg, now 80 years of age, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Little. The father of Mr. Little was partially deaf from birth, entirely so after 10 years of age. His farm contains 160 acres; he also owns a farm of sixteen acres in Michigan. He has five children—Frances A., Charles C., Ella A., James M. B., Ebbie W.; lost three children in infancy.

JOHN, RICHARD AND THOMAS H. McQUILLEN, farmers, Sec. 23; P. O. Cascade; sons of John McQuillen, who was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1830; lived in Albany, N. Y., till he came to Jones Co. in the spring of 1846; he settled where his sons now live; he died in the fall of the year he came to the county. Besides the three brothers mentioned above, is George, who resides in Washington Township; another, Bernard, died in 1865; the homestead, now owned by John, Richard and Thomas, contains 500 acres, 300 of which is improved; they are engaged principally in stock-raising. Thomas, born in 1846, is the only one of the brothers born in Jones Co.; he has held several township offices; has been Township Clerk and Collector for four years; was a Justice of the Peace from 1871 to 1875; he was one of the first Directors of the Cascade, Bellevue & Western Railroad. The brothers are Democrats in politics. Their mother, Margarette McQuillen, lives with them. They are Catholics in religion.

THOMAS MOORE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Monticello; was born on the Isle of Man, August, 1822. His parents, William and Ann Moore, emigrated to Canada in 1825, where they lived until about 1830, when they removed to Detroit, Mich., thence to La Porte, Ind., about 1835, and to Jones Co. in 1837. His father took a claim of the farm where Rudolph Casper now lives, which he owned till 1865, when he sold to Mr. Casper; he then purchased a farm in Castle Grove Township, where he died in January, 1875; Mr. Moore's mother died in Dubuque Co. in 1838; his father was afterward married to Elvira Neal, who is still living. Thomas Moore came to Jones Co. with his father in 1837, but, with his brother William, went to Wisconsin, about 1840; soon after, returned to Dubuque Co.; soon after, went to Platteville, Wis., where he lived till about 1846, when he returned to Jones Co. and settled on the farm where he now lives, a part of which he had entered several years previous to that time. He was married to Eliza Mulligan, whose parents came from Staten Island to Dubuque Co. about 1844; has seven children—Thomas W., Mary A., Sarah, Eliza, Jane, Clara Belle and Agnes; lost two children—William, who was killed by accident March 17, 1879, in his 24th year; Minnie died in infancy.

STEPHEN A. PALMER, farmer and proprietor of cheese factory, Sec. 5; P. O. Bowen's Prairie; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1836; his parents, Stephen and Martha Palmer, removed to Medina Co., Ohio, about 1840; they came to Jones Co. and settled on the farm now owned by their son in the spring of 1856; his mother died in July, 1874; his father, now 84 years of age, lives with him. He was married to Angeline Bennett, who was born in Ohio; they have ten children; six sons and four daughters—George A., Mattie C. Hicks, Almon E., Frank A., Ashley B., Charles A., William G., Mary A., Nellie and Truly I. Mr. Palmer is engaged in stock-raising and dairying; he started his cheese factory in the fall of 1878; it has a capacity of about four hundred pounds of cheese per day.

CHRISTIAN PRADER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Monticello; was born in France in 1847, where he lived twelve years, when his father returned to Switzerland, his native country; came to this country and Jones Co. in 1872. Was married to Mersula Casper, daughter of Rudolph Casper; they have one child, Rudolph, born in 1874. Mr. Prader's farm contains 175 acres of land. Rudolph Casper was born in Switzerland in 1815; he is one of the large farmers of Richland Township.

SDION REICHAFT, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Monticello; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1805; he came to this country and settled in Dubuque in 1837; came to Richland Township in 1839; settled on his present farm in 1840. Has five children—John, Adam, Maggie, Barbary and Anna. John was married to Johanna Horner, whose parents were early settlers of Dubuque Co.; have one child—Minnie. Adam married Ann Turnis; has four children. Mr. Reichart's farm contains 380 acres.

JOHN SCHWEITZER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Monticello; born in Switzerland in 1824; he came to this country and Jones Co. in 1850; he went to California in 1851 and engaged in mining; remained in California ten years, returning in 1861; purchased his present farm in the spring of 1862, where he settled in the fall of that year. He was married to Charlotte Yousse, who died in 1866. His present wife was Margaret Bohner. Mr. Schweitzer has one daughter by his first marriage—Seraphina; and three children by his second wife—Charlotte, Lena and John. Mr. Schweitzer has about five hundred acres of land.

JOHN D. SULLIVAN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Cascade, Dubuque County; son of John and Margaret Sullivan; was born on the farm he now owns October 29, 1840; his father was a native of Ireland and was born in 1807; he came to this country in 1835, and entered the farm where his son now resides. His mother was born in Virginia in 1810; she was married in Illinois in 1827 to David Lindsay; had three children by this marriage, none of whom are living; she became a widow, and on Jan. 1, 1840, she married Mr. Sullivan; she has four children by her second marriage—John D., William T. (lives in Daviess Co., Mo., and is editor of a paper called the *Northern Missourian*), Robert F. (resides in Franklin Co., Iowa), Dennis (lives in Richland Township, Jones Co., Iowa). John D. was married to Helen M. Simmons, who was born in Canada; she died July 13, 1877. Mr. Sullivan has five children—Adda, William H., Emma J., John F. and Charles M. Mr. Sullivan was for about one year a member of Co. C. 2d I. V. I.; entered the army in 1864. His brother, William T., enlisted in Co. K. 17th I. V. I., in 1861; served till the close of the war.

HON. JOHN TAYLOR, Cascade. Hon. John Taylor, or, as he is more familiarly called, Judge Taylor, is the son of David Taylor and Martha McNeil, and was born Feb. 16, 1808, in Rockingham Co., N. H. This was his home until 17 years of age, when he removed to Essex Co., N. Y., where he resided two years. He afterward lived awhile in Greene Co., and then in Albany Co. In 1834, he went to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and, in the autumn of 1836, came to Milwaukee, where he tarried about one year. He is a natural mechanic, but his chief occupation has been that of farming. The winter of 1837-38 he spent in the South, mainly in Louisiana. In the spring of 1838, he located in Dubuque, which continued to be his home for several years. In 1841, he purchased the place on which he now resides, on Sec. 1, in Richland Township, about one mile from Cascade, which is his post office. In October, 1843, he was elected Probate Judge of Jones County, for a term of three years. He was elected from Jones Co. as a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Iowa, which convened in October, 1844. He was married in Dubuque, Dec. 25, 1844, to a native of Kentucky, Miss Elizabeth Grafton, on the occasion of her parents' golden wedding. In April, 1845, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, by the counties of Cedar, Linn and Jones; the first session of said Legislature was held in May and June, and the next in the winter of 1845-46. He was appointed by the State Legislature in 1847, one of the Commissioners to locate a permanent seat of government for the State. He was elected a member of the Legislature, the session of which was held

in the winter of 1852-53. In 1859, he was again elected to the Legislature from Jones Co., which regular session was at Des Moines, in 1860, with an extra session in May, 1861. He has one son, John Taylor, Jr., born Dec. 22, 1846. He is now living near his father and upon the original purchase of 1841. Judge Taylor was a loyal supporter of the Government during the trial-period from '61 to '65, but has always been a Democrat from principle—a firm friend of the people and of their chosen government. Although Jones Co. is strongly Republican, yet the Judge has never been defeated in a political contest in his own county. The Judge is only a "brother-in-law" of the Evangelical Church—his wife being an acceptable member of the Baptist Church. He is kind, benevolent, and often sought as a counselor—is a humanitarian. Conservative and conscientious, with ripened wisdom, he is pursuing the even tenor of his way to that "bourne whence no traveler returneth."

BARRETT WHITTEMORE, teacher and farmer, Bowen's Prairie; is the son of William Snow Whittemore and Mollie Locke, and was born Feb. 26, 1806, in Cheshire Co., N. H.; he early exhibited a talent for mathematical and literary studies; in his 12th year, he mastered "*Adams' old Arithmetic*," and, four years afterward, when he desired to enter the High School of his native town, he secured the needed books by gathering and selling immense quantities of *pumpkin seeds*, which were then in demand for the manufacture of a peculiar oil. Before he was of age, he and his young associates pledged "*total abstinence from all that can intoxicate*." He was a prominent actor in the Lyceum of his town. He was early accustomed to farm labor, but his predominant taste was for literary pursuits. He came West in the spring of 1830, and located temporarily in Bureau Co., Ill. In the autumn of 1831, he went to the vicinity of Galena and Dubuque. In October, 1834, he opened a school in Dubuque, which he taught about four months. This was the second school taught in Dubuque, Mr. George Cabbage having taught there the previous winter. In the season of 1835, he worked at farming in Dubuque Co.; he then engaged in a saw-mill on the Little Maquoketa River, in Dubuque Co., till the spring of 1838, when he came to Jones Co., and settled where he now lives. Mr. Whittemore has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education, and has been a teacher for fifty years of his life, having taught more or less every year for that period of time. In 1841, he taught the first school in Jones Co., Bowen's Prairie, and has taught fully forty terms of school in Jones Co. since that date, most of which were in Richland Township. Mr. Whittemore was an "Orderly Sergeant" in the Black Hawk war. He has held various township offices, and was the first County Superintendent of Schools in Jones Co., having been elected in 1858. He was married in 1846, to Miss Louisa Bledgett, also a native of New Hampshire. They have no children. Both are consistent members of the Congregational Church at Bowen's Prairie. He is beloved by his pupils, respected by his neighbors and honored by his fellow-citizens. May he and his worthy wife continue for years on earth to enjoy the conscious rewards of a well-spent life. The old schoolmaster of Bowen's Prairie, sometime, with closing eye and fading memory, will whisper, "*'Tis growing dark; school is dismissed*;" then will our Divine Superintendent read the life-record of Barrett Whittemore, and write thereon—"Enrolled for promotion to the High School of Heaven."

CYRUS WHITTEMORE, retired farmer, Bowen's Prairie; born in Troy, Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1813; went to California in 1849, and engaged in mining. He passed about nine years in California, but returned several times to visit his family. He was married to Miss Mary D. Richardson, who was born in Greenfield, Hillsboro Co., N. H.; they came to Jones Co., in the fall of 1858, and settled at Bowen's Prairie; they have three children—Frank A., residing in Monticello; Walter L., living in Aurora, Neb., and Effie G. They have lost several children—Julia S. and Mary E., each about 18 years of age, and Ella E., aged 2 years and 8 months.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ATKINS, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., in 1826; his father, William Atkins, removed to Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1844. He was married to Parmelia Dodson, who was born in Cincinnati in 1826; they came to Dubuque Co. in 1850, where they lived till 1864, when they came to Jones Co. and settled on their present farm; they have five children—Edward, Adelbert, William D., George N. and Alta P. Mr. Atkins has 140 acres of land.

CHARLES P. ATWOOD, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., in 1840; he came to Jones Co. in the spring of 1859; he enlisted May 15, 1861, in the 1st I. V. C., Co. K; he served nearly five years, receiving his final discharge on March 15, 1866; he was in active service during all the time he was in the army; prominent among the battles and campaigns in which he participated, the following may be mentioned: Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862; Bayou Meter, Ark.; capture of Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 10, 1863; Steele's Red River Campaign. He came home on veteran furlough; returned to his regiment June 18, 1864; operated in Missouri for some time; served under Gens. Pleasanton and A. J. Smith; returned to St. Louis, thence to Arkansas, thence to Pine Bluff, thence to Memphis, Tenn., thence to Guntown, Miss., etc.; was finally mustered out of service at Austin, Texas, Feb. 16, 1866; final discharge, March 16, 1866. He returned to Jones Co. Was married in December, 1867, to Susan J. Porter; they have five children—Clarence B., Leola A., Isora, Hurry and Charles. Mr. Atwood located on his present farm in December, 1867.

R. S. BENTON, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Vermont in 1833; his parents, Joseph and Annie Benton, removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1842. Mr. Benton went to Illinois in 1854; he went to California the same year; returned to New York State in 1868; came to Jones Co. in the fall of that year; settled on his present farm in March, 1877. He married Anna McFadden; they have one child—Jay.

WILLIAM BOWERS, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Anamosa; born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1834; he came to Jones Co. with his parents, Henry and Catherine Bowers, in 1854; his father settled in Fairview Township; he died in 1868; his mother now resides in Ashland Co., Ohio. Mr. Bowers entered his farm in 1854, where he has since resided. He was married Jan. 9, 1855, to Susan E. Davis, of Ohio; they have six children—Arminda V., Arthur W., Frances C., May, Elmer and Maud; they have lost five children, all of whom died in infancy. Mr. Bowers is a Justice of the Peace, and has held other township offices. He is a Republican in politics.

BENJAMIN CHAPLIN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1816; his father's family removed to Jones Co. in 1838, and located in Rome Township; his father, Daniel Chaplin, died in July of that year; his mother subsequently married Mr. John Elliot, of Linn Co.; she has been dead many years. Mr. Benjamin Chaplin owned the farm where his father settled, from the time of his father's death till 1853. He was married to Ellen Baugh; her parents were early settlers of Jones Co.; formerly from Indiana. Mr. Chaplin removed to Dubuque in 1845, but returned to his farm in Rome Township in September, 1847; in 1853, he exchanged his farm for a hotel known as the Waverly House, in Anamosa, which he owned for about sixteen years; has been engaged in farming most of the time since 1869; he located where he now lives in 1876. Mr. Chaplin was the first mail carrier if what was known as the Dubuque and West Liberty route; he was thus engaged from the spring of 1840 till July, 1845. He was a Justice of the Peace of Cass Township two years. He has had six children, four of whom are living—Marietta, now Mrs. Patrick Keefe; Huldah, now Mrs. Oscar Twozood, resides in Kansas; Manville and Morris. Names of deceased children—Melissa and Harry.

JOSEPH S. CONDIT, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Anamosa: was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1834; he came to Jones Co. with his father, Alvin P. Condit, in June, 1856. Mr. Condit owned a farm in Sec. 21; afterward, another in Sec. 22; in 1868 he removed to Monroe Township, Monroe Co.; returned and purchased present farm in 1870. He married Mary E. Ogden, of Ohio; they have seven children—Emery O., Eddie S., Ida B., Lizzie, Ora D., Jay S. and an infant. Has 185 acres of land.

CARSO CRANE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Anamosa: was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1837; his parents removed to Orleans Co. when he was about 12 years of age; he came to Jones Co. in the fall of 1856; in 1860, he crossed the Plains to Colorado, returning the same year. He enlisted, in 1861, in Co. D, 9th I. V. I., and served nearly two years; he went into the service as Second Lieutenant and was promoted to the first lieutenancy in the latter part of August, 1862; he was not commissioned as Captain, but commanded his company in nearly all the battles in which they took part; was engaged in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and the siege of Vicksburg; he resigned in March, 1863. He was married to Electa Glidden, daughter of William S. Glidden, of Orleans Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Fred and Lizzie. Mr. Crane's farm contains 135 acres of land. He has been a Justice of the Peace of Cass Township. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

JOHN A. CRAWFORD, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1825; his parents, Alexander and Rachel Crawford, removed to Illinois in 1838; his mother died in 1844; his father came to Cass Township in 1857 and located in Sec. 8; he died July 6, 1866; he was a soldier in the second war with England; he was married the second time, and his widow still lives, residing in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. John A. Crawford came to Cass Township in 1855, first settling in Sec. 8; located where he now lives about 1858. He was married to Eunice D. Leonard, a native of New Jersey; at the time of their marriage they were living in Illinois; they have four children—Emma E., Jessie, Leta M. and John; have lost a son and a daughter. Mr. Crawford has 535 acres of land, and is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising; feeds annually about 100 head of cattle and 800 head of hogs. He has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors for two terms, and a Justice of the Peace for many years.

NICHOLAS DAHLEM, miller and owner of Fremont Mills; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Germany in 1842; he came to the United States in November, 1868, and settled in Dubuque Co., where he had charge of the Rockville Mills for three and a half years; in February, 1873, he engaged as miller in the mill which he now owns; he purchased the mill in May, 1876; the mill has two run of stone, with a grinding capacity of about one hundred and sixty bushels per day of twenty-four hours. He was married to Marguerette Betts, a native of Germany; have four children—Mary, Peter, Lucy and Josephine.

ALLEN L. FAIRBANKS, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Monticello; was born in Lamaille Co., Vt., in 1832. He was married to Miss Harriet Glazier, born in the same county; they were married in Manchester, N. H., and came to Jones Co. in March, 1853. Mr. Fairbanks' father, Adam Fairbanks, died at the home of his son in the fall of 1873; Mrs. Fairbanks' mother also died there in 1863. Mr. Fairbanks came to Iowa very poor; he borrowed \$50 at the time he entered the first eighty acres of his present farm; he now has about five hundred acres of land, with fine improvements; is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising. His children are Harriet M., Clarence, Thomas, Arthur L., Charles A., Alma M., Mary E. and Bertha B. He has been Assessor of Cass Township about a dozen terms; has also held other township offices; he was Enrolling Officer of Cass Township during the war of the rebellion. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

TIMOTHY FOLEY, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Anamosa; born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1826; he came to the United States in 1851; he traveled about considerably before locating permanently; he lived on Long Island, N. Y., for some

time, then went to Ohio; thence to Michigan, and thence to Missouri; he was for some time engaged in boating on the Cumberland, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers; he went to McHenry Co., Ill., in 1856, where he lived till July, 1857; thence to Minnesota, where he lived till 1859; he came to Anamosa in November, 1859, where he lived ten years; in 1869, located on his present farm. He was married to Hannah Healy, who was born in New York City; they have seven children—Dennis, Catherine, John, Michael, William, Edward and Annie.

MADISON FRANKS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1833; his parents, James and Elizabeth Franks, died in Ohio; Mr. Franks came to Linn Co., Iowa, about 1852, where he lived one year; he then returned to Ohio, but came back to Linn Co. in 1854, where he again remained about one year. He was married, in 1857, to Elizabeth Carlisle, born in Hampshire Co., Va., March 7, 1835; her parents were natives of Virginia; they settled in Clark Co., Ohio, about 1836; then removed to Champaign Co., where they lived about ten years; they removed to Logan Co. about 1848. Mr. Franks came to Jones Co. and settled on his present farm in the spring of 1864. Has four children—Emma, Willie, Lavenia and Dora M.; have lost one son—Hernando. Mr. and Mrs. Franks formerly belonged to the United Brethren; at present, to the Evangelical Church.

MRS. MYRTA C. HALE, formerly Myrta C. Kelsey, widow of Augustus Hale, Sec. 23; P. O. Anamosa; Mr. Hale was born in Ohio in 1822; when he was 4 years of age, his parents removed to Glastonbury, Conn., where they had formerly lived. He was married to his present widow in 1837; they came to Jones Co. and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Hale, in the fall of 1859; Mr. Hale died March 2, 1868; Mrs. Hale has three children—John K., William A. and Carrie A.; Mr. Hale had one daughter by a former marriage—Martha, now Mrs. H. H. Mourée. Mrs. Hale is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as was also her husband.

PRESLEY HANNA, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1832; he went to Illinois in 1857; he came to Jones Co. in 1865. Was married to Miss Melvina Black, daughter of T. J. Black, of Jackson Co., Iowa. His first farm was in Castle Grove Township, where he lived but a short time; he then purchased a farm of 120 acres in Sec. 9, which he still owns; purchased the farm where he now lives in 1876; this farm contains 180 acres; is engaged in stock-raising. Has six children—Arthur L., Homer P., Laura, John W., Edgar E. and Jessie A.

ORRIN R. HARVEY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1826; he came to Jones Co. in the fall of 1847; his father, Amasa Harvey, came here in the spring of the same year; Mr. Harvey lived with his father, who settled in Fairview Township, till 1850. He was married in January of that year to Mary J. Ryan, daughter of Ira B. Ryan; she was born in Ohio in 1833, and came to Iowa in 1840, and to Jones Co. in 1843. Mr. Harvey entered the farm which he now owns in 1848, and settled thereon in the spring of 1850. They have three children—Annie, now Mrs. John E. Snyder, Mary and Clara; have lost three children—Mrs. Emily Doodittle, Charles, who died in infancy and Nellie (aged 3 years).

JAMES HELMER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in May, 1816; he removed to Wyoming Co. with his parents, John and Elizabeth Helmer, when he was about 7 years of age; he went to Pontiac, Mich., in 1838, where he lived two years; then removed to Illinois; he came to Anamosa in May, 1855, where he lived two years; he located on his present farm in April, 1857, where he has since resided. He was married to Charlotte Crippen, of Illinois; they have six children—Emily (now Mrs. J. E. Bonstet), Edwin L., Jesse F., Mae, Leona and James. Mr. Helmer has 470 acres of land; is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising.

WILLIAM C. JOSLIN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Anamosa; is a son of Dr. Joslin, of Anamosa; he was born in Fairview Township, Jones Co., Dec. 25, 1844. He was married to Mary A. Caffrey, who was born in the State of New York; they have three children—James C., Mary E. and Edna. Mr. Joslin has 240 acres of land.

MRS. SARAH MEAD, widow of George W. Mead, Sec 36; P. O. Anamosa. Mr. Mead was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., March 22, 1820. He was married to his present widow, Sarah J. Harvey, in the State of New York; they came to Jones Co. in the spring of 1847. Mr. Harvey entered the farm which Mrs. Harvey now owns in the fall of that year. He enlisted in September, 1862, in the 31st I. V. I.; he was engaged in the battle of Arkansas Post, which occurred soon after he entered the service; he died of typhoid fever at Young's Point on Feb. 19, 1863. Mrs. Mead was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1829; she has three children—Jennie, Homer H. and George W. She lost her eldest son, Henry E., who died May 29, 1866, aged 17 years. She is a member of M. E. Church.

R. MITCHELL, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1814; he removed to Illinois when he was 19 years of age; he came to Jones Co. in August, 1853, and located in Cass Township, on what was known as the Austin farm; he located in Sec. 21 in April, 1866. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Pitcher, who was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; has five children—Z. B., Anna, Carrie, Nellie and Allie. Mrs. Mitchell has one son by a former marriage—Le Roy Pitcher, born in Kane Co., Ill., in 1847, where his parents had removed from the State of New York. The farm is now owned by the two sons, Mr. Le Roy Pitcher and Mr. Z. B. Mitchell.

JAMES NASH, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Anamosa; was born in County Cork, Ireland, about 1826; he came to this country in December, 1855; he lived near Boston, Mass., for some time; in March, 1857, he came to Anamosa; has lived in Jones Co. since that time; he was engaged to labor by the month for several years; has also worked several farms in Jones Co. on shares; in September, 1868, with Mr. Thomas Walters, he purchased 120 acres of their present farm; they have now 197 acres. Mr. Nash is unmarried; the only relative he has in this country is Mrs. Mary Norris, who resides in Linn Co.

J. M. OGDEN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1818. He was married to Hannah M. Condit, daughter of Alvin P. Condit. He came to Jones Co. in 1856 and settled on his present farm, which he had purchased in 1854. Has three children—George D. (who resides in Ohio), Alvin C. and Mary E.; lost one daughter—Jennie M., aged about 6 years.

MRS. MARY A. OSBORN, widow of the late Linus Osborn, resides on Sec. 26; P. O. Anamosa; Mr. Osborn was born in Hampden Co., Mass., in 1818; he came to Jones Co. in 1847, and engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. F. W. Gillett. He was married in 1851 to Miss Mary A. Akers; he settled on present farm in 1857, which he had purchased soon after he came to the county; he died June 22, 1877. Mrs. Osborn, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Akers, was born in Pennsylvania in 1822, and came to Cedar Co., Iowa, with her parents, in 1841; her parents reside on her farm, near her residence. Mrs. Osborn has two sons—Edwin A., born in June, 1858, and Frank, born in August, 1863; she has lost three daughters—Mattie, Ida and Addie. The farm where the family reside contains 275 acres; has a farm of 80 acres in Sec. 26.

PATRICK PERRYMAN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Anamosa; was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1818; he came to the United States in 1840; he lived in New Orleans nine years, when he came to Jones Co.; he purchased a farm in Richland Township, which he sold and bought the farm where he now lives. He was married to Catherine Phalan, who was born in Ireland; they have five sons and three daughters—Thomas, Mary J., John, Emma, Michael, Edward, Henry and Sarah. He has 170 acres of land; is a member of the Catholic Church; is Independent in politics.

JOHN PRESTON, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1814; his parents, William and Ann Preston, came to the United States in 1826; they settled in Marion Co., Ohio; his father died soon after; his mother died in Hardin Co., Ohio, only a few years since. Mr. Preston was married to Anna Peel; they came to Jones Co. in 1854; he has owned his present farm for

twenty-five years; has six children—William, Mary Ann, Theodore, Samuel, Charles and George; the latter was born in Jones Co. in 1854; the other children were born in Ohio. Mr. Preston has 400 acres of land; is engaged in general farming.

LUCIAN C. RICE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Monticello; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., in 1835; he came to Jones Co. with his parents, Gilbert and Remembrance Rice, in the fall of 1852; his father settled in Monticello Township, where he still resides. He was married to Mary E. Moulton, daughter of Aaron and Rebecca Moulton, now residents of Nebraska. Mr. Rice lived in Monticello Township until he purchased his present farm, in the fall of 1868. Has three children—Edwin, Roy and Charles.

STEPHEN SAMS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Ohio in 1837; he came to Jones Co. with his parents, Edward and Cassa Sams, in 1842; his father died in 1853; his mother died April 28, 1878. He was married to Mary J. Wagner, daughter of William and Mary J. Wagner, early settlers of Jones Co. Mr. Sams has six children—Luella R., Elbert E., Harvey L., Milton A., Oliver G. and Mary J. Mr. S. has 170 acres of land.

SILAS SAMS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Highland Co., Ohio, in 1826; his parents, Edward and Cassa Sams, came to Des Moines Co., Iowa, in 1840; they came to Jones Co. in 1842, and located in Cass Township; his father died in —; his mother died in April, 1878. Mr. Sams was married to Sarah Faust; they have five children—Margaret, Lydia, Charles, Ezra and Elva. Mr. Sams' family was one of the first to settle in Jones Township. His farm contains 140 acres.

GEORGE B. STEVENS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Anamosa; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1826; removed with his parents to Cortland, N. Y., about 1846; he removed to Indiana in 1854; he came to Anamosa in August, 1856, where he lived about fifteen years; purchased his present farm in 1871, where he has since resided. He was married to Lucetta Harvey, daughter of Amasa Harvey; have an adopted son, George. Mr. Stevens' farm contains 80 acres.

AUGUSTUS C. STICKLE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1840; his parents, J. P. and Esther Stickle, removed to New Jersey in 1848. Mr. Stickle began teaching in 1855, which he continued till the breaking-out of the rebellion. He enlisted in the 70th N. Y. V. I., April 17, 1861; he remained with this regiment until February, 1863, when he was promoted to a 2d Lieutenant in 3d N. J. V. C.; he was soon after promoted to a 1st Lieutenant in same regiment, and to office of Adjutant in May, 1865; he was mustered out of the service as Captain on May 3, 1865; Mr. Stickle was in most of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac; was in McClellan's peninsular campaign; was in Burnside and Hooker's campaign, while these officers were in command of the Army of the Potomac; was at the battle of Gettysburg, in the battle of the Wilderness and the siege of Petersburg; during the latter part of the war, was under Custer and Sheridan. After the close of the war, he engaged in the mercantile business at West Milford, N. J. He was married to Miss Mary L. Coocke, native of New Jersey; have three children—Minnie, Hortie and Bertha. Came to Iowa in 1866, and located in Anamosa; in 1867, he and his wife went as missionaries to the freedmen of Arkansas, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. They returned, after one year, and located on present farm, where he has since resided, except about three months, during which he was editor of the Olin Times. Mr. Stickle's farm contains 160 acres.

MIL O. THOMPSON, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Anamosa; was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1813, where he lived till 18 years of age; then removed to Ontario Co., where he lived about eight years; thence to Livingston Co., where he lived three years; also lived in Genesee Co. about seven years. He was married to Ellen Gage, born in Bradford, Mass., at the time of their marriage a resident of Genesee Co.; after their marriage, Mr. Thompson removed to New Hampshire, where he lived about four years; thence to Rockford, Ill.; he came to Jones Co. in June, 1855, and purchased a farm in Sec. 10; he purchased his present farm of Mr. J. S. Condit, in

February, 1865; has three children—Ella (now Mrs. Frank N. Bagley), Mary (now Mrs. George Ketchum) and Sadie.

HIRAM P. WILLCOX, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Monticello; was born in Michigan in 1844; he came to Anamosa, in 1864, with his parents, Lyman and Caroline Wilcox. He married Miss Ellen Cook, whose parents were early settlers of Linn Co., Iowa; they have two children—Darius and Ada J.

CASTLE GROVE TOWNSHIP.

LUCIUS ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Monticello; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1837; his parents, James and Mary Allen, removed to Ohio about 1838; they came to Jones Co. in 1855, and settled at Castle Grove Township; they now reside in Cherokee Co., Iowa. Mr. Allen purchased his present farm in 1869. He was married to Harriet Ely, who was born in Pennsylvania; they have seven children—Rosa, Etta, Harvey, Mary, Joseph, Emma and Lucius. Mr. Allen has 190 acres of land.

LEVI BERLIN, proprietor of Castle Grove Mills, Castle Grove; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1827; he removed to Mercer Co., Penn., about 1847; in 1861, he came to Jones Co. and purchased a farm in Sec. 2, Castle Grove Township; in 1872, he and Mr. S. R. Staubaugh built the mill, which is now owned by Mr. Berlin; this mill is known as the Castle Grove Mill; it cost about \$10,000, has two run of stone, with a capacity of about one hundred bushels of wheat per day. Mr. Berlin married Miss Sarah Eberhart; their children are Sarah A., Emma P., Paul E., Calvin T., Clara, Baden B. and Kate.

JOSHUA R. CLARK, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Monticello; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1808; he came to Jones Co. in 1840; his first permanent settlement was where he now lives, where he located in 1842. His first wife was Caroline Spencer; she died in 1859; his second wife was Mrs. Julia Ann Scott; his third and present wife was Mrs. Catherine Schafer. Mr. Clark has seven children by first marriage and one by second; his farm contains 200 acres of land.

DANIEL DEISCHER, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Monticello; was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1826; he removed to Illinois in 1845, and came to Jones Co. in 1856, and settled on the farm which he now owns and which he had purchased about two years previous to that time. He was married to Sarah Anoman, a native of Pennsylvania; have seven children—Anna, Flora, Mary A., John, Newton, Wesley and Howard; lost one daughter—Lizzie. Mr. Deischer belongs to the Evangelical Church; is a Republican in politics. Has 385 acres of land.

H. B. EVERHART, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Grove Creek, Delaware Co.; was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1826. He was married in 1847 to Caroline Kirk, who was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1829; they have eight children—Mary A., Sarah E., Ellen A., Melvina E., Rayen K., Charles R., Jennie A. and Eva L. Mr. Everhart came to Jones Co. March 18, 1864, and settled on his present farm; he has 405 acres of land, and is engaged principally in dairying and stock-raising. Mr. Everhart and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is politically a Republican.

THOMAS GALLIGAN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Monticello; was born in County Caven, Ireland, in 1807; he came to this country in July, 1834; he settled in Vermont, where he lived about one year; he then moved to the State of New York, where he lived about four years; he came to Jones Co. in 1837, and settled on present farm about 1846. He married Nancy Stevenson, who was born in Ireland Dec. 25, 1811; they have three children—John, William and James; lost two children—Elizabeth, aged 7 years, and the second was also named Elizabeth, aged 18 years.

ABRAHAM GEHR, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Monticello; was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Oct. 9, 1811. He was married in 1831 to Caroline Cole, of

the same county; removed to Lawrence Co. in 1854; in 1855, to Mercer Co.; he removed to Jones Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1864, and bought the farm which he now owns of Horace Gill. Mrs. Gehr died Aug. 12, 1869. Mr. Gehr has four children—Cynthia E. (now Mrs. M. H. Walker), Wilmina D. (now Mrs. Michael Berlin), Almira E. (now Mrs. Edward West), and Mary A. (now Mrs. John Yousy). Mr. Gehr was married to Mrs. Polly A. Hubbard in April, 1874; she was born in Broome Co., N. Y., in 1820; her former husband was Mr. George Hubbard, by whom she had five children, only two of whom reached adult age—Lotte (who married Mr. Joseph Rood, and died in 1870), and Joseph Hubbard (who died in May, 1877).

LEVI G. HILDRETH, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Monticello; born in New Hampshire in 1837; he worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner, at Monticello, for about ten years; he built the first house in Marvel's Addition in that town. He married Nancy Moore, daughter of David Moore, of Castle Grove Township. Purchased his present farm in 1866, where he located in 1868. Has two children—Frank, born January, 1868, and Herman, born February, 1875. Mr. Hildreth has 120 acres of land; is engaged principally in stock-raising.

J. H. HOPKINS, merchant, and proprietor of Church Hill Creamery; was born in Canada in 1844; his parents, Thomas and Mary Hopkins, were natives of Ireland; they came to Jones Co. in 1854; Mr. J. H. Hopkins drove a four-horse team across the plains to California in 1864; he returned in 1871; engaged in farming in Delaware Co. till the spring of 1876, when he engaged in the mercantile business, where he is now located. He has a fine creamery adjacent to his store, with a capacity of 10,000 pounds of milk per day. He was married to Miss E. M. Kehoe; they have five children—Mary A., Ellen M., Frank, Margarette M. and Elizabeth. Mr. Hopkins has two brothers, Patrick, a stock and grain dealer of Plymouth Co., and James, Sheriff of Plymouth Co.; another brother, Thomas, died in Castle Grove Township in February, 1879; he has one sister, Mrs. Ann Burnight; Mr. Hopkins still owns his farm in Delaware Co.

CLARK HUBBARD, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Monticello; was born in New Hampshire in 1824; he went to Boston, Mass., in 1849, where he lived sixteen years, engaged in the express business; in May, 1858, he came to Jones Co. and erected a house on his present farm, which he had purchased some time previous; he then returned to Boston; he located on his farm in the fall of 1864. He was married in March, 1854, to Ann S. Morse, of North Jay, Maine; they have five children—Ernest B., Stephen E., Sarah L., Edith and Henry C.; his wife died Oct. 11, 1875. His present wife was Sarah J. Livingston, native of New York State; Mr. Hubbard has 290 acres of land; engaged principally in stock-raising; he gives considerable attention to growing fruit; he has on his farm a fine young orchard of apple trees, numbering about two hundred; to this orchard he has given much attention, both as to selection and cultivation; probably a finer orchard of an equal number of trees cannot be found in Jones Co.; has also other kinds of fruit, as pears, etc.

ELIJAH HUBBARD, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Monticello; born in Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1822; afterward removed to Worcester Co.; he came to Anamosa in 1858; he settled on the farm now owned by his brother, Clark Hubbard. He was married to Miss R. Swan; she died in Worcester Co., Mass.; his present wife was Miss M. Redman, of Ohio; had one child by first marriage, now deceased; has two children by present wife—Ida B. and John A. Mr. Hubbard has 146 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics.

REV. J. G. JOHNSON, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Castle Grove; was born in Delaware Co., Penn., in 1844; he was educated in Pennsylvania, and at Taylor's Scientific and Commercial School at Wilmington, Del.; he began preaching in 1874; his first charge was at Brighton, Washington Co., Iowa; second at New Haven Church, Washington Co.; he located at Castle Grove in June, 1879. He was married to Anna M. Holston, of Delaware; they have two children—Mary E. and Maggie.

F. KNOMINGA, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Castle Grove; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1841; he came to Jones Co. in 1867; he settled on his present farm in

the fall of 1868. He was married to Margaret Hobbs, who was born in Wisconsin; they have four children—Udo, Mary, Lena and Edward. Mr. K. has 80 acres of land. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

EDWARD MOORE, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Monticello; was born in Richland Township, Jones Co., in November, 1849; his father, William Moore, was a native of the Isle of Man; he died Jan. 2, 1877; his mother was born in Missouri. He was married to Eliza Barnhart; they have two children—Ina and Willis. Mr. Moore has 290 acres of land; is engaged in dairying.

E. R. MURDOCK, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Monticello; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1824; when he was 10 years of age, his father removed to Tioga Co., Penn., where he lived till 32 years of age; he then went to Wisconsin, where he lived till the fall of 1862, when he came to Jones Co., and settled on his present farm; he has 135 acres of land.

GEORGE MURPHY, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Monticello; born in Liverpool, Eng., in 1844; his parents came to New Orleans the same year; in 1845, they removed to Cincinnati, where they lived about four years; they came to Jones Co. in 1850, and settled in Castle Grove Township; his father lives with him; his mother has been dead several years. Mr. Murphy was married to Margaret Atkins; they have six children—Charles, Mary, Joanna, Lena, Frances and Ellen. Mr. Murphy has 166½ acres of land; besides farming, he is engaged in the manufacture of lime.

HENRY NICKOL, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Castle Grove; born in Saxony in 1827; he emigrated to this country in June, 1854; he lived in Aurora, Ind., one year, where he worked at his trade, that of a shoemaker; he came to Anamosa about 1856, where he worked at his trade about four years; he bought a farm in Linn Co., where he lived about one year; lived in Cass Township two years; came to his present location in 1863, but removed to Bowen's Prairie after two years; thence to Nebraska for one season; returned to Jones Co., and located permanently on his present farm. He was married to Sarah Shuper, of Pennsylvania; they have four children—Charlotte, Mary, Jane, Albert and Frank. He has 120 acres of land.

L. F. SCOTT, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Castle Grove; was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., in 1833; his parents, John and Lizzie Scott, removed to Illinois in 1844, and to Buchanan Co., Iowa, in 1847; his mother died in 1849; his father came to Jones Co. in 1850; he died in 1856. Mr. L. F. Jones went overland to California in 1853, where he engaged in mining; he returned to Jones Co. in 1855. He was married to Catharine Auman; they have one child—Frank A. In 1864, Mr. Scott returned with his family to California; he settled in Fosterbar Township, Napa Co., and engaged in farming; he returned to Jones Co. in May, 1875; he located where he now resides the same year. Mr. Scott has written a very interesting account of his trips to California, which contains much valuable and entertaining reading. He has sixty acres of land and owns a half-interest in the Keystone Creamery, Castle Grove Township.

BENJAMIN SEARLES, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Castle Grove; born in Lake Co., Ohio, in 1821; he went to Sheboygan Co., Wis., in the fall of 1846; he returned to Ohio in 1848. He was married to Lucretia Cunningham; returned to Sheboygan Co., where he remained till 1853, when he removed to Dane Co.; his wife died in 1865; he came to Jones Co. and located on his present farm in October, 1874. His present wife was Mrs. Caroline Thompson. Mr. Searles has five children by his first marriage—Ada, Gilbert, Abbie, Benjamin and Lucretia. His present wife has four children by her former marriage—Lucy, Libbie, Josephine and Ella. Mr. Searles has 150 acres of land. Members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN STAFFORD, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Castle Grove; was born in Ireland in 1827; he came to the United States in 1849; he lived in Ohio five years; he entered his present farm in 1854, where he settled in 1861. He was married to Ellen Atkins, who was born in Liverpool, Eng. His farm contains 260 acres of land.

JESSE STARR, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Castle Grove; was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 31, 1803; his father removed to Canada in 1804; his father belonged to the Society of Quakers. Mr. Starr removed to Dane Co., Wis., in 1853; he came to

Jones Co. in 1862 and settled where he now lives. Mr. Starr is living with his fourth wife; his first was a daughter of Elder William Marsh, of Canada; his second was Lucinda Groat; his third, Mrs. Susan J. Howard; his present wife was Mrs. Elvira Baker. Mr. Starr has six sons and six daughters, five children by his second wife and seven by his third, all but one of whom have professed religion, and all but two are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM M. STARR, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Castle Grove; was born in Canada in July, 1827; he removed to Dane Co., Wis., in 1853; he came to Jones Co. in 1860 and settled on his present farm. He was married to Harriet A. Varden, born in New Brunswick; they have four children—Henrietta, Margarette A., Thomas V. and Hattie. Mr. Starr gives considerable attention to the raising of fine stock; makes a specialty of the Clydesdale stock of horses. He has 260 acres of land.

ISAAC SWEESY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Grove Creek, Delaware Co.; born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1825; he came to Iowa in the spring of 1845; he lived in Jackson Co. ten years; he then removed to Scotch Grove Township, Jones Co., where he also lived about ten years; he located where he now lives in the spring of 1865. He was married to Rebecca N. King, born in Mercer Co., Penn.; her parents came to Jackson Co., Iowa, about 1842; have 9 children—Retta, Ansel U., Ross, William K., Ella, Freddie G., Cora, Mina and Ida. Mr. Sweesy has 186 acres of land. He and wife are members of the U. B. Church.

EDWARD TROY, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Grove Creek, Delaware Co.; was born in Kings Co., Ireland, about 1819; he left Dublin on the 22d of April, 1844, for Quebec, and arrived on the 27th of May; from Quebec he went to Montreal; engaged on canal work for about one and a half years; he then went to New York City; thence to Philadelphia; again to New York, where he enlisted; this was in 1846, at the breaking-out of the Mexican war; was soon after sent to New Orleans, was finally placed in Co. K, 6th U. S. Inf., afterward, was transferred to Co. I, of the same regiment; he served five years in the regular army, most of that time among the different tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory; he assisted in the building of Fort Kearney; was discharged Oct. 18, 1850; located on the farm where he now lives about 1852. He was married to Hanora Mullady; her parents were early settlers in Jones Co.; they have one daughter and six sons—Mary, Richard, Patrick, Edward, John, Michael and William; have lost six children. Mr. Troy has 320 acres of land. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

SAMUEL VAN FLEET, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Monticello; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1837; he came to Jones Co. in the spring of 1857 and settled in Monticello, where he worked at his trade (that of a carpenter); in 1868, he purchased and settled on his present farm. His parents came to Jones Co. in 1861; his father died in 1866; his mother lives with him.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

DEARBORN B. BEAN, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Clayford; was born in Grant Co., N. H., in 1835; he came to Jones Co. in 1857, and settled in Scotch Grove Township; settled where he now lives in 1860. He was married to Elizabeth Slater, daughter of B. C. Slater, who came from the State of New York and settled in Clay Township in 1854; his wife died in 1876; he now resides with his son-in-law. Mr. B. has sixty acres of land.

P. C. BLACKMER, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Onslow; was born in Enfield, Mass., in 1848. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion in 1861, he enlisted in Springfield, Mass., in Co. I, 27th Mass. V. I.; participated in a number of hard-fought battles, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In the latter part of 1865, he went to Kendall Co., Ill., where his parents (Luke and Huldah,

Blackmer) lived, and remained in that county until 1867, when he came to this (Jones) county. July 4, 1871, he married Roseltha Eckler; their children are William E., Alice J. and Charlie L. Mr. Blackmer and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church; in politics, Mr. B. is a strong Republican. He is extensively engaged in farming, and is a man of much enterprise.

EMERSON E. BROWN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Onslow; was born in Springfield, Vt., March 30, 1828; when 22 years of age, he went to California, where he remained three years, returning to Vermont in May, 1853; he came to Jones Co. in the fall of that year. He was married to Gratia Allbee; they have eight children—Forest W. (who married Miss Flora E. Lawton), Prairie F. (married Mary E. Barnhill), Mary L., Ada L., Leverett E., Carlton E., Gratia S. and Susie H. Mr. Brown has held various township offices—Trustee, Assessor, County Supervisor, etc. Has a finely improved farm of 270 acres.

W. H. CHATTERTON, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Onslow; was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Jan. 17, 1812. He married first wife, Miss M. Foote, in Middlebury, Vt., in June, 1838; immediately after their marriage, they removed to Clinton Co., N. Y., where they resided until 1868, when they emigrated to this (Jones) county; his first wife died in Beekmantown, N. Y.; he married his present wife, Huldah E. Humphrey, in Addison, Vt.; of the children by the first marriage, there is one living—Henry P.; he was Corporal during the war of the rebellion in the 118th N. Y. V. I., and the record of that regiment shows that he was a good soldier; he married Miss Alice Humphrey, and resides in Hale Township, this county; by Mr. Chatterton's second marriage there are three children—Allen S., Hiram L. and Royal W.; Mrs. Chatterton's children by her first husband, Mr. Humphrey, are two—Alice (now the wife of Henry P. Chatterton), Josephine (the wife of L. J. Richards, a leading merchant at Wyoming, this county). Mr. C. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which church he is an active and influential worker; in politics, he is a Republican. He has been elected to various offices, and has taken a leading part in public affairs. Owns a well-improved farm of about one hundred acres, finely located.

JOHN DENNISON, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Onslow; was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1833; he came to the United States in 1851; he lived in Connecticut till April, 1852, when he went to Minnesota, where he remained but a short time; thence to Dubuque; came to Jones Co. in May, 1852; in February, 1853, he entered forty acres of timbered land in Sec. 1; in March of the same year, he bought a claim of forty acres adjoining that which he entered, where he settled in 1858; his farm now contains two hundred and forty acres. He was married to Matilda Campbell, born in County Antrim, Ireland; they have five children—John, Agnes J., Mary M., Elizabeth M. and Anna J. In 1867, Mr. Dennison visited his native land; was absent about six months. He is one of the substantial farmers of Clay Township.

WILLIAM ECKLER, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Clay Mills; is a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y.; was born in 1824. He married, in his native county, Miss Susan M. Hall; in 1850, they came to Iowa and settled in this (Clay) township, and it has been their home ever since; their children are William A. (who married Charlotte Wilcox, and resides in Taylor Co., Iowa), Jane A. (now the wife of George Hannas; he was a soldier in the army of the Union during the war of the rebellion), Roseltha (wife of P. C. Blackmer; he also served in the Union army during the war), Josephine (now Mrs. A. Robinson), James A. Mr. Eckler and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, in which church he is a member of the Board of Trustees and is also Treasurer; politically, Mr. E. acts with the Republican party. His farm consists of 212 acres of land, and the improvements thereon are among the best in Jones Co. Mr. Eckler has been elected to several offices of honor and trust, all of which he discharged the duties of with credit to himself and general satisfaction to the public. All his life, he has been very liberal in support of religious and educational institutions.

JONATHAN AND JOHN FADLEY, farmers, P. O. Onslow; Jonathan was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1825. Married to Loretta J. Jewitt; have five

children—Jared W., Lizzie E., Ida M., Dyer D. and Hattie A. John was born in Knox Co. in 1831. Was married to Harriet M. Jewitt, who died in July, 1877. These gentlemen are brothers, who came to Jackson Co. with their mother, in 1852, where they lived about four years; in 1856, came to Jones Co., and settled in Clay Township; in the spring of 1864, settled where they now live; their present farm contains about 200 acres.

JOSEPH FRENCH, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Canton; was born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1823; in 1830, he removed with his parents to Licking Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1846, when he moved to Clay Township, Jones Co., Iowa; in 1849, he went to Noble Co., Ind., and there married his first wife, Miss Catherine Sinkey; in 1852, they removed to where he now resides and remained one year, then moved to Brandon Township, Jackson Co., where his first wife died; there were two children by this marriage—Charlotte (now the wife of Richard Demoss, Jackson Co., Iowa), Angeline (now Mrs. Andrew Gracey, of this township); in the latter part of 1854, Mr. French returned to Clay Township, and, in 1856, married his present wife, Gracie C. Beaver; their children are William N. (who married Agnes Orr), Mary J., James M., Sarah J. and Amanda A. Mr. French owns 240 acres of land; his farm is finely improved, and he is one of the well-to-do farmers of Clay Township. In politics, Mr. F. is a Democrat.

JAMES McDANIEL, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Onslow; was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1815; while he was a child, his parents emigrated to Knox Co., Ohio, where he received a liberal education. He married, in Knox Co., Miss C. Allison a native of Geauga Co., Ohio; in 1855, they emigrated to Iowa and settled in Jones Co., which has been their home since. Their children are David A., who was a soldier in the 24th I. V. I. during the war of the rebellion, and was wounded near Winchester; he married Miss E. Gates; they now live in Missouri. Orlando, he also fought to sustain the Union in the war of the rebellion; he served in the 9th I. V. I.; was discharged on account of severe wounds received at Pea Ridge; he married Miss C. Lightfoot, and lives in Clay Township. Elizabeth, now the wife of T. C. Bester, Thayer Co., Neb.; he was a soldier in active service during the war of the rebellion; and James W. Mr. McDaniel, the subject of this sketch, is a "straight" Republican; he has taken a lively interest in public affairs, and, as a consequence, has been elected to various offices of honor and trust; in all of them he has left a clear record; he owns 230 acres of land, and is one of Clay's most enterprising citizens.

ORLANDO McDANIEL, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Onslow; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1840; in 1855, emigrated to this (Jones) county with his parents, James and Cyrene McDaniel; at the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. D, 9th I. V. I.; was severely wounded at Pea Ridge, and was discharged on account of said wounds. Dec. 1, 1863, he married at Anamosa, Iowa, Miss C. E. Lightfoot, a native of Marion Co., Ind. Mr. McDaniel is a Republican in politics; he is 2d Lieutenant of a company of national guards known as the Johnstown Company. He is engaged in farming to quite an extent, and is a thorough go-ahead man as well a public-spirited citizen.

A. P. ORMSBY, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Onslow; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1833; in 1855, he came to Canton, Iowa, where he engaged in the grocery trade Feb. 27, 1861. He married in Dubuque, Iowa, Miss C. J. Hanna, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1870, they removed to where they now reside. Mr. Ormsby is a Republican in politics; he takes a live interest in religious and educational matters, and has filled various school and church offices; himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He owns a finely improved farm of 140 acres; he takes considerable interest in the improving of the finer breeds of horses, and owns some that are unequalled in the State of Iowa.

LYMAN OSBORN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Onslow; born May 26, 1827, in Orleans Co., N. Y.; in 1848, came to Wisconsin; in 1867, he came to Jones Co.; he owns 160 acres of land. He enlisted in 1864, in Co. I, 47th Wis. V. I.; served to the end of the war. Married Mary Asher in 1849; she was born in 1833, in New

York; died May 26, 1870; have five children—Ellen M., now Mrs. Reade, Orrin. Merritt, Frank and Lucy. Second marriage to Mrs. Page Nov. 13, 1876; she was born in New York; she has two children by a former marriage—Eddie and William. Republican; Presbyterian.

HON. JOHN RUSSELL: P. O. Onslow; Senator-elect of the Twenty-third Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Jones and Cedar, Iowa; is a resident of Clay Township, Jones Co., and was born Oct. 8, 1821, in Fifeshire, Scotland; he is the son of Robert Russell and Mary Williams, both natives of Fifeshire, Scotland; his father was a contractor and stone-mason; he was a stanch Presbyterian, a man of original thought and scientific research—a valued citizen. His mother was possessed of sterling qualities and great force of character; both have long since gone to the Promised Land. The generations of *Russells* for five centuries have found their last resting-places in "*God's Acre*," at Fifeshire. The subject of this sketch, who is one of the four sons of Robert, came to America and landed at New York May 29, 1842, and immediately proceeded to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he had an uncle; he remained at Pittsburgh about a year, working at his trade of stonemason on the new water-works, then being built. In 1843, he removed to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where, with his own capital and some friendly aid, he went into mercantile business and there continued till 1852. On the 29th of November, 1849, he was married to Miss Margaret Feehan, a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio. In 1852, in pursuance of a long-cherished plan, he and his family came West and located on his present farm, in Clay Township, Jones Co., Iowa. They have four children, three sons and a daughter—Robert W., born Dec. 16, 1850; John F., born Aug. 12, 1852; David W., born May 14, 1855, and Lizzie, born on the 12th of February, 1857. Robert W. was married to Julia Shunk in December, 1876, and resides at Des Moines, Iowa, where he is in charge of the Insurance Department in the office of the State Auditor. John F. is in business in Des Moines; the other two children are at home. Mr. Russell has a farm of 200 acres in one of the most fertile sections of the State. In early life, he was a Democrat, but has always been Anti-Slavery in sentiment; in 1854, he was efficient in organizing public sentiment in opposition to the encroachments of slavery, as embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He has held most of the offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. In 1861, he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and was re-elected four successive times, being the *only* man in this State who ever served *five* consecutive terms in the General Assembly. He was Speaker of the House in 1868, and, by the impartial discharge of his duties, won respect of both parties and became favorably known throughout the State. In 1870, he was elected *State Auditor* of Iowa, and was re-elected in 1872. At the expiration of his second term as Auditor, in January, 1875, he returned to his farm, and for nearly five years has followed the quiet walks of private citizenship. In October, 1879, he was elected to the State Senate from the district comprising his own and Cedar Counties, and will enter upon his official duties in January, 1880. Early environment and the laws of heredity proclaim him a thoroughbred *Scotch Presbyterian*; nevertheless, he is not a member of any church organization nor of any secret society—"belongs to *nobody but the Republican party*." He is a "*Stalwart of the Stalwarts*"—Zach Chandler and Ben Wade being his models of patriotic statesmanship. As a public man, his strength does not lie in oratory, nor in literary display nor in caucus manipulation, but he is popular with the people because of his strict integrity, practical judgment and sound common sense; personally plain but affable, unassuming but reliable, he has been crowned by the people with official honors and the proud title of "**HONEST JOHN.**"

STEPHEN R. STREEPER, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Onslow; was born in Montgomery, Penn., Jan. 14, 1819. He was married, July 1, 1843, to Isabella H. Todd, who was born in Montgomery Co. in 1821. They removed to Indiana in 1844, where they lived about sixteen years; they came to Jones Co. in 1860 and settled on present farm, which Mr. Streeper had entered in 1854; they have eight children—Hannah M. (now Mrs. J. T. Johnson), resides in Guthrie Co., Iowa; William T., married Miss Jennie Gowing, lives in Guthrie Co.; James M. (married Miss Sade Coder),

resides in Hancock Co., Iowa; Stephen P.; Arabella H. (married Mr. Merritt Osborn), lives in Minnesota; Robert H., Bernard W. and Sheridan Grant. Mr. Streepor is one of the substantial farmers of Jones Co.; his farm contains 155 acres. He and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

W. N. TIPPETT. Clay Mills; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1832. He married, in his native county, Miss Julia N. Harris Jan. 12, 1853; in 1856, they came West and located in Clay Township, Jones Co., which has been their home since, with the exception of two years they lived at Scotch Grove; their children are Mary E., the wife of M. B. Walters; Victoria M., the wife of Joseph French, Jr.; Arabel P. and Elizabeth. Mr. Tippet and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, in which Church he has held various offices, and has taken an active part in its advancement. Mr. T. is a Republican; he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity at Cascade, Iowa; he was Township Trustee two years, and at present he fills the office of School Secretary; he is Clerk of the Free-Will Baptist Church, a position he has filled since 1877.

M. C. WALTERS. a prominent and well-known citizen of Jones Co., Iowa, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1820; was educated at Fairfield Academy. He married, in his native county, Miss Marietta Hall; in 1849, they removed to Gaucha Co., Ohio, and there lived until 1852, in the autumn of which year they emigrated to this (Jones) county, and settled in Clay Township; their children were six—M. B., who married Miss M. E. Tippet; Mary E., now the wife of H. O. Shike; Esther M., married Steven Carr; Emma A., deceased; Aurelia, died in infancy, Rosetha, deceased. Mr. Walters and family are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church; he has been elected a member of the County Board of Supervisors several terms, and is at present writing. Chairman of that body; he has been Notary Public a number of years, also holds the offices of Township Clerk and Collector; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has taken a leading part, and has filled various offices of honor; he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in which Order he also takes an active interest. In politics, Mr. W. is a Republican, having always acted with that party; he was appointed first Postmaster at Clay Mills, where he now lives, in November, 1863, a position he has filled since, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; he is extensively engaged in manufacturing, and is the proprietor of several mills, which are constantly kept running; through his good management and liberality, Clay Mills has become a flourishing and busy village; as a man of business, he has been very successful, and is in the enjoyment of the substantial rewards of well-directed efforts.



JONES COUNTY

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McDaniel, James	703	E. V.	537
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John	594	J. W.	604
S. F.	649	John T.	631
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(two Johns) John	658	Ward, G. H.	606
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John A.	607	Yousse, John	626
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